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Boston Journal

Almanac

1895.

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# BOSTON JOURNAL.

DAILY, 1833.

SUNDAY, 1893.

To its regular readers the Journal has need to say little, in this introduction to its Almanac, regarding its constant progress and vigorous development in all that constitutes a newspaper. The paper from day to day has been its own best witness. But, while readers recognize results, not all of them are familiar enough with the constituent elements of a newspaper establishment to know in just what directions enterprise, sagacity and capital have to be applied to produce them. A word in that line, therefore, may not be without interest.

A newspaper establishment consists, in a general way, of three great departments—the business, the editorial and the mechanical. These are all divided and sub-divided until the result is an exceedingly complex organization. Now, in all of these, in mechanical equipment, in facilities for gathering news throughout the country, and especially throughout New England—the Journal's chosen field—in a trained corps of editorial, reportorial and special writers, the Journal will take odds from none of its competitors. It stands distinctively with the foremost. Glance into its composing room and you will find there the most improved typesetting machines for the conversion of illegible manuscript into clear, fresh type, new every day; machines which in marvelous ingenuity rival even the wonderful machinery of our boasted cotton or silk factories. Step into its stereotyping department, and you will see the best devices that are known for hastening that work, rendering the casting of a plate in the short space of five minutes the common thing. Descend into its pressroom, and you will be confronted with a Hoe quadruple press that is capable of printing, pasting, cutting, folding and counting 48,000 eight-page Journals per hour, or 24,000 ten, twelve or sixteen page Journals per hour. You will see also a second press of almost equal capacity. More, too, you will find preparations being made there for two new presses of the most recent pattern, one capable of turning out 72,000 eight-page Journals per hour and the other 48,000, all made necessary by recent growth.

Or, if you will ascend again to its news floor, you will find there special telegraph wires connecting with New York, Washington and Chicago, with

special operators for the Journal's own service, besides connections with all the various news services. These are the lines of development that have joined to the production of the Journal and that have been warranted by its steady and accelerating growth.

Though established for more than sixty years, the changes in the management of the Journal have been relatively few, and the paper has always been in the hands of those who have been long identified with its interests and upbuilding.

The history of the Journal has always been marked by enterprise and endeavor to keep in close touch with all progressive movements. During the excitement connected with the California gold fever in 1849 a California edition of the Journal was issued and had a large circulation. So great was the interest of the New Englanders on the Pacific coast for news from the East that fabulous prices for single copies of the Journal were often paid by them. The Journal used to send thither 10,000 copies of this edition per month, a greater number than was issued by any other New England or New York paper. During the Civil War, too, the Journal was the foremost New England paper both in circulation and the fullness and trustworthiness of its news from the front. An ardent advocate of the Administration and of the vigorous prosecution of the war, its influence was felt and recognized throughout the North.

In more recent years its course is familiar to all its readers. Its aim has been to be a New England newspaper for the home and the office or the counting-room. All matters of general interest that were clean and wholesome it has presented in accurate and entertaining form. Its political forecasts and canvasses have been surpassed by no other paper in the country for completeness and discriminating accuracy. Its attention to all manly sports, its authoritative reviews of the musical and dramatic fields, and its full market reports are likewise recognized features.

The Sunday issue of the Journal was started Oct. 1, 1893. For ten years the Republicans of New England, and especially of Massachusetts, had been urging the management to do this. The result was that the Sunday Journal had not to find itself a constituency, as most new papers have to do, but it had one ready at hand. Within a month it had attained a position that usually is gotten only after years, and its growth since has been constant.

## Massachusetts Official Vote.

## FOR GOVERNOR.

	1894.	1893.
Greenhalge, Rep.....	189,307	192,613
Russell, Dem.....	123,930	156,916
Richardson, Prohib....	9,037	8,556
—, P. P.....		4,885
Taylor, Socialist Lab..	3,104	2,033
All others .....	11	9

FOR TREASURER AND RECEIVER  
GENERAL.

	1894.	1893.
Phillips, Rep.....	184,890	190,088
Grinnell, Dem.....	117,890	143,632
Moran, P. P.....	9,710	6,462
Fisher, Prohib.....	7,953	9,058
Auerbach, Social Lab..	3,413	2,790
All others .....	8	5

## FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Wolcott, Rep.....	178,821	194,243
Stratton, Dem.....	118,149	151,229
Shapleigh, Prohib....	20,375	8,584
Dwinell, P. P.....	9,290	5,680
Ruther, Social. Lab...	3,439	1,788
All others .....	15	7

## FOR AUDITOR.

Kimball, Rep.....	186,254	188,767
Whitney, Dem.....	115,454	145,463
Landers, P. P.....	8,892	5,802
Purrington, Prohib....	8,274	8,924
Wentworth, Soc. Lab..	4,220	2,039
All others .....	8	11

## FOR SECRETARY.

Olin, Rep.....	185,459	192,751
De Courcy, Dem.....	113,837	144,014
Skinner, P. P.....	9,257	6,184
Farnham, Prohib.....	8,016	9,019
Moloney, Social. Lab..	8,016	2,429
All others .....	6	14

## FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Knowlton, Rep.....	186,940	192,193
Hurlburt, Dem.....	115,971	143,214
Sumner, P. P.....	8,767	5,309
Forbush, Prohib.....	7,997	8,664
Nagler, Social. Lab....	3,419	2,937
All others .....	9	9

## FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCILORS.

First District—Keith (Rep.), 23,432; Palmer (Dem.), 10,484; all others, 17.

Second District—Savage (Rep.), 27,400; Morse (Dem.), 17,690; all others, 8.

Third District—Raymond (Rep.), 25,104; Tindall (Dem.), 15,398; all others, 2.

Fourth District—Sullivan (Dem.), 18,725; Lattimore (Rep.), 14,834; all others, 4.

Fifth District—Southwick (Rep.), 20,952; Lord (Dem.), 10,470; Blaney (P. P.), 2,661; all others, 3.

Sixth District—Harlow (Rep.), 27,598; Simonds (Dem.), 18,125; Carr (P. P.), 1,776; all others, 1.

Seventh District—Stevens (Rep.), 25,773; McLaughlin (Dem.), 13,802; Adams (Pro.), 1,441.

Eighth District—Barrus (Rep.), 24,467; Kellogg (Dem.), 15,750; Nash (Pro.), 1,454; Haradan (P. P.), 1,451; all others, 1.

## FOR SENATORS.

First Suffolk District—Maccabe (Rep.), 5,544; Woolley (Dem.), 2,786; Weston (Pro.), 330; Sullivan (P. P.), 245; all others, 9.

Second Suffolk District—Corbett (Dem.), 3,926; Swallow (Rep.), 2,499.

Third Suffolk District—Gilbride (Dem.), 3,868; Coffey (Rep.), 1,340.

Fourth Suffolk District—Quinn (Dem.), 3,499; Emerson (Rep.), 1,732; all others, 1.

Fifth Suffolk District—Sanger (Rep.), 4,129; Fowler (Dem.), 1,791; all others, 1.

Sixth Suffolk District—McMorrow (Dem.), 3,588; Eager (Rep.), 3,025; Casey (Dem. Cit.), 2,292; all others, 2.

Seventh Suffolk District—Hutchinson (Rep.), 4,608; Golding (Dem.), 4,121.

Eighth Suffolk District—Fuller (Rep.), 2,722; Cronan (Dem.), 2,485; Coakley (Dem. Cit.), 2,325; Baker (Rep.), 622; all others, 2.

Ninth Suffolk District—Sprague (Rep.) 8,664; Merritt (Dem.), 4,964; all others, 2.

First Essex District—Bessom (Rep.), 3,873; Young (Dem.), 1,723; Conway (P. P.), 624; Wiley (Pro.), 215; Wolfson (S. L.), 176.

Second Essex District—Galloupe (Rep.), 3,851; Rantoul (Dem.), 3,144; Sanborn (P. P.), 404; Lovett (Pro.), 319; all others, 1.

Third Essex District—Smith (Rep.), 3,362; Blatchford (Dem.), 1,186; Perkins (Pro.), 767; Foster (P. P.), 394; all others, 1.

Fourth Essex District—Frothingham (Rep.), 4,447; Adams (Dem.), 1,879; Bradley (P. P.), 674; all others, 2.

Fifth Essex District—Atherton (Rep.), 4,605; Sullivan (Dem.), 2,421; Tyler (P. P.), 571; Lewis (S. L.), 118.

Sixth Essex District—Gage (Rep.), 4,948; Brooks (Dem.), 3,808; Beal (P. P.), 425; Searle (Pro.), 189.

First Middlesex District—Perkins (Rep.), 6,437; Poor (Dem.), 2,861; Walsh (Pro.), 274; all others, 1.

Second Middlesex District—Shaw (Rep.), 5,696; Hall (Dem.), 2,803; Wheaton (P. P.), 308; all others, 2.

Third Middlesex District—Durant (Rep.), 4,321; Weston-Smith (Dem.), 2,184; Bird (P. P.), 1,159; Page (Pro.), 159.

Fourth Middlesex District—Reed (Rep.), 4,594; Walsh (Dem.), 3,484; Hoven-don (P. P.), 321.

Fifth Middlesex District—Burns (Rep.), 4,601; Crane (Dem.), 2,622; Beers (P. P.), 202; all others, 1.

Sixth Middlesex District—Wellman (Rep.), 7,069; Hesseltine (Dem.), 3,213; all others, 2.

Seventh Middlesex District—Foss (Rep.), 6,293; Brady (Dem.), 5,955; Con-nolly (P. P.), 256.

First Worcester District—Sallsbury (Rep.), 7,586; Blake (P. P.), 504; Hewitt (Pro.), 302; all others, 3.

Second Worcester District—Harvey (Rep.), 4,816; Dame (Dem.), 3,288; Leon-ard (Pro.), 287; all others, 1.

Third Worcester District—Bill of Paxton (Rep.), 4,431; Howard (Dem.), 2,907; Hamilton (P. P.), 223.

Fourth Worcester District—Miller (Rep.), 5,943; Kencall (Dem.), 2,893; Leach (Pro.), 227; all others, 4.

Worcester and Hampshire District—Blodgett (Rep.), 4,229; Green (Dem.), 2,028; Magill (Pro.), 352; all others, 6.

First Hampden District—Bradford (Rep.), 4,708; Stebbins (Dem.), 4,014; Jones (P. P.), 403; Rogers (Pro.), 355; all others, 3.

Second Hampden District—Whitcomb (Rep.), 5,191; Smith (Dem.), 4,655; Hart (P. P.), 294; all others, 2.

Franklin District—Malone (Rep.), 4,576; Kimball (Dem.), 2,086; Perry (Pro.), 473.

Berkshire District—Lawrence (Rep.), 5,380; Bourne (Dem.), 3,033; Cummings (P. P.), 287; Smith (Pro.), 259; Ripley (Rep.), 4,493; Gross (Dem.), 3,016; Gay-lord (Pro.), 385.

Berkshire and Hampshire District—John B. Ripley (Rep.), 4,493; Wm. H. Gross (Dem.), 3,016; Martin L. Gaylord (Pro.), 385.

First Norfolk District—Darling (Rep.), 5,490; Peck (Dem.), 5,490; Fitch (P. P.), 396; all others, 4.



Second Norfolk District—Gray (Rep.), 5,597; Warren (Dem.), 2,875; Hanners (Pro.), 226; all others, 1.

First Plymouth District—Atwood (Rep.), 3,849; Peterson (Dem.), 1,373; Nash (P. P.), 544; Thompson (Pro.), 212; all others, 1.

Second Plymouth District—Leach (Rep.), 4,386; Holmes (Dem.), 3,616; all others, 8.

First Bristol District—Southard (Rep.), 4,318; Drake (Dem.), 1,922.

Second Bristol District—O'Neill (Rep.), 5,773; O'Hearn (Dem.), 4,391.

Third Bristol District—Butler (Rep.), 4,874; Davis (Dem.), 1,178.

Cape District—Morse (Rep.), 3,919; Crosby (Dem.), 842; Woodwell (Pro.), 232.

## CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

DISTRICTS.	1894.				1892.			
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	P. P.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	P. P.
First . . . . .	14,018	9,961	839	585	14,198	13,995	896	.....
Second . . . . .	15,480	7,924	746	1,050	15,131	12,718	1,019	.....
Third . . . . .	13,788	8,251	568	952	14,139	13,262	571	226
Fourth . . . . .	16,992	8,432	.....	774	16,209	13,058	893	.....
Fifth . . . . .	14,372	12,341	316	763	12,645	14,423	520	.....
Sixth . . . . .	16,206	5,747	.....	1,772	16,385	10,228	696	740
Seventh . . . . .	16,453	9,601	811	1,310	9,699	9,733	602	1,001
Eighth . . . . .	15,188	8,747	.....	756	15,671	14,679	.....	.....
Ninth . . . . .	11,459	9,545	.....	511*	14,354	8,622	517	.....
Tenth . . . . .	9,833	7,113	8,868†	1,187‡	8,822	7,591	9,507†	‡2,235
Eleventh . . . . .	16,905	9,456	.....	916	16,961	14,404	560	.....
Twelfth . . . . .	15,865	6,359	.....	2,065	17,316	12,673	916	.....
Thirteenth . . . . .	13,497	8,548	.....	.....	13,945	9,006	.....	.....

\* Social. Labor. † Democratic Citizen. ‡ Independent Republican.

The comparison in the State vote is with the previous year, but the candidates of each party for the two periods are not in all cases the same.

## Massachusetts Republican Platform.

The principles of the Republicans of Massachusetts are as well known as the Commonwealth itself; well known as the Republic; well known as Liberty; well known as Justice.

Chief among them are:

Anequal share in government for every citizen;

Best possible wages for every workman;

The American market for American labor;

Every dollar paid by the Government, both the gold and the silver dollars of the Constitution, and their paper representatives, honest and unchanging in value and equal to every other;

Better immigration laws;

Better naturalization laws;

No tramp, Anarchist, criminal or pauper to be let in, so that citizenship shall not be stained or polluted.

Sympathy with Liberty and Republican government at home and abroad:

Americanism everywhere;

The flag never lowered or dishonored;

No surrender in Samoa;

No barbarous Queen beheading men in Hawaii;

No lynching;

No punishment without trial;

Faith kept with the pensioner;

No deserving old soldier in the poor house;

The suppression of dram drinking and dram selling;

A school at the public charge open to all the children, and free from partisan or sectarian control;

No distinction of birth or religious creed in the rights of American citizenship;

Devotion paramount and supreme to the country and to the flag;

Clean politics;

Pure administration;

No lobby;

Reform of old abuses;

Leadership along loftier paths;

Minds ever open to the sunlight and the morning, ever open to new truth and new duty as the new years bring their lessons.

Adopted Oct. 6, 1894, in Convention at Boston.

## Democratic Economic Belief in Massachusetts.

"We have for years advocated a thorough reform of the tariff. The House or Wilson bill was an honest effort to carry out the Democratic policy. Its defeat is much to be regretted. We hold those Democratic Senators who by their inaction or resistance prevented its passage to be traitors to their party, and we demand their retirement from party leadership. We also demand that United States Senators be elected by direct vote of the people.

"We recognize, however, that the new tariff is, in spite of its imperfections, a great improvement in almost every schedule over the monstrous act of spoliation known as the McKinley tariff, and we hail its passage as the beginning of the end of an unconstitutional system of duties for protection only.

"We believe it to be the immediate duty of the Democratic party to place every commodity which can fairly be described as raw material upon the free list; to abolish all duties which tend to create and maintain monopolies and trusts, and to reduce all duties which are still prohibitory in effect.

"We hold that the currency troubles, which during the last twenty-five years have brought industrial distress upon this country, are evils for which the Republican party is directly responsible. In 1870 a Republican President, with the assistance of a Republican Congress, packed the United States Supreme Court to reverse the decision that the making of greenbacks a legal tender was unconstitutional, and thus opened the way for unlimited inflation. One of the results of the false ideas thus inculcated was the Bland-Allison act of 1878, which compelled the purchase of silver bullion to the amount of \$2,-000,000 a month. The evil done by this law was greatly increased in 1890, when, in pursuance of the recommendation of a Republican Secretary of the Treasury a Republican Congress passed, and a Republican President signed, the Sherman act, compelling the purchase of silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces per month. These various measures have all been in direct violation of the constitutional functions of the Government, according to the historic principles of the Democratic party.

"On the other hand, the only financial measure during this generation for which, as the party in power, the Democratic party is responsible, has been the repeal of the Sherman act, as the first step toward a healthier financial condition.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the great financial principles which guided Jefferson, Jackson and Secretary Walker; that it is the sole function of the Federal Government in monetary matters to provide a standard of value and to coin metallic money every dollar of which shall be of equal intrinsic value; that nothing but this coined money shall be a legal tender, and that the Government shall not carry on a banking business. We demand that the untaxed notes of State or national banks shall be the only paper money, and that the Government shall, with the development of a banking system adequate to the demands of trade, retire as rapidly as possible all its legal tender paper money.

"We approve the principle of the income tax as a return to correct theories of taxation."—Essential features of platform adopted by party, Oct. 8, 1894.

## State Central Committees.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN.—Headquarters, Boston. Members: Suffolk—1, E. F. Putnam, Chelsea; 2, William H. Preble, Charlestown; 3, James F. Malone, Boston; 4, George H. Bond, Boston; 5, George H. Lyman, Boston; 6, W. F. Clark, South Boston; 7, Benjamin H. Lane, Boston; 8, J. W. Hendricks, Boston; 9, Frederick K. Folsom, Boston.

Essex—1, L. H. Bartlett, Lynn; 2, Joseph W. Peterson, Salem; 3, George P. Blodgett, Rowley; 4, J. O. Wardwell; 5, N. Porter Perkins, Wenham; 6, Charles U. Bell, Lawrence.

Middlesex—1, ———; 2, Everett C. Benton, Belmont; 3, Isaac S. Pear, Cambridge; 4, J. R. McCullis, Marlboro; 6, Wilmot R. Evans, Everett; 7, Walter Coburn, Lowell.

Worcester—1, Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester; 2, Eben S. Donke, Hopedale; 3, Daniel Keul, Leicester; 4, F. W. Wellington, Worcester.

Norfolk—1, B. H. Woodsum, Braintree; 2, H. J. Plympton, Brookline.

Bristol—1, Mr. Washburne, Taunton; 2, Steven B. Ashley, Fall River; 3, Charles O. Brightman, New Bedford.

Plymouth—1, F. T. Whiting, North Abington; 2, W. F. Ryder, Middleboro. Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket—T. H. Hallet, Yarmouth.

Hampden—A. H. Goetting, Springfield.

Berkshire and Hampshire—William Bancroft, Chesterfield.

Berkshire District—A. H. Hall, Pittsfield.

Franklin—G. A. Towne, Orange.

DEMOCRATIC.—Members: At Large—John W. Corcoran, Clinton; Josiah Quincy, Boston; Daniel F. Buckley, Easton; John T. Wheelwright, Boston; John H. Sullivan, Boston; John J. Donovan, Lowell; Walter Cutting, Pittsfield; Nathan Matthews, Jr., Boston; Eugene M. Moriarty, Worcester; Joseph L. Sweet, Attleboro; Patrick J. Daly, Boston; John F. Fitzgerald, Boston; Robert E. Burke, Newburyport; James E. Sullivan, Fall River; Henry C. Thacher, Yarmouth; Samuel K. Hamilton, Wakefield; Charles C. Spellman, Springfield.

By districts: Bristol County—Lincoln S. Drake, Easton; James E. Dalton, Fall River; John I. Bryant, Fairhaven.

Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket counties—George T. McLoughlin, Sandwich.

Essex—Edmund J. Phelan, Lynn; Thomas A. Devine, Salem; Thomas W. Brophy, Gloucester; James H. O'Toole, Amesbury; Daniel L. Crowley, Danvers; Michael O. Mahoney, Lawrence.

Franklin—John H. Sanderson, Greenfield.

Hampden—James O'Keefe, Springfield; Elmer W. Dickerman, Westfield.

Middlesex—William T. Jenney, Medford; M. L. Halleran, Waltham; Andrew J. Rady, Cambridge; Maurice F. Coughlin, Holliston; Thomas Salmon, Woburn; James Fitzpatrick, Malden; Philip J. Farley, Lowell.

Norfolk—John W. Hart, Weymouth; John F. Cusick, Brookline.

Plymouth—John M. Hayes, Abington; William H. Jordan, Brockton.

Suffolk—William F. McClellan, Boston; Edward Gargan, Boston; George F. Coleman, Boston; Patrick J. Grady, Boston; Benjamin W. Wells, Boston; John J. Kennelly, Boston; James E. Stewart, Boston; John H. Lee, Boston; Patrick M. Keating, Boston.

Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire—John F. Riordan, Worcester; George P. Cooke, Milford; Joseph M. Olney, Southbridge; Paul Harny, Worcester; John J. Kidgell, Ware; Henry J. Risan, Pittsfield; William H. Gross, Lee.



## MAINE.

REPUBLICAN.—Chairman, J. H. Manley, Augusta. Members: Androscoggin—S. M. Carter, Auburn; Aroostook—Thomas H. Phair, Presque Isle; Cumberland—E. Dudley Freeman, Yarmouth; Franklin—F. E. Timberlake, Phillips; Hancock—H. B. Saunders, Ellsworth; Kennebec—Joseph H. Manley, Augusta; Knox—John Lovejoy, Rockland; Lincoln—George Bliss, Waldoboro; Oxford—W. J. Wheeler, South Paris; Penobscot—A. B. Farnham, Bangor; Piscataquis—W. E. Parsons, Foxcroft; Sagadahoc—S. W. Carr, Bowdoinham; Somerset—J. O. Smith, Skowhegan; Waldo—J. S. Harriman, Belfast; Washington—L. G. Downes, Calais; York—Charles M. Moses, Saco.

DEMOCRATIC.—Chairman, George E. Hughes, Bath. Members: Androscoggin—D. J. McGillicuddy, Lewiston; Aroostook—Peter C. Keegan, Van Buren; Cumberland—Llewellyn Barton, Portland; Franklin—Enoch W. Whitcomb; Hancock—Edward E. Brady, Ellsworth; Kennebec—Fred Emery Beane, Hallowell; Knox—J. H. Montgomery, Camden; Lincoln—George H. Coombs, Waldoboro; Oxford—Byron L. Kimball, Norway; Penobscot—Edward Connors, Bangor; Piscataquis—Henry Hudson, Guilford; Sagadahoc—George E. Hughes, Bath (chairman); Somerset—W. J. Bradbury, Fairfield; Waldo—P. C. Kilgore, Belfast; Washington—Frank W. Sawyer, Millbridge; York—Tristram Goldthwaite, Biddeford.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

REPUBLICAN.—Headquarters, Concord. Members: Rockingham County—Rufus N. Elwell, Exeter; Edward H. Gilman, Exeter; Joseph R. Rowe, Brentwood; Fred. A. Palmer, Derry (depot); George W. Tilton, Epping; Warren Brown, Hampton (Falls); Joseph Pinkham, Newmarket; Ira N. Blake, Northwood; Moses B. Dow, Plaistow; Samuel W. Emery, Portsmouth; Edwin B. Prime, Portsmouth; William R. Wheeler, Salem.

Strafford—Chris. H. Wells, Somersworth; Cyrus Freeman, Somersworth; William E. Waterhouse, Barrington; Charles A. Fairbanks, Dover; William D. Sawyer, Dover; James F. Seavey, Dover; Jeremiah Langley, Durham; Eugene P. Nute, Farmington; John S. Daniels, Rochester; J. Q. A. Wentworth, Rollinsford (Salmon Falls P. O.).

Belknap—George A. Sanders, Laconia; Stephen S. Jewett, Laconia; Henry B. Quinby, Laconia; Amos L. Rollins, Alton; Joseph F. Smith, Meredith; William B. Fellows, Tilton.

Carroll—Charles F. Piper, Wolfeborough; James L. Gibson, Conway (North); Edgar L. Mills, Freedom; James E. French, Moultonborough; Arthur L. Hodsdon, Ossipee.

Merrimack—Herman W. Greene, Hopkinton; Willis G. Buxton, Boscawen (Penacook P. O.); Henry M. Baker, Bow (Concord P. O.); Jacob H. Gallinger, Concord; James O. Lyford, Concord; Lysander H. Carroll, Concord; Frank S. Streeter, Concord; Loren S. Richardson, Concord; James B. Tennant, Epsom (Short Falls P. O.); Edward G. Leach, Franklin (Falls); Frank N. Parsons, Franklin; Eugene S. Head, Hooksett; Jeremiah E. Smith, Northfield (Tilton P. O.); Hiram A. Tuttle, Pittsfield; Edward H. Carroll, Warner.

Hillsborough—Nathan P. Hunt, Marcellus Gould, Edwin F. Jones.

Cheshire—Clement J. Woodward, Charles H. Hersey, Oscar G. Nims and Charles C. Boffum, Keene; Charles B. Hopkins, Hinsdale; Josiah G. Bellows, Walpole; Lewis W. Aldrich, Westmoreland; George W. Pierce, Winchester.

Sullivan—James A. Ward, Acworth; Frank Finnigan, Charlestown; George H. Stowell and Frank H. Brown, Claremont; Melvin C. Gregg, Goshen; Moses P. Burpee, Grantham; John B. Cooper, Newport.

Grafton—Frank C. Churchill, Lebanon; Hiram Hodgdon, Ashland; George T. Craft, Bethlehem; John H. Brown, Bristol; Moody C. Dole, Campton; George H. Gordon, Canaan; Quincy A. Scott, Haverhill; Augustus A. Woolson, Lisbon; Henry F. Green, Littleton; William H. Dimick, Lyme; Paul Lang, Oxford; Benjamin F. St. Clair, Plymouth; William D. Baker, Rumney.

Coos—Frank P. Brown, Whitefield; Herbert I. Goss, Berlin; Thomas H. Van Dyke, Stewartstown; Henry Marble, Gorham; Alexander M. Beattie, Lancaster; Frank G. McKellips, Northumberland; John C. Bickford, Daniel F. Healy, David Wadsworth, Harry E. Parker, Luther C. Baldwin and Eugene Quirin, Manchester; Samuel S. Sawyer, Auburn; Robinson Brown, Goffstown; Charles E. Hall, Greenville; John B. Smith, Hillsborough; John McLane, Milford; George H. Brigham, Dana W. King, G. Frank Hammond, Andros B. Jones, Edward H. Wason and Lotie I. Minard, Nashua; Daniel M. Webster, Pelham; Frank G. Clarke, Peterborough.

DEMOCRATIC.—Headquarters, Concord. Members: Rockingham—Frank Jones, Marcellus Eldridge, W. A. Cullen, J. F. Magraw, E. L. Guptill, Portsmouth; J. Warren Towle, John O'Neil, Exeter; George W. Sanborn, East Kingston; Thomas Leddy, South Newmarket; Luther W. Twombly, Northwood; Gilman Greenough, Atkinson; George E. Hodgdon, Newmarket; Miner G. Frye, Derry Depot; Frank P. Woodbury, Salem; Charles C. Tucker, Deerfield; J. C. Eastman, Hampstead; R. M. Scammon, Stratham; A. G. Whittier, Raymond; C. E. Folsom, Epping; David Jenness, Rye.

Strafford—D. H. Whittier, C. M. Bailey, S. D. Felker, S. J. Wentworth, S. Wolf, N. T. Kimball, Rochester; J. H. Joyce, B. F. Hanson, W. F. Harmon, J. A. Conley, John Bunker, Somersworth; Andrew Killoren, Frank F. Fernald, E. O. Pinkham, J. N. Willey, Michael Chicoine, Dover; John F. Cloutman, Farmington; Winthrop Merserve, Durham; C. H. Twombly, Strafford; William S. Hayes, Madbury; Haven Doe, Rollinsford; J. D. Pinkham, Milton; S. W. Lane, Lee.

Belknap—Frank J. Shannon, Napoleon J. Dyer, Almon J. Farrar, William H. Flanders, Laconia; Martin V. B. Nutter, North Barnstead; John B. Leighton, Center Harbor; William Childs, New Hampton; Thomas O. Taylor, Sanbornton; John B. Moore, Gilmanston; Henry F. Hunt, Gilford; Charles H. McDuffy, Alton. Moses K. Smith, Belmont; Edwin Cox, Meredith; J. L. Loverin, Tilton.

Carroll—John W. Sanborn, Wolfboro Junction; George W. Copp, Melvin Village; George I. Philbrick, Freedom; Lewis N. Knox, Silver Lake; John S. Pendexter, Bartlett; Frank P. Hobbs, Wolfboro; William A. Heard, Sandwich; Samuel Lovejoy, Conway; Aldo M. Rumery, Ossipee; Cyrus E. Gale, Jackson.

Merrimack—A. W. Sulloway, Franklin Falls; George M. Putnam, Contoocook; James M. Batchelder, Pittsfield; Daniel B. Donovan, Concord; Fred Myron Colby, Warner; Gorman P. Rand, Gossville; John M. Mitchell, Concord; Paul H. Jones, Canterbury; John E. Rines, Boscawen; Albert Peaslee, Bradford; George L. Brown, Sutton; John H. Oberly, Concord; S. P. Danforth, Concord; Emri Lapierre, Concord; S. H. Flanders, Suncook; Charles A. Foss, Hooksett; George W. Stone, Andover; Henry Dodge, Webster; J. C. Brown, Henniker; Warren Tripp, Epsom.

Hillsboro—Charles F. Reed, John Dowst, D. H. Young, D. L. Perkins, L. P. Reynolds, D. F. O'Connor, Martin J. Cronin, John P. Bartlett, T. J. Howard, F. H. Lessier, Joseph Dana, E. J. Burnham, Manchester; A. N. Flinn, E. F. McQuestion, E. H. Everett, George W. Fowler, F. G. Noyes, Henry P. Whitney, Ira Proctor, Patrick Barry, J. J. Doyle, Touissant Leduc, Nashua; Walter S. Tarbell, Lyndeborough; Brooks K. Webber, Hillsborough; Warren Colburn, Francetown; Oliver E. Branch, North Weare; Clark Campbell, Mount Vernon; James F. Brennan, Bank Village; Charles Tarbell, New Ipswich; Frank M. Woodbury, Pelham; Clarence Dodge, New Boston; Nathan C. Jameson, Antrim; Lewis L. Reed, Merrimack; Henry G. Cameron, Hollis; Charles Farmer, Hancock; Frank Brooks, Greenfield; Edward Finerty, Milford; Fred Worthley, Bedford; H. J. Burke, Bennington; W. S. Rowell, Goffstown; William Sloan, Amherst; George E. Bales, Wilton; N. C. Griffin, Litchfield; James F. Locke, Deering; James Russell, Mason; H. J. Taft, Greenville; James Green, Sharon.

Cheshire—H. B. Viall, Josiah Madden, George H. Eames, Keene; W. H. Kiriery, Walpole (P. O. Bellows Falls, Vt.); Christopher Robb, South Stoddard; Frank Wellman, East Jaffrey; John W. York, Chesterfield; George E. Whitcomb, West Swanzey; Emory L. Holton, Winchester; Orrin C. Robertson, Hinsdale; James A. Craig, Westmoreland; George F. Tufts, Harrisville; Fred McIntire, Marlboro; Fred J. Marvin, Olstead; C. B. Perry, Fitzwilliam; John S. Collins, Gilsum; Ned Thrasher, Rudge; E. A. Jones, Marlow.

Sullivan—David E. Farwell, North Charlestown; John C. Loverin, Croydon Flat; Moses O. Boyce, George's Mills; C. E. Jackson, South Cornish; Mason H. Dole, Washington; Charles H. Hoyt, Charlestown; W. I. Thissell, Mill Village; Moses L. Sargent, Sunopee; V. H. Thurber, East Unity; H. W. Parker, Claremont; Fred C. Parker, Acworth; A. S. Wart, Newport.

Grafton—Charles E. Baker, Bethlehem; Calvin T. Shute, Wentworth; Fred P. Weeks, North Woodstock; Wilbur F. Parker, Franconia; Samuel B. Page, Woodsville; Harry Bingham, Littleton; Carlos D. Smith, Lebanon; George H. Colby, Plymouth; Joseph F. Perley, Enfield; George W. Melvin, Lyme; Charles C. Smart, Rumney; J. N. Dickerson, Bristol; Amos N. Beaudin, Bath; H. B. Woolton, Lisbon; J. E. Marlin, Grafton.

Coos—Henry O. Kent, John T. Amey, George M. Stevens and Frank Smith, Lancaster; Samuel E. Paine, George W. Lynch and George W. Page, Berlin; S. B. Whittemore and Henry Torristall, Colebrook; David M. Aldrich and B. C. Garland, Whitefield; John C. Pattee and Clark Stevens, Coos; G. O. Shurtliff, West Stewartstown; John F. Jaque, Grange; L. M. Watson, Gorham; John H. Locke, Carroll; Dever Rich, Groveton.

## VERMONT.

REPUBLICAN.—Chairman, Olin Merrill, Enosburg Falls. Members: Addison County—T. M. Chapman, Middlebury; Bennington—M. F. Deming, Arlington; Caledonia—A. F. Stone, St. Johnsbury; Chittenden—H. S. Peck, Burlington; Essex—G. F. Clark, Lunenburg; Franklin—Olin Merrill, Enosburg Falls; Grand Isle—R. R. Hathaway, North Hero; Lamoille—P. K. Gleed, Norristown; Rutland—George E. Lawrence, Rutland; Orange—H. E. Parker, Bradford; Orleans—J. G. Foster, Derby Line; Washington—J. W. Brock, Montpelier; Windham— —; Windsor—A. E. Watson, Hartford.

DEMOCRATIC.—Chairman, Herbert F. Brigham, Bakersfield. Members: Addison County—R. H. Preble, Shoreham; Bennington—Hon. George M. Viall, East Dorset; Caledonia—Alexander Cochran, Groton; Chittenden—J. H. Holton, Burlington; Essex—J. H. Linehan, Island Pond; Franklin—H. F. Brigham, Bakersfield; Grand Isle—George Tracy, South Hero; Lamoille—E. H. Stone, Eden; Rutland—T. H. Browne, Rutland; Orange—A. A. Olmsted, South Newbury; Orleans—P. J. Farrell, Newport; Washington—A. J. Sibley, Montpelier; Windham—F. J. Holman, Brattleboro; Windsor—H. W. Stocker, Windsor.

## RHODE ISLAND.

REPUBLICAN.—Headquarters, Providence. Chairman, Hunter C. White. Members: Newport—Albert C. Landers; Providence—Hunter C. White, Frank F. Olney, Charles Edward Paine; Portsmouth—Edward F. Dyer; Warwick—John H. Northup; Westerly—Albert L. Chester; New Shoreham—Herbert S. Milliken; North Kingstown—Allen Reynolds; South Kingstown—Jesse V. B. Watson; East Greenwich—Samuel W. K. Allen; Jamestown—John B. Landers; Smithfield—Thomas F. Harris; Scituate—R. G. Howland; Glocester—Walter A. Read; Charlestown—Edward A. Kenyon; West Greenwich—Thurston Capwell; Coventry—Eugene F. Warner; Exeter—Edward P. Dutemple; Middletown—Melville Bull; Bristol—Joshua Wilbour; Tiverton—James W. Counsell; Little Compton—Phillip H. Wilbour; Warren—Benjamin Drown; Cumberland—An-



drew J. Currier; Richmond—John S. Kenyon; Cranston—S. S. Atwell; Hopkinton—Edwin R. Allen; Johnston—F. A. Twitchell; North Providence—Charles H. Cozzens; Barrington—Royal D. Horton; Foster—James M. Wright; Burrillville—Albert H. Sayles; East Providence—Jos. E. C. Farnham; Pawtucket—Wheaton Cole; Woonsocket—John W. Ellis; North Smithfield—Arlon Mowry; Lincoln—Myron Fish.

**DEMOCRATIC.**—Headquarters, Providence. Members: Newport—William J. Underwood, F. F. Volan, J. J. Lynch; New Shoreham—Christopher Champ-  
lin; Jamestown—H. Ordley Clark; Portsmouth—John L. Tallman; Middletown—George Coggeshall; Little Compton—Owen Manchester; Tiverton—George L. Church; Warren—John E. Conley; Bristol—D. F. Leanlon; Barrington—Robert Watson; Providence—F. T. Donohue, James O'Hara, E. J. Cooney, James McNally, Richard Hayward, J. T. Drinan, J. F. Byrne, John O'Connor, F. J. Mathewson, S. E. West; Pawtucket—H. J. Carroll, T. W. Robinson, Claude J. Farnsworth, Edward McCaughey, Thomas O'Brien; Woonsocket—Daniel B. Pond, G. W. Green, James W. Burns, J. H. Boucher, John B. Brown; Cumberland—T. J. Smith, John Dillon, John McLaughlin; North Smithfield—Metcalf Comstock; Smithfield—W. H. McLaughlin; North Providence—Arthur Cushing; East Providence—A. N. Cunningham; Burrillville—Elisha Mathewson; Gloucester—R. H. Wade; Johnston—Frank Canning; Foster—John W. Bowen; Scituate—Franklin P. Owen; Cranston—John Palmer; East Greenwich—J. F. Galvin; Warwick—J. P. McNeillis, J. T. Tucker, Timothy Murphy; Coventry—John H. Chase; West Greenwich—J. T. Parker; North Kingston—D. B. Southwick, Jr.; Exeter—B. F. Joslin; Richmond—Amos Dawley, Jr.; Hopkinton—James T. Hoxsie; West Hopkinton—William P. Clancey; Charlestown—John Hoxsie.

### CONNECTICUT.

**REPUBLICAN.**—Chairman, Herbert E. Benton, New Haven; Secretary, Samuel A. Eddy, North Canaan. Members: First District—Austin Brainard, Hartford; Second—Percy S. Bryant, East Hartford; Third—George P. McLean, Simsbury; Fourth—Robert A. Potter, Bristol; Fifth—Charles C. Turner, Waterbury; Sixth—James P. Platt, Meriden; Seventh—Frederick L. Gaylord, Ansonia; Eighth—James A. Howarth, New Haven; Ninth—Frederick Farnsworth, New London; Tenth—William H. Palmer, Jr., Norwich; Eleventh—George O. Jackson, Colchester; Twelfth—William S. Mead, Greenwich; Thirteenth—Edmund E. Crowe, South Norwalk; Fourteenth—Allan W. Paige, Bridgeport; Fifteenth—Samuel S. Ambler, Bethel; Sixteenth—George A. Hammond, Putnam; Seventeenth—Preston B. Sibley, Brooklyn; Eighteenth—O. R. Fyler, Torrington; Nineteenth—A. T. Roraback, Canaan; Twentieth—Edgar L. Pond, Terryville; Twenty-first—John I. Hutchinson, Essex; Twenty-second—John M. Douglas, Middletown; Twenty-third—Thomas A. Lake, Rockville; Twenty-fourth—Harry S. Abel, Stafford Springs.

**DEMOCRATIC.**—Chairman, Clinton B. Davis, Higganum; Secretary, Frederick J. Brown, New Haven. Members: First District—Cornelius J. Lyons, Hartford; Third—Stephen J. Lyon, Collinsville; Fourth—Robert J. Vance, New Britain; Fifth—Frederick J. Brown, Waterbury; Sixth—George A. Smith, Wallingford; Seventh—Vacancy caused by death of William G. White; Eighth—John P. Carney, New Haven; Ninth—Bryan F. Mahan, New London; Tenth—J. B. Shannon, Norwich; Eleventh—Charles W. Comstock, Norwich; Twelfth—Melbert B. Cary, 35 East 38th street, New York; Thirteenth—Charles N. Wood, Norwalk; Fourteenth—Aurelius Stewart, Bridgeport; Fifteenth—William McPhelemy, Danbury; Sixteenth—John W. Church, Putnam; Seventeenth—C. S. Burlingame, Brooklyn; Eighteenth—Edward Finn, West Winsted; Nineteenth—Sidney P. Ensign, Lime Rock; Twentieth—William G. French, Watertown; Twenty-first—Charles A. Elliott, Clinton; Twenty-second—Capt. John Carroll, Middletown; Twenty-third—William W. Jones, Hebron; Twenty-fourth—J. V. Squier, Stafford Springs.

## License Position of Massachusetts Cities.

CITIES.	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
Boston .....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brockton .....	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cambridge.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Chelsea.....	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Chicopee .....	*	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Everett .....	*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Fall River.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Fitchburg .....	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Gloucester .....	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Haverhill .....	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Holyoke .....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lawrence .....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lowell .....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lynn .....	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Malden.....	*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Marlboro.....	*	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Medford .....	*	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
New Bedford .....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Newburyport.....	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Newton .....	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Northampton .....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pittsfield.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Quincy.....	*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Salem .....	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Somerville.....	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Springfield.....	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Taunton .....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Waltham .....	*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Woburn.....	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Worcester .....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

\* Election held before adoption of the law.

## New England Legislatures.

	Senate.			House of Representatives.				Sessions.
	Rep.	Dem.	Others	Rep.	Dem.	Others	Salary.	
Maine.....	31	0	0	146	5	0	\$150.	Biennial—Odd years. First Wed. of Jan.
New Hampshire	18**	3	0	265	98	0	\$200.	Biennial—Odd years. First Wed. of Jan.
Vermont.....	30	0	0	228	11	2	\$3 pr Diem	Biennial—Even years. First Wed. of Oct.
Massachusetts..	36	4	0	196	44	0	\$750.*	Annual—First Wed. of Jan.
Rhode Island...	35	2	0	69	3	0	\$1 pr Diem	Annual—May at Newport, and Jan. at Providence.
Connecticut.....	22‡	1	0	206	46	0	\$300.*	Biennial—Odd years. Wed. following first Mon. in Jan.

‡ One seat contested.

\*\* No election in three districts. Vacancies will be filled by Legislature in joint convention.

\* Mileage also paid.

## Boston's Valuation and Taxation.

	Assessed Valuation.		Tax rate per \$1,000.				Poll Tax Assessed
	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	State.	C'ty.	City.	Total.	
1880.....	\$437,370,100	\$202,092,395	\$0.86	\$0.27	\$14.07	\$15.20	\$187,640
1881.....	455,388,600	210,165,997	.81	.25	12.84	13.90	198,824
1882.....	467,704,150	204,793,811	1.12	.29	13.69	15.10	205,163
1883.....	478,318,900	204,113,771	.72	.28	13.50	14.50	214,593
1884.....	488,130,600	194,526,057	1.00	.29	15.71	17.00	220,919
1885.....	495,973,400	189,605,672	.71	.27	11.82	12.80	224,236
1886.....	517,503,275	193,180,060	.65	.40	11.65	12.70	225,037
1887.....	547,171,175	200,471,342	1.00	.57	11.83	13.40	231,369
1888.....	563,013,275	201,439,273	.97	.74	11.69	13.40	241,225
1889.....	593,799,975	201,633,769	.83	.80	11.27	12.90	246,710
1890.....	619,990,275	202,051,525	.69	.85	11.76	13.30	254,537
1891.....	650,238,375	204,831,040	.54	.56	11.50	12.60	265,824
1892.....	680,279,875	213,695,829	.63	.77	11.50	12.90	273,118
1893.....	707,762,275	216,331,476	.92	.75	11.13	12.80	279,406
1894.....	723,728,750	204,363,706	.75	.81	11.24	12.80	279,486

## Boston's Actual Expenditures.

Fiscal Year.	Interest.	State Tax.	Other City Expenditures	Total City Expenditures	County.
1880-81.....	\$2,220,171	\$619,110	\$10,252,967	\$13,092,249	\$305,872
1881-82.....	2,188,565	619,110	10,422,476	13,230,151	338,261
1882-83.....	2,184,580	825,480	11,879,562	14,889,623	362,908
1883-84.....	2,227,046	578,055	12,852,436	15,657,537	368,352
1884-85.....	2,238,518	770,740	12,456,798	15,466,056	393,786
1885-86.....	2,242,102	578,055	11,480,449	14,300,606	852,614
1886-87.....	2,237,479	555,870	11,542,638	14,335,987	999,056
1887-88.....	2,315,833	833,805	12,920,867	16,070,505	1,086,026
1888-89.....	2,324,477	833,805	12,974,132	16,132,413	1,334,640
1889-90.....	2,353,786	738,020	13,508,467	16,600,273	1,265,160
1890-91.....	2,447,883	645,768	14,585,465	17,679,115	1,133,121
1891-92*.....	1,784,671	553,515	13,856,842	16,195,028	777,496
1892-93.....	2,522,588	640,063	16,954,626	20,117,276	1,183,389
1893-94.....	2,476,431	914,375	17,287,021	20,677,827	1,019,173

\* Nine months.

## Boston Park Statistics.

Parks.	Year Taken.	Cost to Jan. 31, 1894.		Total.	Area Acres.
		Land.	Construction.		
Main Park System:					
Fens .....	1879	\$580,764	\$2,010,887	\$2,591,651	115
Riverway .....	1890	368,246	415,357	783,603	40
Leverett Park.....	1891-92	149,650	162,425	312,076	60
Jamaica Park.....	1892	351,443	22,870	374,313	120
Arborway .....	1892	38,461	61,831	100,292	36
Arnold Arboretum....	1882	73,717	221,749	295,526	155
Franklin Park .....	1883-84	1,540,523	1,402,836	2,943,359	527
Marine Park System:					
Dorchesterway .....	1892	57,763	19,764	77,527	6
Strandway .....	1890-92	353,045	57	353,102	194
Marine Park .....	1883	232,972	751,601	984,574	267
Castle Island .....	1890	.....	31,406	31,406	21
Charlesbank .....	1883	373,916	280,815	654,732	10
Wood Island Park.....	1882	132,800	129,159	261,959	212
Charlestown Heights ...	1891	50,538	61,277	111,815	10
Charlestown Playground	1891	47,893	4,074	51,967	18
North End Park.....	1893	.....	.....	.....	7
Dorchester Park .....	1891	31,301	1,301	32,602	26
Franklin Field .....	1892	56,420	45,778	102,199	77

NOTE.—These figures, of course, do not represent the total cost to the city of its park system. Including other expenses of maintenance, etc., to Jan. 1, 1894, the cost was \$10,592,876. For statistics of public parks in other cities see page 77.

## Boston Gas Consumption.

	Sales in Feet.		No. of Meters.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Boston.....	1,222,887.770	1,191,985.380	30,097	30,732
Roxbury.....	181,127.002	178,059.842	8,664	8,749
South Boston.....	77,918.763	76,873.560	2,941	2,803
Dorchester.....	100,532.100	82,578.200	5,166	4,450
Brookline.....	139,442.358	71,942.041	8,990	2,462
Bay State*.....	856,417.159	965,337.860	27	48

\*The Bay State Company sells its product almost wholly to the other companies, and so, in determining the actual consumption of gas, would have to be excluded from the totals.

## The Fifty Associates.

The Fifty Associates is a Boston real estate corporation. It has no capital stock, but there are 1,000 shares, each share representing one-thousandth part of the stock. It pays quarterly dividends amounting to \$120 annually. The last sale of the shares was at \$4,525 and \$4,150. The valuation in 1893 of the real estate owned by the Fifty Associates as returned by the assessors is as follows: Ward 6, \$336,000; Ward 7, \$1,333,500; Ward 10, \$1,143,000; Ward 12, \$276,400. Total, \$3,088,900. The tax on this property in 1893 was \$39,538.



## Commerce of Boston.

Year.	Mdse. Imports.	Exports.		Year.	Mdse. Imports.	Exports.	
		Domestic Mdse.	Foreign Mdse.			Domestic Mdse.	Foreign Mdse.
1884. . . .	\$59,744,297	\$64,841,132	\$967,497	1889. . . .	\$65,461,778	\$69,567,367	\$1,190,060
1885. . . .	53,576,300	53,953,601	567,978	1890. . . .	66,064,601	72,141,593	347,514
1886. . . .	60,342,862	57,480,324	1,146,704	1891. . . .	70,659,616	81,018,421	421,147
1887. . . .	62,504,559	55,731,434	98,581	1892. . . .	75,593,566	88,241,530	563,673
1888. . . .	64,534,532	58,527,852	850,347	1893. . . .	69,118,709	82,128,922	1,411,017

## Boston as a Live Stock Market.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.	Fat Hogs.	Pigs.
1893. . . . .	151,188	530,064	80,315	1,150,685	6,892
1892. . . . .	188,953	571,980	80,495	1,668,556	5,509
1891. . . . .	161,167	585,709	77,084	1,465,099	7,725
1890. . . . .	167,974	583,545	74,234	1,312,971	9,565
1889. . . . .	167,342	540,460	58,565	1,143,314	9,173
1888. . . . .	124,416	538,490	53,274	1,038,827	7,191
1887. . . . .	99,584	591,476	46,448	1,039,692	6,911
1886. . . . .	113,316	524,089	53,003	921,756	9,031
1885. . . . .	112,995	669,847	45,024	781,483	8,899
1884. . . . .	139,465	568,041	38,979	786,110	10,154
1883. . . . .	161,162	648,790	39,712	762,756	9,001
1882. . . . .	136,993	626,608	35,645	807,949	8,586

These figures show the amount of live stock at the Watertown and Brighton stock yards for the past dozen years.

## Boston's Grain Exports.

DATE.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Corn.	Cornmeal	Peas.	Barley.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1878. . . . .	395,598	4,023,791	7,163,243	93,992	99,650	62,397	4,251
1879. . . . .	820,380	5,321,351	7,437,476	9,804	122,929	220,362	23,594
1880. . . . .	1,076,350	3,296,901	11,612,695	89,706	133,654	153,685	12,695
1881. . . . .	1,035,240	2,999,393	8,004,504	17,086	121,531	170,584	.....
1882. . . . .	1,355,585	2,724,075	2,116,728	.....	93,853	319,086	.....
1883. . . . .	1,768,024	1,963,974	4,568,325	1,500	116,669	174,047	24,731
1884. . . . .	3,189,222	1,118,572	4,118,102	3,300	83,977	59,728	.....
1885. . . . .	1,652,310	1,676,067	3,643,788	462,337	98,931	325,980	18,472
1886. . . . .	2,076,917	2,624,538	3,213,523	542,845	89,667	546,913	13,012
1887. . . . .	2,160,334	3,920,596	2,237,666	5,746	113,323	576,525	.....
1888. . . . .	1,604,233	1,178,614	3,353,617	1,200	99,683	98,204	.....
1889. . . . .	1,329,470	538,951	7,012,318	44,719	124,566	79,607	.....
1890. . . . .	1,363,421	497,176	4,595,651	528,275	123,066	232,362	10,219
1891. . . . .	1,724,63	2,860,564	4,032,380	208,383	66,997	311,057	78,460
1892. . . . .	2,048,553	7,403,935	2,714,832	1,338,808	52,950	705,862	57,232
1893. . . . .	1,983,152	5,088,230	5,262,169	487,217	56,101	111,006	57,955
Totals. . . .	25,583,552	47,246,758	81,297,017	3,924,318	1,597,547	4,127,405	300,671

## Boston Police Force.

The city of Boston is divided into sixteen police districts. Station-houses are located as follows: Division 1, Hanover street, near Cross; 2, Court square; 3, Joy street, near Cambridge street; 4, La Grange street; 5, East Dedham street; 6, Broadway, near C street; 7, Meridian street, near Paris street; 8, corner Commercial and Battery streets; 9, Dudley street, corner Mount Pleasant avenue; 10, junction Tremont and Roxbury streets; 11, Adams, corner Arcadia street; 12, Fourth street, near K street; 13, Leaverns avenue, J. P.; 14, Washington street, junction Cambridge street, Brighton; 15, Old City Hall, Charlestown; 16, Boylston street, near Hereford street. There are about 900 men in the Boston Police Department, including commissioners, superintendents, officers, patrolmen and reserve men.

## Boston Fire Department.

The city of Boston is divided into twelve fire districts, in the charge of district chiefs. Aside from the commissioners, chief of the department and his assistants and these district chiefs, there are 50 captains, 33 lieutenants, 625 permanent men and 120 call men. There are 44 engine companies, including the fire boat (engine 31); 17 ladder companies; 10 chemical engines; 2 combination wagons; 2 water towers; 3 hose companies. A new fire boat (Engine 44) is now in course of building by the department.

## Boston's Fire Record.

Year.	No. of Alarms.	Losses.	Insurance.	Year.	No. of Alarms.	Losses.	Insurance.
1884-85..	927	\$1,593,393	\$8,068,295	1889-90..	963	\$4,746,869	\$16,023,952
1885-86..	785	821,848	7,082,541	*1890-91..	679	556,597	9,397,034
1886-87..	827	911,999	6,771,654	1891-92..	1,230	1,629,413	19,247,795
1887-88..	975	784,667	10,165,625	1892-93..	1,412	1,926,897	22,674,186
1888-89..	962	1,078,333	12,146,904	1893-94..	1,718	4,348,902	27,875,355

\* The preceding records are from May 1 to May 1. This is from May 1 to Jan. 1. The succeeding year is for thirteen months, the years thereafter beginning with Feb. 1.

Boston's "big fire" started on Nov. 9, 1872. The amount of property destroyed is set down as \$75,000,000. The burned area embraced sixty-five acres. Buildings destroyed numbered 776, of which 709 were brick and stone.

## Boston Harbor.

The average width of the main ship channel in Boston Harbor is 2,000 feet. Its average depth is 25 feet at mean low water. The built-up wharfage front below the bridges is seven miles long. Above the bridges it is twelve miles long, including the indentations of the piers.

## Trees on Boston Common.

There are 1,370 trees within the enclosure of Boston Common. The number of each species is as follows: Elms, 1,158; maples, 136; lindens, 56; ash, 12; tulip trees, 4; horse chestnuts, 2; birch, 1; Gingko tree, 1. Of the elms, the American elms are the most numerous, constituting over 67 per cent. of all the trees of that species, and over 56 per cent. of all the trees on the Common.

## Boston National Banks.

NAME.	Capital.	President.	Discount Day.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	Isaac Pratt, Jr.	Monday & Thursday, 12½.
Atlas.....	1,500,000	John G. Wetherell.	Tuesday & Friday, 12.
Blackstone.....	1,000,000	Eustace C. Fitz.	Monday & Thursday, 11½.
Boston.....	1,000,000	Silas Peirce.	Tuesday & Friday, 12.
Boylston.....	700,000	Joseph T. Bailey.	Wednesday & Saturday, 9½.
Broadway.....	200,000	Roswell C. Downer.	Daily.
Bunker Hill.....	500,000	C. R. Lawrence.	Tuesday & Friday, 12.
Central.....	500,000	Charles H. Allen.	Tuesday & Friday, 12.
Columbian.....	1,000,000	Horatio Newhall.	Monday & Thursday.
Commercial.....	250,000	Otis Hinman.	Daily.
Continental.....	1,000,000	William T. Hart.	Tuesday & Friday, 12.
Eliot.....	1,000,000	William H. Goodwin.	Monday & Thursday, 11.
Everett.....	400,000	Warren Sawyer.	Tuesday & Friday, 11.
Faneuil Hall.....	1,000,000	J. Varnum Fletcher.	Monday & Thursday, 1.
First.....	1,000,000	John Carr.	Monday & Thursday, 12.
First Ward.....	200,000	George W. Moses.	Wednesday & Saturday, 9.
Fourth.....	750,000	W. W. Kimball.	Tuesday & Friday, 1.
Freemans.....	800,000	William A. Rust.	Monday & Thursday, 11.
Globe.....	1,000,000	Charles E. Stevens.	Monday & Thursday.
Hamilton.....	750,000	Aaron H. Bean.	Monday & Thursday, 12.
Howard.....	1,000,000	S. F. Wilkins.	Monday & Thursday, 1½.
Lincoln.....	500,000	Edward K. Butler.	Wednesday & Saturday, 11½.
Manufacturers'.....	500,000	David J. Lord.	Monday & Thursday, 12.
Market.....	800,000	Charles T. Whitmore.	Tuesday & Friday, 12.
Massachusetts.....	800,000	William A. French.	Tuesday & Friday, 12.
Mechanics.....	250,000	C. O. L. Dillaway.	Monday, 3½.
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	Franklin Hovey, Jr.	Monday & Thursday, 12.
Metropolitan.....	500,000	Increase E. Noyes.	Monday & Thursday, 11.
Monument.....	150,000	Amos Stone.	Monday & Thursday.
Mt. Vernon.....	200,000	Thomas N. Hart.	Tuesday & Friday.
Bank Commerce.....	1,500,000	N. P. Hollowell.	Tuesday & Friday, 12.
Bank Commonwealth.....	1,000,000	W. A. Tower.	Tuesday & Friday, 11.
Bank North America.....	1,000,000	Isaac T. Burr.	Tuesday & Friday, 11.
Bank Redemption.....	1,000,000	James B. Case.	Monday, Wednesday & Friday.
Bank Republic.....	1,500,000	Charles A. Vialle.	Monday & Thursday, 12.
City.....	1,000,000	Leverett S. Tuckerman.	Tuesday & Friday, 12.
Eagle.....	1,000,000	A. S. Woodworth.	Wednesday & Saturday, 10½.
Exchange.....	1,000,000	Edward L. Tead.	Monday & Thursday, 1.
Hide and Leather.....	1,500,000	George Ripley.	Tuesday & Friday, 11.
Market (Brighton).....	250,000	Homer Rogers.	Wednesday, 3.
Revere.....	1,500,000	George S. Bullens.	Tuesday & Friday, 12.
Rockland.....	300,000	Samuel Little.	Tuesday, P. M.
Security.....	250,000	S. A. Carlton.	Tuesday & Friday, 11.
Union.....	1,000,000	George Whitney.	Tuesday & Friday, 1.
Webster.....	1,000,000	John P. Lyman.	Tuesday & Friday, 10½.
New England.....	1,000,000	Charles W. Jones.	Tuesday & Friday, 12.
Ninth.....	1,000,000	William H. Leonard.	Monday & Thursday, 1.
Old Boston.....	900,000	Horatio G. Curtis.	Monday & Thursday, 12½.
People's.....	300,000	Samuel B. Hopkins.	Tuesday.
Second.....	1,600,000	Thomas P. Beal.	Monday & Thursday, 12½.
Shawmut.....	1,000,000	John Cummings.	Monday & Thursday, 12½.
Shoe and Leather.....	1,000,000	James C. Elms.	Tuesday & Friday, 11½.
South End.....	200,000	John A. Pray.	Daily.
State.....	2,000,000	Samuel N. Aldrich.	Monday & Thursday, 12.
Suffolk.....	1,500,000	A. Lawrence Edmunds.	Tuesday & Friday, 12.
Third.....	2,000,000	Moses Williams.	Monday & Thursday, 12½.
Traders'.....	500,000	H. J. Jaquith.	Wednesday & Saturday, 12.
Tremont.....	2,000,000	Aaron Hobart.	Monday & Thursday, 12½.
Washington.....	750,000	Eben Bacon.	Monday & Thursday.
Winthrop.....	300,000	Wilnot R. Evans.	Tuesday & Friday.

## Facts about Boston.

Boston became a city in 1822, the charter being granted Feb. 13. The vote on the question of becoming a city stood 2,805 in favor and 2,006 against.

Charlestown was annexed Jan. 5, 1874; Roxbury, Jan. 5, 1868; Dorchester, Jan. 3, 1870, and Brighton and West Roxbury, Jan. 5, 1874.

The city contains 27,596 acres, or 43.12 square miles.

There are  $48\frac{1}{4}$  acres in the Common and  $24\frac{1}{4}$  acres in the Public Gardens.

There are 448 miles of public streets and 142 miles of private ways and alleys.

Eighty miles of the streets are paved with stone or asphalt.

Filling up of the Back Bay district was begun June 15, 1855.

Gaslight pipes began to be laid in its streets in 1826.

Boston, however, was the second city in the country to organize a company for the manufacture and distribution of illuminating gas. The enterprise was known as the City Gas Company and was formed Aug. 15, 1822. Baltimore got the start of Boston in this by about five years.

Arrivals at the port of Boston for the year 1893 numbered 2,218 vessels, representing a tonnage of 1,650,561 tons; the clearances numbered 2,085 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,323,703 tons.

The Massachusetts General Hospital was incorporated in 1811.

The present Minot's Ledge lighthouse was completed Nov. 16, 1860. The old one was destroyed April 17, 1851.

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery trace their history back to June 1, 1638, the date of formal organization.

The first train passed through the Hoosac Tunnel Feb. 9, 1875.

Pacific Bank suspended in November, 1881; resumed again in March, 1882; closed finally May 22, 1882.

The Boston Stock Brokers' Board was organized Oct. 13, 1834. Of the thirteen original members two are yet alive—Messrs. Samuel Gilbert and Matthew Bolles, the latter still in active business.

The first season ticket on the Boston & Worcester Railroad, now a part of the Albany, was on May 1, 1838. Only two were sold in that year, one the next and two the next, with four in each of the two succeeding years, and each by special vote of the directors. In 1843 a special train to West Newton was established, and the superintendent was authorized to sell season tickets for that. This was the beginning of the season-ticket system.

The Custom House is 140 feet long, 75 feet wide at the ends and 95 feet through the centre. The rotunda is 63 by 59 feet and 62 feet high.

The Handel and Haydn Society was founded in 1815, and is the oldest musical organization in the United States.

Boston City Hospital was opened to patients in June, 1864. Residents of the city, unable to pay for treatment, are treated gratuitously.

Mount Auburn Cemetery was established in 1831 by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in connection with an experimental garden. It was transferred to the "Proprietors of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn" in 1835, and is the oldest garden cemetery in the United States. It comprises about 135 acres.

The Boston Theatre was opened to the public in 1854. Thomas Barry was the first manager. It is the largest theatre in New England.

Returns for June 30, 1894, showed that the number of children in Boston between 5 and 15 years was 76,139, and the number attending the public schools was 56,841, and in private schools, 11,294. On the same date there were 613 schools and 1,492 teachers in the general schools. Of the regular teachers 1,240 were women, and of the 296 special teachers 188 were women. The percentage of attendance was 88.8, while out of an average attendance of 57,741 there was an average absence of 7,310.

The cutting down of Fort Hill was begun Sept. 4, 1866.

There was a frost every month during the year 1816.

The longest session of the Massachusetts Legislature was in 1883, 206 days; the shortest in 1841, 72 days.



Women were first allowed to vote for the school committee in 1879.

The old elm on the Common was blown down in the storm of Feb. 15, 1876.

The telegraphic fire alarm system was established in Boston Jan. 1, 1852.

The Franklin statue in front of City Hall was placed there Sept. 17, 1856; the Webster statue at the State House on Sept. 17, 1859; the Hamilton on Commonwealth avenue, Aug. 24, 1865; the Washington equestrian, in the Public Garden, July 3, 1869; the Horace Mann at the State House, July 4, 1865; the Edward Everett, in the Public Gardens, Nov. 18, 1867; the Samuel Adams, in Dock square, July 4, 1880; the Winthrop, in Scollay square, Sept. 17, 1880.

### Jury Duty in Massachusetts.

**PERSONS QUALIFIED.**—All persons qualified to vote in the choice of representatives to the General Court.

**PERSONS EXEMPTED.**—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Commonwealth, members of Governor's Council, members of State Legislature during this session, judges and justices of any court, county and special commissioners, clerks of courts, registers of probate and insolvency and of deeds, sheriffs and other deputies, coroners, constables, United States marshals and their deputies, and other officers of the United States, attorneys, settled clergymen, officers of colleges, teachers in incorporated academies, practicing physicians and surgeons, cashiers of incorporated banks, members of the militia while in service and those who have served for nine years in it; members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery and members of the Boston Fire Department and fire departments of other cities or towns, providing the city councils or inhabitants of the towns so vote.

### Extra Sessions of Massachusetts Legislature.

Extra sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature have been held as follows: In 1835, to revise the statutes; in 1842, to divide the commonwealth into Congressional districts; in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councilors, Representatives and Senators; in 1859, to revise the General Statutes; in 1860, to consider the subject of disease among the cattle of the commonwealth; in 1861, to consider matters pertaining to the Rebellion; in 1863, to provide for raising of troops under call of the President; in 1872, to consider what legislation was necessary by reason of the great Boston fire, and in 1891, to compile the Public Statutes.

### Massachusetts Industries and the Panic.

Classification.	1892.	1893.	Amount.	Percentage.
Number of private firms...	3,534	3,478	Dec. 56	Dec. 1.58
Number of corporations..	820	872	Inc. 52	Inc. 6.34
Number of partners.....	5,671	5,519	Dec. 152	Dec. 2.68
Number of stockholders...	37,064	38,284	Inc. 1,220	Inc. 3.29
Capital invested .....	\$439,015,263	\$444,480,277	Inc. \$5,465,014	Inc. 1.24
Stock used .....	\$376,554,375	\$348,991,905	Dec. \$27,562,470	Dec. 7.32
Value bonds made.....	\$659,137,402	\$587,343,550	Dec. \$51,793,852	Dec. 8.10
Average number employed.	306,203	293,169	Dec. 13,034	Dec. 4.26
Total wages paid.....	\$137,972,501	\$127,286,397	Dec. \$10,686,104	Dec. 7.75
Average yearly earnings...	\$450.59	\$434.17	Dec. \$16.42	Dec. 3.64
Average proportion of business done .....	69.38	59.18	Dec. 10.20	Dec. 14.70
Average days in operation.	297.83	277.36	Dec. 20.47	Dec. 6.87

These figures are from the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics and cover sufficient industries to indicate the general business drift of the year, as compared with the previous one.

## Cotton Manufacturing at Fall River.

YEARS 1894 and 1893.	Capital.	Dividends 1894.		Dividends 1893.		Increase or Decrease.
		P. C.	Amount.	P. C.	Amount.	
American Linen Co.....	\$800,000	4	\$32,000	7½	\$60,000	Dec. 28,000
Barnaby Manufac'g Co....	400,000	1½	6,000	8	32,000	Dec. 26,000
Barnard Manufac'g Co....	330,000	5	16,500	8	26,400	Dec. 9,900
Border City Mfg. Co.....	1,000,000	7	70,000	14	140,000	Dec. 70,000
Bourne Mills .....	400,000	12	48,000	12	48,000	.....
Chace Mills .....	500,000	6	30,000	9	45,000	Dec. 15,000
Conanicut Mills .....	120,000	3	3,600	8	9,600	Dec. 60,00
Cornell Mills .....	400,000	6	24,000	4½	18,000	Inc. 6,000
Davol Mills .....	400,000	6	24,000	6	24,000	.....
Flint Mills .....	580,000	8	46,400	8	46,400	.....
Globe Yarn Mills.....	1,200,000	5½	66,000	8	96,000	Dec. 30,000
Granite Mills .....	1,000,000	*6	57,000	†10	80,000	Dec. 23,000
Hargraves Mills .....	800,000	5½	44,000	6	48,000	Dec. 4,000
Kerr Thread Co.....	1,000,000	...	.....	3	30,000	Dec. 30,000
King Philip Mills.....	1,000,000	6	60,000	6	60,000	.....
Laurel Lake Mills.....	400,000	5½	22,000	7½	30,000	Dec. 8,000
Mechanics' Mills .....	750,000	3	22,500	7½	56,250	Dec. 33,750
Merchants' Mfg. Co....	800,000	6	48,000	9	72,000	Dec. 24,000
Metacomet Mfg. Co.....	288,000	...	.....	4½	12,960	Dec. 12,960
Narragansett Mills .....	400,000	5	20,000	7½	30,000	Dec. 10,000
Osborn Mills .....	600,000	7	42,000	8	48,000	Dec. 6,000
Pocasset Mfg. Co.....	800,000	4	32,000	7	56,000	Dec. 24,000
Richard Borden Mfg. Co..	800,000	3½	28,000	7	56,000	Dec. 28,000
Robeson Mills .....	260,000	...	.....	4½	11,700	Dec. 11,700
Sagamore Mfg. Co.....	900,000	6½	58,500	10	90,000	Dec. 31,500
Sanford Spinning Co....	400,000	3	12,000	3½	14,000	Dec. 2,000
Seaconnet Mills .....	400,000	5½	22,000	10½	42,000	Dec. 20,000
Shove Mills .....	550,000	6½	35,750	9	49,500	Dec. 13,750
Slade Mills .....	550,000	1½	8,250	5	27,500	Dec. 19,250
Stafford Mills .....	800,000	7	56,000	12	96,000	Dec. 40,000
Tecumseh Mills .....	500,000	6	30,000	7½	37,500	Dec. 7,500
Troy Cot. & W. Mfg. Co..	300,000	17	51,000	20	60,000	Dec. 9,000
Union Cotton Mfg. Co....	750,000	9	67,500	12	90,000	Dec. 22,500
Wampanoag Mills .....	750,000	6	45,000	7	52,500	Dec. 7,500
Weetamoe Mills .....	550,000	...	.....	2	11,000	Dec. 11,000
Totals .....	\$21,478,000	5.25	\$1,128,000	‡8.62	\$1,706,310	Dec. 578,310

\* 1½ per cent. on capital of \$800,000.

† On capital of \$800,000.

‡ On capital of \$21,278,000.

## New England Granite Industry.

STATES.	Value of Product.	Total Wages.	Total Expenses.	Total Capital.	Percentage of Profit or Loss.	
					On Capital.	On Value of Product.
Maine.....	\$2,225,839	\$1,517,026	\$1,823,976	\$3,192,317	12 59	18.05
NewHampshire	727,531	529,945	597,491	761,382	17.08	17.87
Vermont.....	581,870	408,916	477,114	967,750	10.82	18.
Massachusetts.	2,503,503	1,630,128	1,973,729	2,235,759	23 70	21.16
Rhode Island...	931,216	618,013	789,219	646,392	21.97	15.25
Connecticut....	1,061,202	697,080	813,200	891,889	27 81	23.37

## Northern New England Game Laws.

## GAME—WHEN NOT TO BE KILLED.

Variety.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.
Moose .....	Jan. 1 and Oct. 1....	Jan. 1 and Sept. 1....	.....
Caribou, deer, .....	Jan. 1 and Oct. 1....	Jan. 1 and Sept. 1....	Not till after 1900.
Rabbits .....	.....	April 1 and Sept. 1....	May 1 and Sept. 1.
Sable, otter, fisher....	May 1 and Oct. 15....	April 1 and Oct. 1....	.....
Quail, duck .....	May 1 and Sept. 1....	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1....	Jan. 1 and Sept. 1.
Plover .....	May 1 and Aug. 1....	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1....	Jan. 1 and Sept. 1.
Partridge, woodcock.	Dec. 1 and Sept. 1....	Jan. 1 and Sept. 1....	Jan. 1 and Sept. 15.

## FISH—WHEN NOT TO BE TAKEN.

Variety.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.
Black bass .....	April 1 and July 1....	April 30 and June 15.	Jan. 1 and June 15.
White perch .....	April 1 and July 1....	April 30 and June 15.	April 15 and June 15.
Land-locked salmon, trout .....	Oct. 1 and May 1....	Sept. 30 and April 15.	Sept. 1 and May 1.
Salmon .....	July 15 and April 1*.	.....	.....

\* Except between July 15 and Sept. 15 may be taken with rod and single line.

## The New England Militia.

**MAINE:** Total strength, 94 officers and 1,201 men, organized as two eleven-company regiments and an ambulance corps. Commander of First Regiment of Infantry, Col. Lucius H. Kendall, Biddeford; commander of Second Regiment of Infantry, Col. George A. Philbrook, Lewiston; commander of Ambulance Corps, Capt. W. E. Riker, Lewiston; Adjutant-General, Gen. Selden Connor, Augusta.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE:** Total authorized strength, 130 officers and 1,535 men, organized as a brigade of three eight-company regiments, one four-gun light battery and one troop cavalry. Brigade Commander, Brig.-Gen. George M. L. Lane, Manchester; Adjutant-General, A. D. Ayling, Concord.

**VERMONT:** Total strength, 48 officers and 797 men, divided as follows: Commander-in-chief and staff, 15; brigade commander and staff, 11; one 12-company regiment of infantry, 48 officers and 643 privates; one light battery, 8 officers and 72 privates. Brigade Commander, Brig.-Gen. Julius J. Estey of Brattleboro; Infantry Commander, Col. Charles C. Kinsman of Rutland; Light Battery Commander, Capt. Fred. D. Welch of Brattleboro; Adjutant-General, T. S. Peck, Burlington.

**MASSACHUSETTS:** Total authorized strength, 448 officers and 6,036 men. Present actual strength, about 6,100 men and officers. Organized as two brigades, consisting of three twelve-company regiments, two four-company corps of cadets, an eight-division naval brigade, a battalion of cavalry and a separate troop, and a battalion of light artillery. Commander of First Brigade, Benjamin F. Bridges; Commander of Second Brigade, Benjamin F. Peach, Jr.; Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. Samuel Dalton.

**RHODE ISLAND:** Total strength, 170 officers and 1,476 men, organized as a brigade of two eight-company regiments, one battalion of cavalry, two separate companies of infantry (colored), one battery of light artillery, one machine-gun battery, two companies of naval reserve and five independent chartered military organizations. Brigade Commander, Brig.-Gen. Hiram Kendall, Providence; Adjutant-General, Elisha Dyer, Providence.

**CONNECTICUT:** Total strength, 208 officers and 2,654 men, organized as a brigade, consisting of two ten-company regiments, two eight-company regiments, two separate companies, a signal corps, one light battery, one machine-gun battery and one division of naval militia. Brigade Commander, Brig.-Gen. George Haven, New London; First Regiment, Col. Charles L. Burdett, Hartford; Second Regiment, Col. John B. Doherty, Waterbury; Third Regiment, Col. Augustus C. Tyler, New London; Fourth Regiment, Col. Russell Frost, South Norwalk; First Separate Company, Capt. Daniel S. Lathrop, Birmingham; Second Separate Company, Capt. Edwin B. Freeman, Hartford; Light Battery A, Capt. Barlow S. House, Branford; Machine-Gun Battery, Capt. Henry Avery, Hartford; Naval Militia, Lieut. Edward V. Reynolds, New Haven; Adjutant-General, Brig.-Gen. Edward E. Bradley, New Haven.



### The New England Coast. NUMBER OF VESSELS BUILT.

	Sailing.	Steam.	Total number.
1890 .....	151	33	184
1891 .....	277	40	317
1892 .....	308	46	354
1893 .....	120	23	143
1894 .....	158	30	188

### New England Vital Statistics.

STATES AND COUNTRIES.	TWENTY YEARS, 1871-1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Mar- riage Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Mar- riage Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Mar- riage Rate.	Birth Rate.	D'th Rate
Massachusetts .....	18.1	25.7	19.7	18.9	27.4	19.7	19.0	27.8	20.6
Maine .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17.1	21.2	18.4
New Hampshire .....	18.6	18.0*	18.9	20.6	19.8*	19.3	21.6	20.6*	21.2
Vermont .....	15.6	20.2	15.1	17.0	20.0	16.9	17.5	19.7	18.6
Rhode Island .....	18.7	23.7	18.0	18.8	25.9	18.7	19.4	24.7	20.5
Connecticut .....	16.0	23.6	17.1	16.8	24.8	19.2	16.6	24.7	19.0
England and Wales.....	15.6	34.0	20.3	15.6	31.4	20.2	15.4	30.5	19.0
Scotland .....	13.9	33.6	20.4	13.9	31.2	20.7	14.1	30.7	18.5
Ireland .....	9.0	24.9	18.0	9.2	23.1	18.4	9.3	22.4	19.4
Italy .....	15.6	37.3	28.6	15.0	37.3	26.2	15.0	36.3	26.2
Denmark .....	15.2	31.7	19.0	13.6	31.0	20.0	13.6	29.5	19.4
Norway .....	13.7	30.7	16.9	13.2	30.9	17.5	12.6	29.6	17.7
Sweden .....	13.1	29.8	17.6	11.6	28.3	16.8	....	....	....
Austria .....	16.3	38.6	30.6	15.4	38.1	27.9	15.6	36.2	28.8
Hungary† .....	19.1	44.0	33.7	17.2	42.3	33.1	....	....	....
Switzerland .....	14.7	29.4	22.1	14.3	28.2	20.7	14.7	28.0	19.3
German Empire‡ .....	16.4	38.1	26.0	16.1	37.0	23.4	15.9	35.7	24.1
Holland .....	15.1	35.2	22.6	14.2	33.7	20.7	14.4	32.0	21.0
Belgium .....	14.2	31.0	21.4	14.8	29.6	21.0	15.4	28.9	21.8
France .....	15.4	24.6	22.8	15.0	22.6	22.6	15.2	22.1	22.6

\* Seven years. Registration of births said to be defective. † Fifteen years.  
‡ Nineteen years.

### College Physical Statistics.

	Number Observed.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Chest Girth.	Arm Girth.	Forearm Girth.	Lung Capacity.	Body Lift.	Finger Reach.	Chest Expansion.	Right Hand Strength.	Left Hand Strength.	Per Cent. Strongest with Right Hand.
Seniors .....	1,113	22.24	142.19	67.94	35.97	11.77	11.21	251.05	11.33	69.72	3.18	92.02	86.48	93
Juniors.....	1,148	21.87	140.59	67.86	35.61	11.72	11.07	250.07	11.31	69.73	3.33	88.99	85.98	97
Sophomores.....	1,263	20.57	139.39	67.53	35.44	11.69	11.06	249.23	10.58	69.70	3.45	90.45	86.05	96
Freshmen .....	1,489	19.31	133.19	67.33	34.76	11.23	10.80	233.08	8.61	69.60	3.00	87.83	83.34	96
College Average	5,013	21.10	138.84	67.66	35.40	11.19	11.02	241.79	10.25	69.69	3.02	89.69	85.50	95
College Mean...	.....	.....	131.00	67.50	35.50	11.25	.....	230.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

These figures represent the averages of the measurement of 2,106 different students of Amherst College, showing the averages of each class for twenty years, in age, weight, height, chest girth, arm girth, forearm girth, lung capacity, body lift, finger reach, chest expansion, and the comparative right and left hand strength.

## New England Colleges.

Name.	Location.	President.	Date of Organization.
Amherst College .....	Amherst, Mass.	M. E. Gates, LL. D.	1821
Andover Theol. Sem. ....	Andover, Mass.	Egbert B. Smyth, D. D.	1807
Bates College .....	Lewiston, Me.	George C. Chase, Ph. D.	1863
Boston College .....	Boston, Mass.	Rev. E. I. Devitt, S. J.	1863
Boston University .....	Boston, Mass.	Rev. W. F. Warren, LL. D.	1869
Bowdoin College .....	Brunswick, Me.	William D. Hyde, D. D.	1794
Brown University .....	Providence, R. I.	Rev. E. B. Andrews, LL. D.	1764
Clark University .....	Worcester, Mass.	G. Stanley Hall, LL. D.	1887
Colby University .....	Waterville, Me.	Rev. B. L. Whitman, A. M.	1818
Dartmouth College .....	Hanover, N. H.	Rev. W. J. Tucker, LL. D.	1769
Harvard University .....	Cambridge, Mass.	Charles Wm. Eliot, LL. D.	1636
Maine State College .....	Orono, Me.	A. W. Harris, Ph. D.	1868
Mass. Inst. Technology .....	Boston, Mass.	F. A. Walker, LL. D.	1868
Middlebury College .....	Middlebury, Vt.	Ezra Brainerd, LL. D.	1800
Newton Theol. Inst. ....	Newton, Mass.	Rev. Alvah Hovey, LL. D.	1825
Smith College .....	Northampton, Mass.	L. Clark Seelye, D. D.	1871
Trinity College .....	Hartford, Ct.	Rev. Dr. G. W. Smith, LL. D.	1823
Tufts College .....	College Hill, Mass.	Elmer H. Chapin, D. D.	1852
University of Vermont .....	Burlington, Vt.	Matthew H. Buckham, D. D.	1791
Wellesley College .....	Wellesley, Mass.	Julia J. Irvine, Ph. D.	1875
Wesleyan University .....	Middletown, Ct.	Rev. B. P. Raymond, LL. D.	1831
Williams College .....	Williamstown, Mass.	Franklin Carter, LL. D.	1793
Yale University .....	New Haven, Ct.	Rev. Timothy Dwight, LL. D.	1701

## Oldest New England College Graduates.

COLLEGE.	Name.	Class.	COLLEGE.	Name.	Class.
Amherst ....	Emilius Kitchell Sayre .....	1830.	Harvard .....	William H. Furness, D. D. .	1820
Bowdoin ....	Thomas T. Stone, D. D. ....	1820.	Trinity .....	William Gilpin .....	1829
Brown .....	George W. Briggs, D. D. ....	1825.	Wesleyan ....	John Wesley Merrill, D. D. .	1834
Colby .....	Hon. Albert W. Paine .....	1832.	Williams .....	J. H. Noble, D. D. ....	1826
Dartmouth..	Mark Wentworth Fletcher. ....	1825.	Yale .....	Henry Herrick, D. D. ....	1822

## Ingot Copper.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1884 .....	143/4-15	143/4-147/8	143/8-143/4	14-143/8	141/8-143/8	137/8-141/4
1885 .....	11-111/4	11-111/8	103/8-111/8	105/8-113/8	111/2-111/4	111/4-115/8
1886 .....	113/8-113/4	113/8-111/8	113/8-111/8	111/4-111/8	10-111/4	10-10
1887 .....	103/4-113/4	103/4-11	10.35-103/4	10-101/2	93/8-10	9.90-10
1888 .....	153/8-171/4	15.95-16.55	15.95-16.30	15.95-16.70	16.25-16.70	161/2-16.60
1889 .....	163/4-173/8	161/2-17	153/4-16	15-153/8	12-12	12-12
1890 .....	141/4-143/8	14-141/4	14-14	14-141/4	141/4-151/8	151/8-163/4
1891 .....	141/4-141/4	14-143/8	14-14	133/4-14	123/4-133/8	123/4-13
1892 .....	103/4-11	101/2-105/8	101/2-121/8	115/8-121/8	12-121/8	113/4-12
1893 .....	12-121/2	12-121/8	113/4-12	11-113/4	107/8-11	105/8-11

Year.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1884 .....	137/8-14	135/8-137/8	127/8-131/8	127/8-13	12-127/8	101/2-12
1885 .....	111/2-111/4	11-111/4	11-111/4	107/8-11	107/8-11	111/8-111/2
1886 .....	10-10	10-101/4	101/4-11	11-111/2	111/8-12	117/8-123/8
1887 .....	10-103/4	103/8-103/4	101/4-103/4	101/4-12.15	10.40-15	15-17.90
1888 .....	161/8-16.90	16.65-17	16.90-17.65	17.35-17.65	17.40-17.50	17.15-17.50
1889 .....	113/2-12	111/2-12	11-111/2	11-111/2	111/2-13	131/2-141/2
1890 .....	163/4-171/4	17-17	17-17	161/2-17	161/2-161/2	143/4-16
1891 .....	121/4-123/4	12-121/4	121/4-121/2	111/2-123/8	11-111/2	101/4-11
1892 .....	111/4-113/4	115/8-115/8	111/8-111/2	11-117/8	111/4-123/8	121/8-123/8
1893 .....	101/4-103/4	91/2-97/8	91/2-10	95/8-97/8	93/4-10	10-101/2

These figures cover the monthly range of prices for a period of ten years, including the time of the rise and fall of the French Syndicate.

## Telephone Business.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Exchanges .....	747	736	739	742	757	774	788	812	838
Branch offices .....	428	446	452	452	471	467	509	539	571
Miles of wire on poles .....	100,332	111,349	127,829	142,631	154,009	171,498	180,139	201,259	214,676
Miles of wire on buildings .....	10,043	10,587	10,225	10,266	11,484	13,445	14,954	14,980	16,492
Miles of wire underground .....	3,417	6,030	8,009	17,038	27,117	54,690	70,334	90,216	120,675
Miles of wire submarine .....	254	265	365	536	603	779	1,029	1,336	1,637
Total miles of wire...	114,046	128,231	146,458	170,471	193,213	240,412	266,456	307,791	353,480
Total circuits .....	112,067	121,260	132,004	143,637	156,780	173,665	186,462	201,322	205,891
Total employees .....	5,438	5,843	6,183	6,210	6,758	7,845	8,376	9,970	10,421
Total stations .....	137,750	147,068	158,712	171,454	185,003	202,931	216,017	232,140	237,186

These are the latest figures for the Bell Telephone Company, who controls the bulk of the business in this country. The estimated number of exchange connections daily in the United States, made up from actual count in most of the exchanges, is 1,871,667, or a total per year of about 600,000,000. The number of daily calls per station varies in different exchanges from 2 to 18, the average throughout the United States being 8, which is about the same as the number reported last year. The average cost to the subscriber varies, according to the size of the exchange and character of the service, from less than 2 to 8½ cents per connection.

## What Property may be Taxed for in New England.

**MAINE.**—For local purposes: All except specially exempt and property of telegraph, telephone, railroad and express companies. For State purposes: Same as for local purposes, and also property of telegraph, telephone, railroad and express companies. Rate fixed by Legislature.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—For local purposes: All not specially exempted. For State purposes: All property taxable for local purposes. Rate fixed by Legislature for State purposes and by local authorities for local purposes. Towns may exempt products of manufactories for ten years.

**VERMONT.**—For local purposes: All not specially exempt; corporations taxed for State purposes only. For State purposes: Gross receipts of corporations, bank deposits and a mill tax on all taxable property. Rate fixed by Legislature for State and general purposes, by local authorities for local purposes.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—For local purposes: All except savings bank and railroad property and special exemptions. For State purposes: By tax on savings banks, railroad property and direct tax on all property. Rate fixed by local authorities.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—For local purposes: All not specially exempt, and telegraph, telephone and express companies. For State purposes: Gross receipts of telegraph, telephone and express companies; also mill tax on all taxable property. Rate fixed by Legislature for State purposes and by local boards for local purposes.

**CONNECTICUT.**—For local purposes: All except corporate property and special exemptions. For State purposes: Tax on corporations. Rate fixed by local boards; on capital stock of manufactories by act of Legislature.

## Voting Strength of Foreign Born in New England.

	Foreign Born Males 21 Years and Over to 100 Males 21 Years and Over.	Naturalized to 100 Foreign Born Males 21 Years and Over.	Naturalized For- eign Born Males to 100 Males 21 Years and Over.
Maine.....	15.14	36.52	5.52
New Hampshire.....	22.05	38.90	8.57
Vermont.....	19.37	46.95	9.08
Massachusetts.....	38.66	43.76	16.91
Rhode Island.....	40.18	38.83	15.60
Connecticut.....	34.99	49.39	17.28
Average in United States.....	25.67	58.55	15.02

## Boston Sidewalk Law.

The principal part of the act regulating the construction and the apportionment of the cost of sidewalks in Boston is as follows:

"The Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Boston may grade and construct sidewalks, and complete any partially constructed sidewalk in any street of such city as the public convenience may require, with or without edgestones, as said Board shall deem expedient, and may cover the same with brick, flat stones, concrete, gravel or other appropriate material, and may assess upon the abutters on such sidewalks in just proportions, not exceeding one-half of the expense of the same; but all assessments so made shall constitute a lien upon the abutting land, and be collected in the same manner as taxes on real estate are now collected; and such sidewalks, when constructed with edgestones and covered with bricks, flat stones or concrete, shall afterwards be maintained at the expense of the city. When any such sidewalk shall be permanently constructed with edgestones and covered with brick, flat stones or concrete, as aforesaid, there shall be deducted from the assessment therefor any sum which shall have been previously assessed upon the abutting premises and paid to the city for the expense of the construction of the same in any other manner than with edgestones and with brick, flat stones or concrete as aforesaid; and such deductions shall be made pro rata and in just proportions from the assessments upon the different abutters who at the time of such assessments are owners of the estate which at the time of such former assessment was the estate of the abutters who had previously paid such former assessments."

## Composition of United States Money.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Dollars and Bullion.	Subsidiary Silver Coin.	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	National Bank Notes.	Currency Certificates.	Total.
1878.....	213	16	72	44	3	347	....	325	47	1,064
1879.....	246	41	76	15	3	347	....	329	31	1,088
1880.....	352	69	79	8	12	347	....	344	14	1,225
1881.....	478	95	80	6	51	347	....	354	12	1,425
1882.....	507	122	80	5	67	347	....	357	13	1,498
1883.....	543	152	81	82	89	347	....	356	13	1,663
1884.....	545	179	75	98	121	347	....	339	12	1,716
1885.....	589	208	75	140	140	347	....	317	29	1,845
1886.....	591	237	75	131	116	347	....	308	18	1,823
1887.....	635	278	75	121	146	347	....	279	9	1,910
1888.....	706	310	76	142	229	347	....	252	15	2,077
1889.....	680	344	76	154	263	347	....	211	17	2,092
1890.....	695	380	77	157	302	347	....	186	12	2,156
1891.....	647	437	78	152	314	347	50	167	24	2,216
1892.....	664	491	77	157	332	347	101	172	30	2,371
1893.....	592	538	77	94	331	347	147	179	12	2,317

These amounts are in all cases given in the nearest millions of dollars. ]



## New England Cotton Manufacture.

STATES.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested.	LABOR & WAGES.		COTTON USED.		Cost of all materials	Value of products.
			Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Pounds.	Cost.		
Maine .....	1890 23	\$20,850,754	13,992	\$4,372,473	65,717,252	\$7,053,168	\$8,407,362	\$15,316,909
	1880 24	15,292,078	11,864	2,936,640	54,185,061	6,234,901	7,320,152	13,319,363
New Hampshire ...	1890 27	26,801,933	19,533	6,429,084	107,319,124	11,203,742	12,938,074	21,958,002
	1880 36	19,877,084	16,529	4,290,960	76,386,499	8,629,063	10,146,904	17,953,403
Vermont .....	1890 6	1,431,986	737	230,742	4,647,889	498,348	538,925	914,685
	1880 7	936,096	735	161,748	3,562,088	458,607	508,297	855,864
Massachusetts .....	1890 187	128,838,837	76,213	26,230,667	386,767,326	40,870,307	56,492,375	100,202,882
	1880 175	72,291,601	61,844	15,828,571	273,718,889	31,107,154	35,994,109	72,289,518
Rhode Island .....	1890 94	38,798,161	21,832	8,131,142	97,982,155	11,147,080	14,334,034	27,310,499
	1880 115	28,047,331	21,474	5,320,303	81,137,172	10,457,770	12,291,437	22,875,111
Connecticut .....	1890 65	26,431,578	13,411	4,524,483	52,257,963	5,976,485	8,208,111	15,409,476
	1880 82	20,310,500	14,739	3,632,639	52,384,171	6,281,939	8,029,127	16,069,771

## New England Wool Manufacture.

STATES.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested.	LABOR & WAGES.		WOOL USED.		Cost of all materials	Value of products.
			Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Pounds.	Cost.		
Maine .....	1890 82	\$9,484,925	5,453	\$1,991,676	13,782,749	\$3,905,736	\$5,704,508	\$8,814,256
	1880 97	4,016,828	3,265	1,091,329	9,074,011	3,172,391	4,444,990	6,962,003
New Hampshire ...	1890 89	14,721,786	9,400	3,341,695	22,152,190	5,747,363	8,784,638	14,445,172
	1880 85	8,374,855	7,352	2,237,736	16,929,169	5,407,774	7,854,955	13,220,850
Vermont .....	1890 39	4,059,264	2,303	895,284	4,516,739	1,224,972	2,081,026	3,829,641
	1880 50	2,812,161	2,467	645,175	4,004,524	1,376,945	2,372,428	3,813,077
Massachusetts .....	1890 293	71,066,526	43,038	16,154,034	99,569,455	25,430,803	44,767,072	72,681,408
	1880 271	38,231,375	38,128	11,635,889	86,018,482	26,409,739	41,677,919	67,451,805
Rhode Island .....	1890 85	26,039,361	19,325	7,049,109	40,762,303	12,674,724	21,562,313	34,722,493
	1880 62	13,022,116	12,164	3,711,657	27,141,974	9,924,837	13,094,650	21,624,204
Connecticut .....	1890 98	23,794,374	13,047	4,940,783	23,482,736	6,048,301	12,530,719	20,843,965
	1880 102	14,221,637	12,024	3,986,965	24,943,637	8,708,316	14,742,091	24,855,729

## New England Fisheries.

STATE.	Persons Employed.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Outfit.	Capital and Shore Property.	Value of Fisheries.
Maine.....	14,129 *11,071	408 *574	13,136.67 *16,529.66	\$638,151 *934,593	\$1,415,108 *1,562,235	\$2,111,206 *2,742,571
New Hampshire	365 414	15 23	588.05 1,019.05	33,390 60,385	43,100 89,800	88,511 170,634
Massachusetts..	17,238 20,117	836 1,007	59,259.30 81,080.49	2,550,444 3,523,925	7,343,407 7,282,600	5,858,274 7,959,760
Rhode Island...	1,757 2,310	69 92	1,484.79 2,502.77	146,202 138,733	614,283 204,850	935,144 696,814
Connecticut ....	3,017 3,131	214 291	5,269.68 9,215.95	243,334 315,535	1,959,305 457,850	1,557,506 933,242

\*The first figures in each set are from the census of 1890; the second are from the census of 1880.

## Population of New England by Counties.

COUNTIES.	1890.	1880.	COUNTIES.	1890.	1880.
Maine.....	661,086	648,936	Vermont—Continued.		
Androscoggin.....	48,968	45,042	Orleans.....	22,101	22,083
Aroostook.....	49,589	41,700	Rutland.....	45,397	41,829
Cumberland.....	90,949	86,359	Washington.....	29,606	25,404
Franklin.....	17,053	18,180	Windham.....	26,547	26,763
Hancock.....	37,312	38,129	Windsor.....	31,706	35,196
Kennebec.....	57,012	53,058	Massachusetts.....	2,238,943	1,783,085
Knox.....	31,473	32,863			
Lincoln.....	21,996	24,821	Barnstable.....	29,172	31,897
Oxford.....	30,586	32,627	Berkshire.....	81,108	69,032
Penobscot.....	72,865	70,476	Bristol.....	186,465	139,040
Piscataquis.....	16,134	14,872	Dukes.....	4,369	4,300
Sagadahoc.....	19,452	19,272	Essex.....	299,995	244,535
Somerset.....	32,627	32,333	Franklin.....	38,610	36,001
Waldo.....	27,759	32,463	Hampden.....	135,713	104,142
Washington.....	44,482	44,484	Hampshire.....	51,859	47,232
York.....	62,829	62,257	Middlesex.....	431,167	317,830
New Hampshire.....	376,530	346,991	Nantucket.....	3,268	3,727
			Norfolk.....	118,950	96,507
Belknap.....	20,321	17,948	Plymouth.....	92,700	74,018
Carroll.....	18,124	18,224	Suffolk.....	484,780	387,927
Cheshire.....	29,579	28,734	Worcester.....	280,787	226,897
Coos.....	23,211	18,580	Rhode Island.....	345,506	276,531
Grafton.....	37,217	38,788			
Hillsboro.....	93,247	75,634	Bristol.....	11,428	11,394
Merrimack.....	49,435	46,300	Kent.....	26,754	20,588
Rockingham.....	49,650	49,064	Newport.....	28,552	24,180
Strafford.....	38,442	35,558	Providence.....	255,123	197,874
Sullivan.....	17,304	18,161	Washington.....	23,649	22,495
Vermont.....	332,422	332,286	Connecticut.....	746,258	622,700
Addison.....	22,277	24,173	Fairfield.....	150,081	112,042
Bennington.....	20,438	21,950	Hartford.....	147,180	125,382
Caledonia.....	23,436	23,607	Litchfield.....	53,512	52,044
Chittenden.....	35,389	32,792	Middlesex.....	39,524	35,589
Essex.....	9,511	7,931	New Haven.....	209,058	156,523
Franklin.....	29,755	30,225	New London.....	76,634	73,152
Grand Isle.....	3,843	4,124	Tolland.....	25,081	24,112
Lamoille.....	12,831	12,684	Windham.....	45,158	43,856
Orange.....	19,575	23,525			

## Vaccination and Small Pox.

YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per Cent.	Vacci-nated.	Deaths.	Per Cent.	Not Vacci-nated.	Deaths.	Per Cent.	Un-known.	Deaths.	Per Cent.
1885.....	32	11	....	7	0	....	13	9	....	12	2	....
1886.....	2	1	....	1	1	....	..	..	....	1	0	....
1887.....	13	4	....	6	0	....	5	2	....	2	2	....
1888.....	32	5	....	15	1	....	13	3	....	4	1	....
1889.....	15	3	....	11	1	....	3	1	....	1	1	....
1890.....	6	1	....	2	..	....	2	..	....	2	1	....
1891.....	5	1	....	1	..	....	3	1	....	1	..	....
1892.....	19	2	....	7	..	....	10	1	....	2	1	....
1893.....	44	6	....	11	0	....	27	6	....	6	0	....
	168	34	20.2	61	3	4.9	76	23	30.3	31	8	25.8

These figures are for Massachusetts and are from the returns of the State Board of Health.

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# ALMANAC FOR 1895.

## Divisions of Time.

Astronomers make use of several different kinds of time: mean solar time; true or apparent solar time; and sidereal time.

**SOLAR TIME.**—Solar time is that used for all the purposes of ordinary life, and is measured by the daily motion of the sun. A *Solar Day* is the interval of time between two successive transits of the sun over the same meridian; and the hour angle of the sun is called *Solar Time*. This is the most natural and direct measure of time. But the intervals between the successive returns of the sun to the same meridian are not exactly equal, owing to the varying motion of the earth around the sun, and to the obliquity of the ecliptic. The interval between the sun's transits over the meridian being unequal, it is impossible to regulate a clock so that it shall accurately follow the sun.

To avoid the irregularity which would arise from using the true sun as the measure of time, a fictitious sun, called the *Mean Sun*, is supposed to move in the equator with a uniform velocity. This mean sun is supposed to keep, on the average, as near the real sun as is consistent with perfect uniformity of motion; it is sometimes in advance of it, and sometimes behind it, the greatest deviation being about 16 minutes of time.

*Mean Solar Time*, which is perfectly equable in its increase, is measured by the motion of this mean sun. The clocks in ordinary use and the chronometers used by navigators are regulated to mean solar time.

*True, or Apparent Solar Time*, is measured by the motion of the real sun.

The difference between apparent and mean time is called the Equation of Time. By means of it we change apparent to mean time, or the reverse. Thus, if the apparent time be given, the mean time corresponding to it will be obtained by adding or subtracting the equation of time.

**SIDEREAL TIME.**—Sidereal time is measured by the daily motion of the stars; or, as it is used by astronomers, by the daily motion of that point in the equator from which the true right ascension of the stars is counted. This point is the vernal equinox, and its hour angle is called Sidereal Time. Astronomical clocks, regulated to sidereal time, are called sidereal clocks.

A Sidereal Day is the interval of time between the transit of the vernal equinox over the meridian, and its next succeeding return to the same meridian. It is about 3 minutes and 56 seconds shorter than the mean solar day;  $365\frac{1}{4}$  solar days, or a year, being divided into  $366\frac{1}{4}$  sidereal days. It is divided into 24 hours. The sidereal hours are counted from 0 to 24, commencing with the instant of the passage of the true vernal equinox over the upper meridian, and ending with its return to the same meridian. About March 21st of each year the sidereal clock agrees with the mean time or ordinary clock, and the former gains on the latter about 3 minutes and 56 seconds per day, so that at the end of a year it will have gained an entire day, and will again agree with the mean time clock.

**DAY.**—The Civil Day, according to the customs of society, commences at midnight and comprises 24 hours, from one midnight to the next following. The hours are counted from 0 to 12 from midnight to noon, after which they are again reckoned from 0 to 12 from noon to midnight. Thus the day is divided into two periods of 12 hours each, of which the first is marked A. M. and the last is marked P. M.

The Astronomical Day commences at noon on the civil day of the same date. It also comprises 24 hours, but they are reckoned from 0 to 24, and from the noon of one day to that of the next following. The astronomical as well as the civil time may be either apparent or mean, according as it is reckoned from apparent noon or mean noon.

The civil day begins twelve hours before the astronomical day; therefore the first period of the civil day answers to the last part of the preceding astronomical day, and the last period of the civil day corresponds to the first part of the same astronomical day. Thus, January 9th, 2 o'clock, A. M., civil time, is January 8th, 14 hours, astronomical time; and January 9th, 2 o'clock, P. M., civil time, is also January 9th, 2 hours, astronomical time. The rule, then, for the transformation of civil time into astronomical time is this:

If the civil time is marked A. M., take one from the day and add twelve to the hours, and the result is the astronomical time wanted; if the civil time is marked P. M., take away the designation P. M., and the astronomical time is had without further change.

To change astronomical to civil time, we simply write P. M. after it if it is less than 12 hours. If greater than 12 hours we subtract 12 hours from it, add 1 to the days and write A. M.

For example, January 3d, 23 hours, astronomical time, is January 4th, 11 o'clock, A. M., civil time.—*The American Ephemeris.*

**JULIAN CALENDAR.**—Julius Cæsar in B. C. 45, ordered that those years whose date numbers are exactly divisible by 4 should contain 366 days each, and all other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the sixth day before the Kalends of March twice. The average length of the Julian year is therefore  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days, which is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A. D., 1582, at which time the date of the beginning of seasons occurred 10 days later than when this method of reckoning time was established.

**GREGORIAN CALENDAR.**—The Gregorian year was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. It consists of 365 days, but every year exactly divisible by 4, except those centurial years which are not exactly divisible by 400, contains 366 days. Thus, in 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common years. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the festival of Easter was established and the equinox occurred March 21st; hence September 3d, 1752, was called September 14th, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25th to January 1st, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 12 days.

**FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.**—Although reckoned from September 22d, 1792, the French Republican Calendar was not introduced until November 22d, 1793. It remained in use only until December 31st, 1805, when the Gregorian Calendar was restored. The months varied in different years; thus Nivôse 1 began December 21st in 1793, December 22d in 1795, December 21st in 1796, December 22d in 1799, etc. The following are the dates for the year 1801, the last complete year of this calendar:

Vendémiaire (Vintage)	Sept. 23 to Oct. 22.	Germinal (Budding)	Mar. 22 to Apr. 21.
Brumaire (Foggy)	Oct. 23 to Nov. 22.	Floreal (Flowery)	Apr. 21 to May 20.
Frimaire (Sleety)	Nov. 22 to Dec. 21.	Prairial (Pasture)	May 21 to June 20.
Nivôse (Snowy)	Dec. 22 to Jan. 21.	Messidor (Harvest)	June 20 to July 19.
Pluviôse (Rainy)	Jan. 21 to Feb. 20.	Thermidor (Hot)	July 20 to Aug. 19.
Ventôse (Windy)	Feb. 20 to Mar. 19.	Fructidor (Fruit)	Aug. 19 to Sept. 18.

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365, five were added at the end of September; Primidi, dedicated to Virtue; Duodi, to Genius; Tridi, to Labor; Quartidi, to Opinion; and Quintidi, to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympie, a sixth day, the 22d or 23d September, Sextidi, "Jour de la Revolution," was added.

**THE ANCIENT HOUR.**—The day is said to have first been divided into hours from 293 B. C., when a sun dial was set up in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. The early Egyptians divided the day and night each into twelve hours, a custom adopted by the Jews and Greeks, probably from the Babylonians. In Rome the time was called by public criers prior to the invention of water clocks, 158 B. C. Time was measured in early times in England by means of wax candles, three inches burning an hour. Day began at sunrise among most of the Northern nations, at sunset among the Jews and Athenians, and at midnight with the Romans.

**THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.**—The Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have thirteen months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

## Bell Time and Watch on Board Ship.

**WATCH.**—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: The Starboard (right side, looking forward), and the Port (left). The day commences at noon and is thus divided: Afternoon Watch, noon to 4 P. M.; First Dog Watch, 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.; Second Dog Watch, 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.; First Watch, 8 P. M. to midnight; Middle Watch, 12 A. M. to 4 A. M.; Morning Watch, 4 A. M. to 8 A. M.; Forenoon Watch, 8 A. M. to noon. This makes seven Watches, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having Dog Watches, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 P. M. and 8 P. M. into two Watches.

**TIME.**—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill. First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds, then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus: Bell, one second; B., two seconds; B. s.; B. ss.; B. s.; B. ss.; B.

1 Bell is struck at 12.30, and again at 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 P. M.; 12.30, 4.30 and 8.30 A. M.

2 Bells at 1 (struck with an interval of a second between each—B. s, B.), the same again at 5, 7 and 9 P. M.; 1.5 and 9 A. M.

3 Bells at 1.30 (B. s, B. ss, B.), 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30 P. M.; 1.30, 5.30 and 9.30 A. M.

4 Bells at 2 (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B.), 6 and 10 P. M.; 2, 6 and 10 A. M.

5 Bells at 2.30 (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B.) and 10.30 P. M.; 2.30, 6.30 and 10.30 A. M.

6 Bells at 3 (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B.), and 11 P. M.; 3, 7 and 11 A. M.

7 Bells at 3.30 (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B.) and 11.30 P. M.; 3.30, 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.

8 Bells (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B.), every 4 hours, at noon, at 4 P. M., 8 P. M., midnight, 4 A. M. and 8 A. M.



## Standard Time.

A standard of time was adopted by agreement by all the principal railroads of the United States November 18th, 1883. This system divides the United States into four sections, each of 15 degrees of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour. The first or eastern section uses the 75th meridian and includes all territory lying between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most southern point. The second or central section uses the 90th meridian and includes the territory between the last mentioned line and an irregular line from Smarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section uses the 105th meridian and includes the territory between the last mentioned line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section uses the 120th meridian and covers the rest of the country to the Pacific Coast. Standard time uniform inside each of these sections, and the time of each section differs from that of the next to it just one hour. Eastern standard time is just five hours slower than Greenwich mean time. Thus, at noon Greenwich it is 7 o'clock, A. M., New York City (eastern time), 6 o'clock, A. M., Chicago (central time), 5 o'clock, A. M., Denver (mountain time), and 4 o'clock, A. M., San Francisco (Pacific time.) This change of system reduced the time standards used by railroads to four, a great convenience to travellers. The suggestion leading to the adoption of the standard system originated with Professor Abbe, of the Signal Bureau at Washington.

## To Obtain Correct Local Time.

Apply to standard time by adding or subtracting the correction in minutes given in the table. If the first be correct, the resulting local time will be correct.

Albany, N. Y.....	Eastern	Add 5	Lexington, Ky.....	Central	Add 23
Austin, Texas.....	Central	Sub. 31	Little Rock, Ark.....	"	Sub. 9
Baltimore, Md.....	Eastern	" 6	Louisville, Ky.....	"	Add 18
Baton Rouge.....	Central	" 4	Lynchburg, Va.....	Eastern	Sub. 17
Smearck, Dak.....	"	" 43	Memphis, Tenn.....	Central	Add 0
Boston, Mass.....	Eastern	Add 16	Milwaukee, Wis.....	"	" 8
Buffalo, N. Y.....	"	Sub. 16	Mobile, Ala.....	"	" 8
Burlington, Iowa.....	Central	" 5	Montgomery, Ala.....	"	" 15
Champaign, Ill.....	"	" 3	Nashville, Tenn.....	"	" 13
Charleston, S. C.....	Eastern	" 20	New Haven, Conn.....	Eastern	" 8
Chicago, Ill.....	Central	Add 10	New Orleans, La.....	Central	Sub. 0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	"	" 22	New York, N. Y.....	Eastern	Add 4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	"	" 33	Norfolk, Va.....	"	Sub. 5
Columbia, S. C.....	Eastern	Sub. 24	Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	"	" 2
Columbus, Ohio.....	Central	Add 23	Omaha City, Neb.....	Central	" 24
Canton, Ohio.....	"	" 23	Pensacola, Fla.....	"	Add 11
Denver, Col.....	Mountain	Sub. 0	Philadelphia, Penn.....	Eastern	Sub. 1
Des Moines, Iowa.....	Central	" 14	Pittsburg, Penn.....	"	" 20
Detroit, Mich.....	"	Add 23	Portland, Me.....	"	Add 19
Dubuque, Iowa.....	"	Sub. 3	Providence, R. I.....	"	" 14
Duluth, Minn.....	"	" 9	Quincy, Ill.....	Central	Sub. 6
Erie, Penn.....	"	Add 40	Raleigh, N. C.....	Eastern	" 15
Evansville, Ind.....	"	" 10	Richmond, Va.....	"	" 10
Ft. Gibson, Cher. Nat'n.....	"	Sub. 21	Rochester, N. Y.....	"	" 11
Fort Smith, Ark.....	"	" 11	Rock Island, Ill.....	Central	" 3
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	"	Add 19	Santa Fe, N. M.....	Mountain	" 4
Galena, Ill.....	"	Sub. 2	Savannah, Ga.....	Central	Add 36
Galveston, Texas.....	"	" 19	Shreveport, La.....	"	Sub. 15
Grand Haven, Mich.....	"	Add 13	Springfield, Ill.....	"	Add 2
Harrisburg, Penn.....	Eastern	Sub. 7	St. Joseph, Mo.....	"	Sub. 19
Houston, Texas.....	Central	" 21	St. Louis, Mo.....	"	" 1
Huntsville, Ala.....	"	Add 12	St. Paul, Minn.....	"	" 12
Indianapolis, Ind.....	"	" 16	Superior City, Wis.....	"	" 8
Jackson, Miss.....	"	Sub. 1	Syracuse, N. Y.....	Eastern	" 5
Jacksonville, Fla.....	"	Add 33	Toledo, Ohio.....	Central	Add 26
Janesville, Wis.....	"	" 4	Trenton, N. J.....	Eastern	" 1
Jefferson City, Mo.....	"	Sub. 9	Utica, N. Y.....	"	Sub. 1
Kansas City, Mo.....	"	" 18	Washington, D. C.....	"	" 23
Keokuk, Iowa.....	"	" 6	Wheeling, W. Va.....	"	" 8
Knoxville, Tenn.....	"	Add 24	Wilmington, Del.....	"	" 12
La Crosse, Wis.....	"	Sub. 5	Wilmington, N. C.....	"	" 3
Lawrence, Kansas.....	"	" 21	Yankton, Dak.....	Central	" 29

## Chronological Eras, 1895.

6608.—Julian Period.

7403-7404.—Byzantine Era, 7404 begins September 1st.

5655-5656.—Jewish Era, 5656 beginning on September 19th, or more exactly, sunse September 18th.

2648.—Since foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

1611.—Era of Diocletian.

2642.—Since the beginning of Era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to 3967 year of Julian Period; corresponding in the notation of chronologists to the 747th, and in the notation of astronomers to the 746th year B. C.

2671.—Of the Olympiads or the third year of the 668th Olympiad, beginning in July 1895, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years B. C., or near the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period.

2207.—Of the Grecian Era, or the Era of Selucidæ.

2555.—Of the Japanese Era and 28th year of Period called "Meiji."

1313.—Mohammedan or Era of Hegira, beginning June 24th, 1895.

January 1st, 1895, 2,413,195th day since beginning of the Julian Period. The 120th year of the Independence of the United States of America begins July 4th, 1895.

## Date of Beginning of Eras, Epochs and Periods.

	Began,		Began.
Grecian Mundane Era ..	Sept. 1, 5598 B. C.	Tyrian Era.....	Oct. 19, 125 B. C.
Civil Era of Constantinople .....	Sept. 1, 5508 "	Sidonian Era.....	Oct. 1, 110 "
Alexandrian Era.....	Aug. 29, 5502 "	Cæsarian Era of Antioch..	Sept. 1, 48 "
Ecclesiastical Era of Antioch .....	Sept. 1, 5492 "	Julian Year.....	Jan. 1, 45 "
Julian Period.....	Jan. 1, 4713 "	Spanish Era.....	Jan. 1, 38 "
Mundane Era.....	Oct. 1, 4008 "	Actian Era.....	Jan. 1, 30 "
Jewish Mundane Era.....	Oct. 1, 3761 "	Augustan Era.....	Feb. 14, 27 "
Era of Abraham.....	Oct. 1, 2015 "	Vulgar Christian Era.....	Jan. 1, 1 A. D.
Era of the Olympiads.....	July 1, 776 "	Destruction of Jerusalem..	Sept. 1, 69 "
Roman Era (A. U. C.).....	April 24, 753 "	Era of Maccabees.....	Nov. 24, 166 "
Era of Nabonassar.....	Feb. 26, 747 "	Era of Diocletian.....	Sept. 17, 284 "
Metonic Cycle.....	July 15, 432 "	Era of Ascension.....	Nov. 12, 295 "
Grecian Era.....	Sept. 1, 312 "	Era of Armenians.....	July 7, 552 "
		Mohammedan Era.....	July 16, 622 "
		Persian Era of Yezdegird..	June 16, 632 "

## Fixed and Movable Festivals.

Epiphany.....	January 6	Low Sunday.....	April 2
Septuagesima Sunday.....	February 10	Rogation Sunday.....	May 1
Quinquagesima .....	February 24	Ascension Day.....	May 2
Ash Wednesday.....	February 27	Sunday after Ascension.....	May 2
St. Patrick's Day.....	March 17	Whit Sunday.....	June
Palm Sunday.....	April 7	Trinity Sunday.....	June
Good Friday.....	April 12	Advent Sunday.....	December
Easter Sunday.....	April 14	Christmas Day.....	December 2

## Chronological Cycles.

(1) Dominical or Sunday Letter.....	F	(5) Roman Indiction.....	60
(2) Epact (Moon's Age, January 1).....	4	(6) Julian Period.....	660
(3) Lunar Cycle or Golden Number.....	15	(7) Dionysian Period.....	2
(4) Solar Cycle.....	28	(8) Jewish Lunar Cycle.....	1

**EXPLANATORY NOTE.**—The Dominical Letter indicates the day of the year on which the first Sunday occurs; F is the sixth letter, and the 6th of January will be Sunday. The Golden Number is the number in a cycle of nineteen years, which shows how many years have passed since New Moon fell on January 1. This and (4) are chiefly used in fixing the date of Easter. No. (4) is a cycle of twenty-eight years, after which the day of the week will recur in the same order; is used to find (1). Roman Indiction is a cycle of fifteen years, and is of no utility except to chronologers. Julian Period is a cycle of 7980 years, and is the product of (3), (4) and (5), and shows the time when (3), (4) and (5) will coincide or begin at the same time. Dionysian Period is a cycle of 532 years, and is called the Great Paschal Cycle, being the product of the Solar and Lunar Cycles. This and (6) are chiefly used in chronology. The Jewish Lunar Cycle is always three less than (3); used only by the Jews in fixing the time of their festivals.

## Greek and Russian Orthodox Catholic Churches Calendar.

A. D. 1895.—A. M. 7403-4.\*

New Style.	Holy Days.	Old Style.	New Style.	Holy Days.	Old Style.
June 2.	Circumcision.....	Jan. 1	June 2.	Pentecost (Whit Sunday)...	May 21
" 3.	Epiphany (Theophany).....	" 6	" 3.	Holy Ghost Day.....	" 22
" 10.	Purification (Hypapante). Feb. 2	" 12	" 10.	First Day of Fast of St. Peter and Paul.....	May 29
July 11.	Carnival Sunday.....	" 13	July 11.	St. Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles.....	June 29
Aug. 13.	First Day of Lent.....	" 19	Aug. 13.	First Day of Fast of Theotokos.....	Aug. 1
" 21.	Accession of Czar Alexander III†.....	March 2	" 18.	Transfiguration.....	" 6
" 21.	Forty Martyrs.....	" 9	" 27.	Repose of Theotokos.....	" 15
Sept. 6.	Annunciation of Blessed Virgin (Theotokos).....	March 25	Sept. 11.	St. Alexander Nevsky†.....	" 30
" 7.	Palm Sunday.....	" 26	" 20.	Nativity of Theotokos.....	Sept. 8
" 11.	Great Thursday.....	" 30	" 26.	Exaltation of Holy Cross.....	" 14
" 12.	Great Friday (Good Friday).....	March 31	Oct. 13.	Patronage of Theotokos.....	Oct. 1
" 13.	Great Saturday (Passions's Saturday).....	Apr. 1	Nov. 27.	First Day of Fast of the Nativity.....	Nov. 15
" 14.	Holy Pascha (Easter Day).....	" 2	Dec. 3.	Entrance to Temple of Theotokos.....	Nov. 21
ay 5.	St. George.....	" 23	" 18.	St. Nicholas.....	Dec. 6
" 21.	St. Nicholas.....	May 9	" 21.	Conception of Theotokos.....	" 9
" 23.	Ascension.....	" 11	1896.		
" 27.	Coronation of Czar Alexander III†.....	May 15	Jan. 6.	Nativity of Jesus Christ.....	" 25

\* After the style of Byzantine Empire. † Peculiar to Russia.

## Jewish Calendar, 1895.

YEAR.	Month.	Begins.	Days.	YEAR.	Month.	Begins.	Days.
55.....	5 Sebat.	Jan. 26	30	5655.....	11 Ab.	July 22	30
55.....	6 Adar.	Feb. 25	29	5655.....	12 Elul.	Aug. 21	29
55.....	7 Nisan.	Mar. 26	30	5656.....	1 Tisri.	Sept. 19	30
55.....	8 Yiar.	April 25	29	5656.....	2 Marchesvan.	Oct. 19	30
55.....	9 Sivan.	May 24	30	5656.....	3 Chisleu.	Nov. 18	30
55.....	10 Tamuz.	June 23	29	5656.....	4 Tebet.	Dec. 18	29

NOTE.—The year 5655 is a common deficient year, having 353 days, and the year 5656 a common redundant year of 355 days. They are respectively the 12th and 13th years of the 298th Jewish Cycle of 19 years. The Feast of Passover always occurs on Nisan 15, the 50th day after the Passover. All the Jewish Sabbaths, Festivals and Fasts commence the previous evening at sunset. The Jewish year 5655 began on October 1, 1894, or more properly, at Sunset, September 30.

## Mohammedan Calendar, 1895.

YEAR.	Month.	Begins.	Days.	YEAR.	Month.	Begins.	Days.
12.....	8 Sheban.	Jan. 28	29	1313.....	2 Saphar.	July 24	29
12.....	9 Ramadan.	Feb. 26	30	1313.....	3 Rabia I.	Aug. 22	30
12.....	10 Schewall.	Mar. 28	29	1313.....	4 Rabia II.	Sept. 21	29
12.....	11 D sul' Kadah.	April 26	30	1313.....	5 Jomadhi I.	Oct. 20	30
12.....	12 D sul' Rejjah.	May 26	29	1313.....	6 Jomadhi II.	Nov. 19	29
13.....	1 Muharrem.	June 24	30	1313.....	7 Redjeb.	Dec. 18	30

NOTE.—The Mohammedan Era dates from the flight of Mahomet to Medina, July 622 A. D. The year is lunar, having twelve moons or 354 or 355 days, and hence slides backward through the Gregorian years in 33 years. The years 1312 and 1313 have 354 days each, and are respectively the 22d and 23d of the 44th cycle.



## Principal Elements of the Planetary System.

The Solar System consists of a central sun, around which all the other members revolve. There are eight *primary* planets, viz.: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune; twenty satellites or *secondary* planets, of which the Earth has one, Mars two, Jupiter four, Saturn eight, Uranus four and Neptune one; several hundred minor planets or *asteroids*, situated between Mars and Jupiter; several comets and an immense number of small meteoric bodies.

NAME.	Mean Diameter. Miles.	Mean Dis. from Sun. Miles.	Sidereal Period. Days.	Revolves on Its Axis.	Orbit Velocity. Miles per hour
Mercury.....	3,030	36.0 Mill.	87.969	24h., 5m.	110,000
Venus.....	7,700	67.2 "	224.701	23h., 21m.	83,000
Earth.....	7,918	92.9 "	365.256	23h., 56m.	68,000
Mars.....	4,230	141.5 "	686.950	24h., 39m.	54,000
Jupiter.....	86,500	483.3 "	4332.58	9h., 56m.	30,000
Saturn.....	71,000	886.0 "	10759.22	10h., 29m.	22,000
Uranus.....	31,900	1781.9 "	30686.82	.....	15,000
Neptune.....	34,800	2791.6 "	60181.11	.....	12,000
Moon.....	2,180	.....	.....	.....	2,280
Sun.....	866,400	.....	.....	.....	.....

## Legal Holidays.

Jan. 1. New Year's Day: In all the States except Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

Jan. 8. Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans: In Louisiana.

Jan. 19. General Lee's Birthday: In Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia.

Feb. 6. Mardi Gras: In Alabama and Louisiana.

Feb. 12. Lincoln's Birthday: In Illinois.

Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday: In all the States except Arkansas, Iowa and Mississippi.

Mar. 2. Anniversary of Texan Independence: In Texas.

Mar. 4. Firemen's Anniversary: In New Orleans.

Apr. 3. State Election Day: In Rhode Island, 1895.

Apr. 12. Good Friday: In Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

Apr. 19. Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington: Massachusetts.

Apr. 21. Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto: In Texas.

Apr. 26. Memorial Day: In Alabama and Georgia.

May 10. Memorial Day: In North Carolina.

May 20. Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: In North Carolina.

May 30. Decoration Day: In Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Sundays and Fast Days (whenever appointed) are legal holidays in nearly all the States.

Arbor Day is a legal holiday in Kansas, Rhode Island and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor—in Nebraska, April 22; California, September 9; Colorado, third Friday in April; Montana third Tuesday in April; Utah, first Saturday in April; and Idaho on Friday after May 1.

Every Saturday afternoon is a legal holiday in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the city of New Orleans; and June 1 to September 30 in New Castle County, Delaware.

Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Washington and Wyoming.

June 3. Jefferson Davis's Birthday: In Florida.

July 4. Independence Day: In all the States.

July 24. Pioneers' Day: In Utah.

Sept. 2, 1895. Labor Day: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Washington. Also made National Holiday, by Act of Congress approved June 28, 1894.

Sept. 9. Admission Day: In California.

Oct. 3. Admission in the Union Day: In Nevada.

Nov. —. General Election Day: In Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In the States which hold elections in November, 1895, election day falls on the 5th.

Nov. 28, 1895. Thanksgiving Day: Is observed in all the States, though in some it is not a statutory holiday.

Nov. 25. Labor Day: In Louisiana.

Dec. 25. Christmas Day: In all the States, and in South Carolina the two following days also.



## Anniversaries Customarily or Occasionally Observed.

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| <p>1. 1. Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln, 1863.</p> <p>a. 17. Franklin born, 1706.</p> <p>a. 8. Battle of New Orleans, 1815.</p> <p>a. 17. Battle of the Cowpens, S. C., 1781.</p> <p>a. 18. Daniel Webster born, 1782.</p> <p>a. 19. Robert E. Lee born, 1807.</p> <p>a. 27. German Emperor born, 1859.</p> <p>b. 12. Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.</p> <p>b. 22. George Washington born, 1732.</p> <p>b. 22-23. Battle of Buena Vista, 1847.</p> <p>c. 15. Andrew Jackson born, 1767.</p> <p>c. 18. Grover Cleveland born, 1837.</p> <p>c. 9. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, 1865.</p> <p>c. 12. Fort Sumter fired upon, 1861.</p> <p>c. 13. Thomas Jefferson born, 1743.</p> <p>c. 14. Lincoln assassinated, 1865.</p> <p>c. 19. Primrose Day in England, Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.</p> <p>c. 19. Battles of Lexington and Concord, 1775.</p> <p>c. 23. Shakespeare born, 1564.</p> <p>c. 27. General Grant born, 1822.</p> <p>c. 30. Washington was inaugurated first President, 1789.</p> <p>ay 13. The Society of the Cincinnati was organized by officers of the Revolutionary Army, 1783.</p> <p>ay 14. Flag Day.</p> <p>ay 20. Mecklenburg, N. C., Declaration of Independence, 1775.</p> <p>ay 24. Queen Victoria born, 1819.</p> <p>ine 17. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.</p> <p>ine 18. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.</p> | <p>June 28. Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., 1776.</p> <p>July 1. Dominion Day in Canada.</p> <p>July 1-3. Battle of Gettysburg, 1863.</p> <p>July 4. Declaration of Independence, 1776.</p> <p>July 14. The Bastille was destroyed, 1789.</p> <p>July 21. Battle of Bull Run, 1861.</p> <p>Aug. 16. Battle of Bennington Vt., 1777.</p> <p>Sept. 8. Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C., 1781.</p> <p>Sept. 10. Battle of Lake Erie, Perry's victory, 1813.</p> <p>Sept. 11. Battle of Lake Champlain, McDonough's victory, 1814.</p> <p>Sept. 13. Battle of Chapultepec, 1847.</p> <p>Sept. 17. Battle of Antietam, 1862.</p> <p>Sept. 19-20. Battle of Chickamauga, 1863.</p> <p>Oct. 7. Battle of King's Mountain, N. C., 1780.</p> <p>Oct. 8 11. Great fire of Chicago, 1871.</p> <p>Oct. 17. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, 1777.</p> <p>Oct. 19. Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, 1781.</p> <p>Nov. 5. Guy Fawkes Day in England. The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.</p> <p>Nov. 9. Great fire of Boston, 1872.</p> <p>Nov. 10. Martin Luther born, 1483.</p> <p>Nov. 25. British evacuated New York, 1783.</p> <p>Dec. 14. Washington died, 1799.</p> <p>Dec. 16. Boston "Tea Party," 1773.</p> <p>Dec. 16. The great fire in New York, 1835.</p> <p>Dec. 22. Mayflower Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, 1620.</p> <p>Dec. 25-26. Battle of Trenton, N. J., 1776.</p> |
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## Ritualistic Calendar.

### COLORS FOR THE ALTAR IN USE IN RITUALISTIC EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

**WHITE.**—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days), on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

**RED.**—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the following Saturday, First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days), Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

**VIOLET.**—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Even); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday).

**BLACK.**—Good Fridays and at funerals.

**GREEN.**—All other days.

Marriages should not be celebrated from Advent Sunday till 8 days after Epiphany; Septuagesima till 8 days after Easter; Rogation till Trinity Sunday.

## To Find the Duration of any Day or Night.

To find the length of any night multiply the time of the Sun's rising by two and the product will be the duration of the night. To obtain the length of any day multiply the time of the Sun's setting by two and the result will be the duration of the day. You have only to get the solar time correctly and make the multiplication suggested.

# Astronomical Phenomena for 1895.

## ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♄ Conjunction.
● Moon.	♃ Jupiter.	☾ Quadrature.
☿ Mercury.	♄ Saturn.	☾ Opposition.
♀ Venus.	♅ Uranus.	☾ Ascending Node.
♁ The Earth.	♆ Neptune.	☾ Descending Node.

**CONJUNCTION.**—A planet is said to be in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. In the case of inferior planets this Conjunction is of two kinds; the one when the planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior* Conjunction; and the other when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the planet and the Earth, called *superior* Conjunction.

**OPPOSITION.**—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant.

**QUADRATURE.**—Two heavenly bodies are said to be in Quadrature when they are half way between Conjunction and Opposition.

**OCCULTATION.**—The Moon, in her orbital motion, often passes before and hides from a spectator on the Earth certain of the fixed stars and occasionally one of Planets. These occurrences are called Occultations.

When a Planet is in its "ascending" (♊) or "descending" (♋) node, it is crossing the plane of the Earth's orbit. "Perihelion" means nearest, and "Aphelion," farthest from the Sun.

## THE SEASONS.

Eastern Time.

Vernal Equinox (Spring begins).....	March 20 d. 3 h. 49 m. P. M.
Summer Solstice (Summer begins).....	June 21 d. 11 h. 44 m. A. M.
Autumnal Equinox (Autumn begins).....	Sept. 23 d. 2 h. 11 m. A. M.
Winter Solstice (Winter begins).....	Dec. 21 d. 8 h. 38 m. P. M.

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

**MERCURY** (☿) will be Evening Star about February 9, June 4, and October 1; and Morning Star about March 24, July 22, and November 10.

**VENUS** (♀) will be Evening Star till Sept. 19; and then Morning Star the rest of the year.

**JUPITER** (♃) will be Evening Star till July 10; and then Morning Star the rest of the year.

## ECLIPSES, 1895.—(Standard Time.)

In the year 1895 there will be five eclipses, three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, March 10-11. Visible entire to North and South America, and the Atlantic Ocean, and more or less to Europe, Africa and the eastern Pacific Ocean. Occurring as follows:

Standard.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.
Moon enters Penumbra.....	10 d. 7 h. 57 m. A.	10 d. 6 h. 57 m. A.	10 d. 5 h. 57 m. A.
Moon enters Shadow.....	8 h. 53 m. A.	7 h. 53 m. A.	6 h. 53 m. A.
Total Eclipse begins.....	9 h. 51 m. A.	8 h. 51 m. A.	7 h. 51 m. A.
Middle of Eclipse.....	10 h. 39 m. A.	9 h. 39 m. A.	8 h. 39 m. A.
Total Eclipse ends.....	11 h. 27 m. A.	10 h. 27 m. A.	9 h. 27 m. A.
Moon leaves Shadow.....	11 d. 0 h. 25 m. M.	11 h. 25 m. A.	10 h. 25 m. A.
Moon leaves Penumbra.....	1 h. 21 m. M.	11 d. 0 h. 21 m. M.	11 h. 21 m. A.

First contact of shadow, 54 degrees from South point of the moon's limb towards the east.  
Magnitude of eclipse=1.627 (moon's diameter=1.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 26. Visible to North America east of Fredericton, N. B., to Greenland, the extreme western edge of Europe, and the North Atlantic Ocean.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 20. Invisible to America. Visible to Russia.

IV. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, September 3-4. Visible entire to North and South America, and in part to portions of Europe, Africa, Australia, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

V. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, September 19. Invisible to America. Visible to eastern Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and neighboring South Pacific Ocean.



LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE				
OF MONTREAL: Up, Mich., Wis., Minn., Dak., Idaho, Mon., and Wash.			OF BOSTON: N. Eng., New York State, New York, Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. and N. Cal.			OF NEW YORK CITY: Phila- delphia, Conn., N. Jer- sey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Ill., Neb. and N. Cal.			OF WASHINGTON: Md., Va., Ky., Mo., Kas., Col., Utah and Cal.			OF CHARLESTON: N. Car- olina, Georgia, Ala., Miss., Ark., N. Mexico, Arizona and So. Cal.			OF NEW ORLEANS: Florida, Louis'a, Tex., Mex. and Lower Cal.							
DAY OF YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. M.	H. M.	MORN.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. M.	H. M.	MORN.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. M.	H. M.	MORN.		
32	1	Fr	7 22 5	5 6	morn	7 14	5 14	morn	7 14	5 18	morn	0 9	0 53	7 7 5	6 55 5	33 1	56 1	morn	0 3	6 51 5	38 1	52 1
33	2	Sa	7 20 5	8 0		7 13 5	15 0	0 13	7 10 5	5 19 0		0 9	0 53	7 6 5	6 55 5	34 1	57 1	morn	0 3	6 30 5	38 1	morn
34	3	Sa	7 19 5	9 1	3 33	7 12 5	15 1	2 36	7 9 5	5 20 1	1 18 1	0 9	0 53	7 5 5	6 54 5	35 1	58 1	morn	0 3	6 49 5	39 0	5 53
35	4	Sa	7 18 5	11 1	2 49	7 11 5	18 1	2 36	7 8 5	5 21 2	2 45 2	0 9	0 53	7 4 5	6 53 5	36 1	59 1	morn	0 3	6 49 5	40 1	5 53
36	5	Sa	7 17 5	12 4	4 4	7 10 5	19 1	3 49 7	7 7 5	5 23 3	3 53 3	0 9	0 53	7 3 5	6 52 5	37 1	60 1	morn	0 3	6 48 5	41 1	5 53
37	6	Sa	7 16 5	14 1	5 13	7 9 5	20 1	4 57 8	7 6 5	5 24 4	4 49 4	0 9	0 53	7 2 5	6 52 5	38 1	61 1	morn	0 3	6 47 5	42 1	5 53
38	7	Th	7 14 5	15 0	6 0	7 8 5	22 1	5 50 9	7 4 5	5 25 5	5 49 5	0 9	0 53	7 1 5	6 51 5	39 1	62 1	morn	0 3	6 47 5	43 1	5 53
39	8	Th	7 13 5	17 0	6 53	7 7 5	23 1	6 41 10	7 3 5	5 26 6	6 35 6	0 9	0 53	7 0 5	6 50 5	40 1	63 1	morn	0 3	6 46 5	44 1	5 53
40	9	Sa	7 12 5	18 0	rises.	7 6 5	25 1	rises.	7 2 5	5 28 7	6 35 7	0 9	0 53	6 59 5	6 49 5	41 1	64 1	morn	0 3	6 45 5	45 1	5 53
41	10	Sa	7 10 5	19 0	6 47	7 5 5	26 1	6 51 11	7 1 5	5 29 8	6 53 8	0 9	0 53	6 58 5	6 48 5	42 1	65 1	morn	0 3	6 45 5	46 1	5 53
42	11	Sa	7 9 5	21 0	8 0	7 4 5	27 1	8 11 12	7 0 5	5 30 9	7 26 9	0 9	0 53	6 57 5	6 47 5	43 1	66 1	morn	0 3	6 44 5	47 1	5 53
43	12	Th	7 7 5	22 0	9 30	7 3 5	28 1	9 27 13	6 58 5	5 32 10	8 39 10	0 9	0 53	6 56 5	6 46 5	44 1	67 1	morn	0 3	6 43 5	48 1	5 53
44	13	Th	7 6 5	24 0	10 48	7 2 5	30 1	10 42 14	6 57 5	5 33 11	9 30 11	0 9	0 53	6 55 5	6 45 5	45 1	68 1	morn	0 3	6 42 5	49 1	5 53
45	14	Th	7 4 5	25 0	morn	6 59 5	31 1	11 57 15	6 56 5	5 34 12	10 31 12	0 9	0 53	6 54 5	6 44 5	46 1	69 1	morn	0 3	6 41 5	50 1	5 53
46	15	Fr	7 2 5	27 0	6 0	6 58 5	32 1	morn	6 54 5	5 35 13	morn	0 9	0 53	6 53 5	6 43 5	47 1	70 1	morn	0 3	6 40 5	51 1	5 53
47	16	Sa	7 1 5	28 0	1 20	6 56 5	33 1	1 9 42	6 53 5	5 36 14	morn	0 9	0 53	6 52 5	6 42 5	48 1	71 1	morn	0 3	6 39 5	52 1	5 53
48	17	Sa	6 59 5	30 0	2 31	6 55 5	35 1	2 17 528	6 52 5	5 37 15	2 11 2	0 9	0 53	6 51 5	6 41 5	49 1	72 1	morn	0 3	6 38 5	53 1	5 53
49	18	M	6 58 5	31 1	3 35	6 53 5	36 1	3 20 633	6 51 5	5 38 16	3 13 3	0 9	0 53	6 49 5	6 40 5	50 1	73 1	morn	0 3	6 37 5	54 1	5 53
50	19	Th	6 56 5	33 1	4 31	6 52 5	37 1	4 15 738	6 49 5	5 40 17	4 7 4	0 9	0 53	6 47 5	6 39 5	51 1	74 1	morn	0 3	6 36 5	55 1	5 53
51	20	Th	6 54 5	34 1	5 15	6 50 5	38 1	5 1 837	6 48 5	5 41 18	4 54 4	0 9	0 53	6 46 5	6 38 5	52 1	75 1	morn	0 3	6 35 5	56 1	5 53
52	21	Th	6 53 5	36 1	5 39	6 49 5	39 1	5 37 931	6 47 5	5 42 19	5 31 5	0 9	0 53	6 45 5	6 37 5	53 1	76 1	morn	0 3	6 34 5	57 1	5 53
53	22	Fr	6 51 5	37 0	6 06	6 47 5	41 1	6 5 1018	6 46 5	5 43 20	5 31 6	0 9	0 53	6 44 5	6 36 5	54 1	77 1	morn	0 3	6 33 5	58 1	5 53
54	23	Sa	6 50 5	39 0	6 39	6 46 5	42 1	6 31 1058	6 45 5	5 44 21	5 27 7	0 9	0 53	6 43 5	6 35 5	55 1	78 1	morn	0 3	6 32 5	59 1	5 53
55	24	Sa	6 48 5	40 0	sets	6 44 5	43 1	sets	6 43 5	5 45 22	5 27 8	0 9	0 53	6 42 5	6 34 5	56 1	79 1	morn	0 3	6 31 5	60 1	5 53
56	25	M	6 46 5	41 1	6 52	6 43 5	45 1	6 53 11	6 42 5	5 46 23	5 27 9	0 9	0 53	6 41 5	6 33 5	57 1	80 1	morn	0 3	6 30 5	61 1	5 53
57	26	Th	6 44 5	43 1	7 55	6 42 5	46 1	7 54 12	6 40 5	5 47 24	5 27 10	0 9	0 53	6 39 5	6 32 5	58 1	81 1	morn	0 3	6 29 5	62 1	5 53
58	27	W	6 43 5	44 1	9 2	6 39 5	47 1	8 56 13	6 38 5	5 48 25	5 27 11	0 9	0 53	6 37 5	6 31 5	59 1	82 1	morn	0 3	6 28 5	63 1	5 53
59	28	Th	6 41 5	46 0	10 10	6 38 5	48 1	10 4 134	6 36 5	5 50 26	5 27 12	0 9	0 53	6 35 5	6 30 5	60 1	83 1	morn	0 3	6 28 5	64 1	5 53



DAY OF YEAR.		DAY OF MONTH.		DAY OF WEEK.		LATITUDE OF MONTREAL, Up. Mich. Wis. Minn. Dak. Idaho, Mon. and Wash.			LATITUDE OF BOSTON: N. England, New York State, Lower Mich., Wis., Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon.			LATITUDE OF N. York City: Philadelphia, Conn., N. Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Ill., Neb. and N. Cal.			LATITUDE OF WASHINGTON: Md., Va., Ky., Mo., Kas. Col., Utah, and Cal.			LATITUDE OF CHARLESTON: N. Carolina, Georgia, Ala., Miss., Ark., N. Mexico, Arizona and So. Cal.			LATITUDE OF NEW ORLEANS: Fla., Louisiana, Tex., Mex. and Lower Cal.				
						Sun rises, sets.		Moon sets, H. M.		Sun rises, sets.		Moon sets, H. M.		Sun rises, sets.		Moon sets, H. M.		Sun rises, sets.		Moon sets, H. M.		Sun rises, sets.		Moon sets, H. M.	
60	1	Fr	12	6 39	5 47	11 22	6 36	5 50	11 13	2 11	6 35	5 51	11 9	11 13	6 33	5 53	11 4	6 29	5 57	10 50	10 26	6 27	5 59	10 47	
61	2	Sa	12	6 37	5 48	morn	6 35	5 51	morn	2 52	6 33	5 52	morn	11 59	6 32	5 54	morn	6 27	5 58	11 9	10 26	6 26	5 59	10 49	
62	3	Sa	12	6 35	5 48	morn	6 33	5 52	morn	3 38	6 31	5 53	0 18	0 24	6 30	5 55	0 12	6 26	5 59	morn	10 26	6 24	5 59	10 49	
63	4	Sa	12	6 34	5 48	1 49	6 32	5 53	1 49	4 35	6 30	5 54	1 28	1 22	6 29	5 56	1 21	6 25	6 0	1 0	1 33	6 23	5 58	1 05	
64	5	Tu	12	6 32	5 53	1 49	6 30	5 54	1 49	5 42	6 28	5 55	2 35	2 28	6 27	5 57	2 28	6 23	6 0	1 6	1 33	6 22	5 58	1 05	
65	6	Tu	12	6 30	5 54	3 58	6 28	5 56	3 43	6 57	6 27	5 57	3 36	3 42	6 26	5 58	3 28	6 22	6 1	1 3	2 57	6 21	6 3	2 59	
66	7	Th	11	6 28	5 54	3 58	6 27	5 56	3 43	8 12	6 25	5 58	4 26	4 56	6 24	5 59	4 19	6 21	6 2	1 4	4 14	6 20	6 3	2 59	
67	8	Fr	11	6 26	5 57	5 21	6 25	5 58	5 11	9 18	6 24	5 59	5 6	6 4	6 23	6 0	5 1	6 20	6 3	4 4	5 20	6 19	6 4	4 4	
68	9	Sa	11	6 25	5 58	5 49	6 23	5 59	5 42	10 16	6 22	6 0	6 39	7 2	6 20	6 1	5 36	6 18	6 4	5 25	6 15	6 17	6 5	5 22	
69	10	Sa	11	6 23	6 0	rises.	6 21	6 0	rises.	11 6	6 21	6 1	rises.	7 49	6 20	6 2	rises.	6 17	6 4	rises.	7 4	6 16	6 5	rises.	
70	11	Sa	10	6 21	6 1	7 0	6 19	6 1	6 59	11 50	6 19	6 2	6 59	8 3	6 18	6 3	6 59	6 16	6 4	rises.	7 4	6 15	6 6	6 58	
71	12	Tu	10	6 19	6 1	7 0	6 18	6 3	8 17	0 11	6 17	6 3	8 15	9 18	6 17	6 4	8 14	6 15	6 6	8 8	7 50	6 14	6 6	6 58	
72	13	Tu	10	6 17	6 3	9 40	6 16	6 4	9 38	0 53	6 15	6 4	9 29	10 1	6 15	6 6	9 27	6 13	6 6	7 9 16	9 11	6 13	6 8	7 9 13	
73	14	Th	9	6 15	6 5	10 58	6 15	6 5	10 48	1 37	6 14	6 5	10 43	10 42	6 14	6 6	10 38	6 12	6 6	10 23	9 54	6 12	6 8	10 18	
74	15	Fr	9	6 13	6 6	morn	6 13	6 6	morn	2 21	6 12	6 6	11 55	11 28	6 12	6 6	11 49	6 10	6 8	11 30	10 40	6 10	6 8	10 18	
75	16	Sa	8	6 11	6 7	0 14	6 11	6 7	0 14	3 10	6 11	6 7	morn	12 0	6 11	6 8	morn	6 10	6 9	morn	11 32	6 9	6 9	morn	
76	17	M	8	6 9	6 8	1 24	6 9	6 8	1 24	4 4	6 9	6 8	1 24	0 51	6 9	6 9	1 54	6 8	6 9	1 33	0 33	6 8	6 10	0 26	
77	18	M	8	6 7	6 10	2 24	6 8	6 10	2 28	5 5	6 8	6 10	2 28	1 51	6 8	6 10	1 53	6 7	6 10	1 31	1 4	6 7	6 11	1 23	
78	19	Tu	8	6 6	6 11	3 14	6 6	6 11	2 59	6 8	6 6	6 11	2 52	2 54	6 6	6 11	2 44	6 6	6 11	2 23	2 8	6 6	6 11	2 15	
79	20	Tu	8	6 4	6 13	3 51	6 4	6 12	3 38	7 11	6 4	6 12	3 32	3 35	6 4	6 12	3 26	6 4	6 12	3 6	3 10	6 5	6 11	2 59	
80	21	Th	7	6 2	6 14	4 4	6 2	6 13	4 9	8 8	6 2	6 13	4 4	4 53	6 2	6 13	3 58	6 3	6 12	3 42	4 9	6 3	6 12	3 36	
81	22	Fr	7	6 0	6 15	4 44	6 1	6 14	4 35	8 59	6 1	6 14	4 31	4 54	6 1	6 14	4 26	6 3	6 12	3 43	5 0	6 2	6 13	4 10	
82	23	Sa	7	5 58	6 16	5 4	5 59	6 15	4 57	9 42	5 59	6 15	4 54	6 29	5 59	6 15	4 52	6 5	6 16	3 44	5 44	6 1	6 13	4 40	
83	24	Sa	7	5 56	6 16	5 21	5 57	6 16	5 17	10 23	5 58	6 16	5 15	7 8	5 58	6 16	5 14	5 59	6 14	4 43	5 44	6 1	6 13	4 40	
84	25	Tu	6	5 55	6 19	5 35	5 55	6 18	5 34	11 0	5 56	6 17	5 33	7 43	5 56	6 17	5 34	5 56	6 15	5 32	6 57	5 58	6 14	5 8	
85	26	Tu	6	5 54	6 19	5 35	5 54	6 19	sets	11 33	5 54	6 18	sets	8 0	5 56	6 18	sets	5 56	6 15	sets	7 33	5 57	6 15	sets	
86	27	Th	5	5 52	6 20	sets	5 52	6 20	sets	11 33	5 52	6 19	sets	8 0	5 54	6 18	sets	5 56	6 15	sets	7 33	5 57	6 15	sets	
87	28	Th	5	5 50	6 21	8 1	5 52	6 20	7 55	5 52	6 19	7 52	8 53	5 53	6 19	7 51	8 53	5 55	6 16	7 42	8 7	5 56	6 16	7 40	
88	29	Fr	5	5 48	6 23	9 11	5 50	6 21	9 3	0 26	5 51	6 20	8 59	9 31	5 52	6 19	8 55	5 54	6 17	8 42	9 20	5 54	6 16	8 39	
89	30	Fr	5	5 47	6 24	10 25	5 48	6 22	10 14	1 4	5 49	6 21	10 9	9 9	5 50	6 20	9 31	5 52	6 18	9 47	9 20	5 53	6 17	9 41	
90	31	Sa	4	5 45	6 26	11 40	5 47	6 23	11 26	1 45	5 48	6 22	11 0	11 51	5 49	6 21	11 13	5 51	6 18	10 53	10 4	5 52	6 17	10 46	
91	1	S	4	5 43	6 27	morn	5 45	6 24	morn	2 32	5 46	6 23	morn	12 0	5 47	6 22	morn	5 49	6 19	11 59	10 53	5 51	6 18	11 50	
MOON'S PHASES.						BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		CHARL'TON.		N. ORLEANS.		CINCINNATI.		CHICAGO.		ST. PAUL.		ST. LOUIS.					
		D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.					
1	FIRST QUARTER	4	7 40	M.	4	7 40	M.	4	7 40	M.	4	7 40	M.	4	6 40	M.	4	6 40	M.	4	6 40	M.			
2	FULL MOON	10	10 38	A.	10	10 38	A.	10	10 38	A.	10	10 38	A.	10	9 38	A.	10	9 38	A.	10	9 38	A.			
3	LAST QUARTER	18	0 31	M.	18	0 31	M.	18	0 31	M.	18	0 31	M.	17	11 31	A.	17	11 31	A.	17	11 31	A.			
4	NEW MOON	26	5 25	M.	26	5 25	M.	26	5 25	M.	26	5 25	M.	26	4 25	M.	26	4 25	M.	26	4 25	M.			

DAY OF YEAR.		DAY OF MONTH.		DAY OF WEEK.		LATITUDE OF MONTREAL, U.P. Mich., Wis., Minn., Dak., Idaho, Mon., and Wash.					LATITUDE OF BOSTON: N. England, New York State, Lower Mich., Wis., Iowa, Wyo.,oming and Oregon.					LATITUDE OF N. York City: Philadelphia, Conn., N. Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Ill., Neb. and N. Cal.					LATITUDE OF WASHINGTON: Md., Va., Ky., Mo., Kas., Col., Utah and Cal.					LATITUDE OF CHARLOTTE: N. Carolina, Georgia, Ala., Miss., Ark., N. Mexico, Arizona and So. Cal.					LATITUDE OF NEW ORLEANS: Florida, Louisiana, Tex., Mex. and Lower Cal.				
						Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	H. W. MOON.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	H. W. MOON.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	H. W. MOON.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	H. W. MOON.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	H. W. MOON.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	H. W. MOON.
91	1	M	4	1	M	5 41	6 28	0 50	1 52	3 24	5 43	6 25	0 35	1 30	3 24	5 44	6 24	0 28	1 13	3 24	5 46	6 23	0 20	1 05	3 24	5 49	6 20	0 15	1 05	3 24	5 50	6 19	0 52	1 05	
92	2	Tu	4	2	Tu	5 39	6 29	1 52	2 42	3 26	5 41	6 26	1 37	2 28	3 26	5 43	6 25	1 30	1 13	3 26	5 44	6 24	1 22	1 05	3 26	5 46	6 21	1 54	1 05	3 26	5 49	6 19	0 52	1 05	
93	3	W	3	3	W	5 37	6 31	2 42	3 32	3 28	5 39	6 27	2 28	3 20	3 28	5 41	6 26	2 22	1 05	3 28	5 42	6 24	2 07	1 05	3 28	5 46	6 21	2 42	1 05	3 28	5 48	6 20	1 47	1 05	
94	4	Th	3	4	Th	5 35	6 32	3 22	4 06	3 30	5 38	6 29	3 10	3 40	3 30	5 39	6 27	3 04	1 05	3 30	5 44	6 23	2 59	1 05	3 30	5 46	6 22	3 35	1 05	3 30	5 48	6 20	2 36	1 05	
95	5	Fr	3	5	Fr	5 33	6 33	3 52	4 36	3 32	5 36	6 30	3 43	3 43	3 32	5 38	6 28	3 39	1 05	3 32	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 32	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 32	5 45	6 21	3 10	1 05	
96	6	Sa	2	6	Sa	5 31	6 34	4 14	5 00	3 34	5 34	6 31	4 09	3 45	3 34	5 36	6 29	4 09	1 05	3 34	5 42	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 34	5 42	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 34	5 44	6 22	3 54	1 05	
97	7	Su	2	7	Su	5 29	6 35	4 34	5 20	3 36	5 33	6 32	4 32	3 47	3 36	5 35	6 31	4 31	1 05	3 36	5 42	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 36	5 42	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 36	5 44	6 22	4 27	1 05	
98	8	Mo	2	8	Mo	5 28	6 37	4 54	5 38	3 38	5 33	6 33	4 55	3 49	3 38	5 33	6 32	4 55	1 05	3 38	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 38	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 38	5 44	6 22	5 1	1 05	
99	9	Tu	2	9	Tu	5 26	6 38	5 15	5 58	3 40	5 30	6 34	5 15	3 51	3 40	5 31	6 33	5 15	1 05	3 40	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 40	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 40	5 45	6 23	7 58	1 05	
100	10	W	1	10	W	5 24	6 39	5 32	6 18	3 42	5 28	6 36	5 32	3 53	3 42	5 29	6 34	5 32	1 05	3 42	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 42	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 42	5 46	6 23	9 5	1 05	
101	11	Th	1	11	Th	5 22	6 40	5 51	6 37	3 44	5 26	6 37	5 51	3 55	3 44	5 26	6 35	5 51	1 05	3 44	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 44	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 44	5 48	6 23	11 10	1 05	
102	12	Fr	1	12	Fr	5 20	6 42	6 11	7 00	3 46	5 24	6 38	6 11	4 06	3 46	5 26	6 36	6 11	1 05	3 46	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 46	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 46	5 50	6 23	13 10	1 05	
103	13	Sa	1	13	Sa	5 19	6 43	6 30	7 19	3 48	5 23	6 39	6 30	4 25	3 48	5 25	6 37	6 30	1 05	3 48	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 48	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 48	5 53	6 23	15 10	1 05	
104	14	Su	1	14	Su	5 17	6 45	6 50	7 38	3 50	5 21	6 40	6 50	4 44	3 50	5 23	6 38	6 50	1 05	3 50	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 50	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 50	5 56	6 23	17 10	1 05	
105	15	Mo	1	15	Mo	5 15	6 46	7 09	8 06	3 52	5 20	6 41	7 09	4 59	3 52	5 22	6 39	7 09	1 05	3 52	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 52	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 52	5 59	6 23	19 10	1 05	
106	16	Tu	1	16	Tu	5 13	6 47	7 28	8 35	3 54	5 18	6 42	7 28	5 08	3 54	5 20	6 40	7 28	1 05	3 54	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 54	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 54	6 02	6 23	21 10	1 05	
107	17	W	1	17	W	5 11	6 48	7 47	9 02	3 56	5 16	6 43	7 47	5 21	3 56	5 19	6 41	7 47	1 05	3 56	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 56	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 56	6 06	6 23	23 10	1 05	
108	18	Th	1	18	Th	5 10	6 50	8 06	9 59	3 58	5 15	6 44	8 06	5 30	3 58	5 17	6 43	8 06	1 05	3 58	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 58	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	3 58	6 09	6 23	25 10	1 05	
109	19	Fr	1	19	Fr	5 8	6 51	8 25	10 18	4 00	5 13	6 45	8 25	5 41	4 00	5 15	6 44	8 25	1 05	4 00	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 00	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 00	6 12	6 23	27 10	1 05	
110	20	Sa	1	20	Sa	5 6	6 52	8 44	10 37	4 02	5 12	6 47	8 44	5 58	4 02	5 15	6 44	8 44	1 05	4 02	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 02	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 02	6 15	6 23	29 10	1 05	
111	21	Su	1	21	Su	5 4	6 53	9 03	10 56	4 04	5 10	6 48	9 03	6 05	4 04	5 13	6 45	9 03	1 05	4 04	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 04	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 04	6 18	6 23	31 10	1 05	
112	22	Mo	2	22	Mo	5 3	6 54	9 22	11 05	4 06	5 8	6 49	9 22	6 24	4 06	5 8	6 48	9 22	1 05	4 06	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 06	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 06	6 21	6 23	1 42	1 05	
113	23	Tu	2	23	Tu	5 2	6 55	9 41	11 14	4 08	5 5	6 50	9 41	6 45	4 08	5 8	6 48	9 41	1 05	4 08	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 08	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 08	6 24	6 23	3 42	1 05	
114	24	W	2	24	W	5 1	6 56	10 00	11 23	4 10	5 5	6 51	10 00	7 04	4 10	5 8	6 48	10 00	1 05	4 10	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 10	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 10	6 27	6 23	5 48	1 05	
115	25	Th	2	25	Th	5 0	6 57	10 19	11 32	4 12	5 4	6 52	10 19	7 23	4 12	5 8	6 49	10 19	1 05	4 12	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 12	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 12	6 30	6 23	8 54	1 05	
116	26	Fr	2	26	Fr	4 58	6 58	10 38	11 41	4 14	5 4	6 52	10 38	7 42	4 14	5 8	6 49	10 38	1 05	4 14	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 14	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 14	6 33	6 23	11 10	1 05	
117	27	Sa	2	27	Sa	4 56	6 59	10 57	11 50	4 16	5 5	6 53	10 57	8 06	4 16	5 9	6 50	10 57	1 05	4 16	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 16	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 16	6 36	6 23	13 10	1 05	
118	28	Su	3	28	Su	4 55	7 0	11 16	12 00	4 18	5 5	6 54	11 16	8 25	4 18	5 9	6 51	11 16	1 05	4 18	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 18	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 18	6 39	6 23	15 10	1 05	
119	29	Mo	3	29	Mo	4 53	7 1	11 35	12 10	4 20	5 5	6 55	11 35	8 44	4 20	5 9	6 52	11 35	1 05	4 20	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 20	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 20	6 42	6 23	17 10	1 05	
120	30	Tu	3	30	Tu	4 50	7 2	11 54	12 20	4 22	5 5	6 56	11 54	9 03	4 22	5 9	6 53	11 54	1 05	4 22	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 22	5 43	6 23	3 35	1 05	4 22	6 45	6 23	19 10	1 05	

MOON'S PHASES.		MONTREAL.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARL'TON.		N. ORLEANS.		CINCINNATI.		CHICAGO.		ST. PAUL.		ST. LOUIS.	
		D. H. M.	A.	D. H. M.	A.	D. H. M.	A.	D. H. M.	A.	D. H. M.	A.	D. H. M.	A.	D. H. M.	A.	D. H. M.	A.	D. H. M.	A.	D. H. M.	A.
FIRST QUARTER		2	4 28 A.	2	4 28 A.	2	4 28 A.	2	4 28 A.	2	4 28 A.	2	4 28 A.	2	4 28 A.	2	4 28 A.	2	4 28 A.	2	4 28 A.
FULL MOON		9	8 43 M.	9	8 43 M.	9	8 43 M.	9	8 43 M.	9	8 43 M.	9	8 43 M.	9	8 43 M.	9	8 43 M.	9	8 43 M.	9	8 43 M.
LAST QUARTER		16	6 22 A.	16	6 22 A.	16	6 22 A.	16	6 22 A.	16	6 22 A.	16	6 22 A.	16	6 22 A.	16	6 22 A.	16	6 22 A.	16	6 22 A.
NEW MOON		24	8 11 A.	24	8 11 A.	24	8 11 A.	24	8 11 A.	24	8 11 A.	24	8 11 A.	24	8 11 A.	24	8 11 A.	24	8 11 A.	24	8 11 A.

MOON'S PHASES.

MONTREAL.

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NEW YORK.

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N. ORLEANS.

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DAY OF YEAR.		DAY OF MONTH.		DAY OF WEEK.		LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE				
SUN FAST.						OF MONTREAL: Up. Mich. Wis. Minn. Dak. Idaho, Mon. and Wash.			OF BOSTON: N. Eng. and New York State Lower Mich., Wis., Iowa, Wy- oming and Oregon.			OF N. YORK CITY: Phila- delphia, Conn., N. Jer- sey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Ill., Neb. and N. Cal.			OF WASHINGTON: Md., Va., Ky., Mo., Kas. Col., Utah and Cal.			OF CHARLESTON: N. Car- olina, Georgia, Ala., Miss., Ark., N. Mexico, Arizona and So. Cal.			OF NEW ORLEANS: Florida, Louisi- ana, Tex., Mex. and Lower Cal.										
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri		
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
4 49	4 7	6 1	20	4 56	6 59	1	8	4 21	1	8	4 59	6 55	1	2	1	8	5	3	6 52	0 56	1	8	5	3	6 52	0 56	1	8	5		
4 47	7	1	52	4 54	7	1	43	5 26	4 38	6 57	1	38	2	12	1	16	5	1	6 53	1 34	1	16	5	1	6 53	1 34	1	16	5		
4 46	7	9	218	4 53	7	1	212	6 30	4 57	6 58	2	9	3	16	2	15	4	59	6 55	2 34	1	17	4	59	6 55	2 34	1	17	4		
4 44	7	10	239	4 51	7	2	236	7 32	4 55	6 59	2	34	4	17	4	17	4	59	6 55	2 34	1	17	4	59	6 55	2 34	1	17	4		
4 43	7	12	258	4 50	7	3	258	8 28	4 54	7	3	258	8 28	4 54	7	3	258	8 28	4 54	7	3	258	8 28	4 54	7	3	258	8 28	4 54	7	3
4 42	7	13	277	4 49	7	4	277	9 19	4 53	7	4	277	9 19	4 53	7	4	277	9 19	4 53	7	4	277	9 19	4 53	7	4	277	9 19	4 53	7	4
4 40	7	15	337	4 48	7	6	337	10 7	4 52	7	6	337	10 7	4 52	7	6	337	10 7	4 52	7	6	337	10 7	4 52	7	6	337	10 7	4 52	7	6
4 39	7	16	404	4 47	7	8	404	10 56	4 50	7	8	404	10 56	4 50	7	8	404	10 56	4 50	7	8	404	10 56	4 50	7	8	404	10 56	4 50	7	8
4 37	7	18	485	4 45	7	10	485	11 40	4 49	7	10	485	11 40	4 49	7	10	485	11 40	4 49	7	10	485	11 40	4 49	7	10	485	11 40	4 49	7	10
4 36	7	19	544	4 44	7	12	544	12 24	4 48	7	12	544	12 24	4 48	7	12	544	12 24	4 48	7	12	544	12 24	4 48	7	12	544	12 24	4 48	7	12
4 35	7	20	617	4 43	7	14	617	1 9	4 47	7	14	617	1 9	4 47	7	14	617	1 9	4 47	7	14	617	1 9	4 47	7	14	617	1 9	4 47	7	14
4 34	7	21	704	4 42	7	16	704	1 50	4 46	7	16	704	1 50	4 46	7	16	704	1 50	4 46	7	16	704	1 50	4 46	7	16	704	1 50	4 46	7	16
4 33	7	22	804	4 41	7	18	804	2 30	4 45	7	18	804	2 30	4 45	7	18	804	2 30	4 45	7	18	804	2 30	4 45	7	18	804	2 30	4 45	7	18
4 32	7	23	917	4 40	7	20	917	3 10	4 44	7	20	917	3 10	4 44	7	20	917	3 10	4 44	7	20	917	3 10	4 44	7	20	917	3 10	4 44	7	20
4 31	7	24	1044	4 39	7	22	1044	3 50	4 43	7	22	1044	3 50	4 43	7	22	1044	3 50	4 43	7	22	1044	3 50	4 43	7	22	1044	3 50	4 43	7	22
4 30	7	25	1187	4 38	7	24	1187	4 30	4 42	7	24	1187	4 30	4 42	7	24	1187	4 30	4 42	7	24	1187	4 30	4 42	7	24	1187	4 30	4 42	7	24
4 29	7	26	1344	4 37	7	26	1344	5 10	4 41	7	26	1344	5 10	4 41	7	26	1344	5 10	4 41	7	26	1344	5 10	4 41	7	26	1344	5 10	4 41	7	26
4 28	7	27	1517	4 36	7	28	1517	6 30	4 40	7	28	1517	6 30	4 40	7	28	1517	6 30	4 40	7	28	1517	6 30	4 40	7	28	1517	6 30	4 40	7	28
4 27	7	28	1704	4 35	7	30	1704	7 50	4 39	7	30	1704	7 50	4 39	7	30	1704	7 50	4 39	7	30	1704	7 50	4 39	7	30	1704	7 50	4 39	7	30
4 26	7	29	1904	4 34	7	32	1904	9 10	4 38	7	32	1904	9 10	4 38	7	32	1904	9 10	4 38	7	32	1904	9 10	4 38	7	32	1904	9 10	4 38	7	32
4 25	7	30	2117	4 33	7	34	2117	10 30	4 37	7	34	2117	10 30	4 37	7	34	2117	10 30	4 37	7	34	2117	10 30	4 37	7	34	2117	10 30	4 37	7	34
4 24	7	31	2344	4 32	7	36	2344	11 50	4 36	7	36	2344	11 50	4 36	7	36	2344	11 50	4 36	7	36	2344	11 50	4 36	7	36	2344	11 50	4 36	7	36
4 23	7	32	2587	4 31	7	38	2587	1 10	4 35	7	38	2587	1 10	4 35	7	38	2587	1 10	4 35	7	38	2587	1 10	4 35	7	38	2587	1 10	4 35	7	38
4 22	7	33	2844	4 30	7	40	2844	2 30	4 34	7	40	2844	2 30	4 34	7	40	2844	2 30	4 34	7	40	2844	2 30	4 34	7	40	2844	2 30	4 34	7	40
4 21	7	34	3117	4 29	7	42	3117	3 50	4 33	7	42	3117	3 50	4 33	7	42	3117	3 50	4 33	7	42	3117	3 50	4 33	7	42	3117	3 50	4 33	7	42
4 20	7	35	3404	4 28	7	44	3404	5 10	4 32	7	44	3404	5 10	4 32	7	44	3404	5 10	4 32	7	44	3404	5 10	4 32	7	44	3404	5 10	4 32	7	44
4 19	7	36	3704	4 27	7	46	3704	6 30	4 31	7	46	3704	6 30	4 31	7	46	3704	6 30	4 31	7	46	3704	6 30	4 31	7	46	3704	6 30	4 31	7	46
4 18	7	37	4017	4 26	7	48	4017	7 50	4 30	7	48	4017	7 50	4 30	7	48	4017	7 50	4 30	7	48	4017	7 50	4 30	7	48	4017	7 50	4 30	7	48
4 17	7	38	4344	4 25	7	50	4344	9 10	4 29	7	50	4344	9 10	4 29	7	50	4344	9 10	4 29	7	50	4344	9 10	4 29	7	50	4344	9 10	4 29	7	50
4 16	7	39	4687	4 24	7	52	4687	10 30	4 28	7	52	4687	10 30	4 28	7	52	4687	10 30	4 28	7	52	4687	10 30	4 28	7	52	4687	10 30	4 28	7	52
4 15	7	40	5044	4 23	7	54	5044	11 50	4 27	7	54	5044	11 50	4 27	7	54	5044	11 50	4 27	7	54	5044	11 50	4 27	7	54	5044	11 50	4 27	7	54
4 14	7	41	5417	4 22	7	56	5417	1 10	4 26	7	56	5417	1 10	4 26	7	56	5417	1 10	4 26	7	56	5417	1 10	4 26	7	56	5417	1 10	4 26	7	56
4 13	7	42	5804	4 21	7	58	5804	2 30	4 25	7	58	5804	2 30	4 25	7	58	5804	2 30	4 25	7	58	5804	2 30	4 25	7	58	5804	2 30	4 25	7	58
4 12	7	43	6204	4 20	7	60	6204	3 50	4 24	7	60	6204	3 50	4 24	7	60	6204	3 50	4 24	7	60	6204	3 50	4 24	7	60	6204	3 50	4 24	7	60
4 11	7	44	6617	4 19	7	62	6617	5 10	4 23	7	62	6617	5 10	4 23	7	62	6617	5 10	4 23	7	62	6617	5 10	4 23	7	62	6617	5 10	4 23	7	62
4 10	7	45	7044	4 18	7	64	7044	6 30	4 22	7	64	7044	6 30	4 22	7	64	7044	6 30	4 22	7	64	7044	6 30	4 22	7	64	7044	6 30	4 22	7	64
4 9	7	46	7487	4 17	7	66	7487	7 50	4 21	7	66	7487	7 50	4 21	7	66	7487	7 50	4 21	7	66	7487	7 50	4 21	7	66	7487	7 50	4 21	7	66
4 8	7	47	7944	4 16	7	68	7944	9 10	4 20	7	68	7944	9 10	4 20	7	68	7944	9 10	4 20	7	68	7944	9 10	4 20	7	68	7944	9 10	4 20	7	68
4 7	7	48	8417	4 15	7	70	8417	10 30	4 19	7	70	8417	10 30	4 19	7	70	8417	10 30	4 19	7	70	8417	10 30	4 19	7	70	8417	10 30	4 19	7	70
4 6	7	49	8904	4 14	7	72	8904	11 50	4 18	7	72	8904	11 50	4 18	7	72	8904	11 50	4 18	7	72	8904	11 50	4 18	7	72	8904	11 50	4 18	7	72
4 5	7	50	9404	4 13	7	74	9404	1 10	4 17	7	74	9404	1 10	4 17	7	74	9404	1 10	4 17	7	74	9404	1 10	4 17	7	74	9404	1 10	4 17	7	74
4 4	7	51	9917	4 12	7	76	9917	2 30	4 16	7	76	9917	2 30	4 16	7	76	9917	2 30	4 16	7	76	9917	2 30	4 16	7	76	9917	2 30	4 16	7	76
4 3	7	52	10444	4 11	7	78	10444	3 50	4 15	7	78	10444	3 50	4 15	7	78	10444	3 50	4 15	7	78	10444	3 50	4 15	7	78	10444	3 50	4 15	7	78
4 2	7	53	10987	4 10	7	80	10987	5 10	4 14	7	80	10987	5 10	4 14	7	80	10987	5 10	4 14	7	80	10987	5 10	4 14	7	80	10987	5 10	4 14	7	80
4 1	7	54	11544	4 9																											

MOON'S PHASES.  
 FIRST QUARTER  
 FULL MOON  
 LAST QUARTER  
 NEW MOON  
 FIRST QUARTER

ST. LOUIS.  
 ST. PAUL.  
 CHICAGO.  
 CINCINNATI  
 N. ORLEANS.  
 CHARL'TON.  
 WASH'TON.  
 NEW YORK.  
 BOSTON.  
 MONTREAL.



LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE		
OF MONTREAL: Up. Mich. Wis. Minn. Dak. Idaho, Mon. and Wash.			OF BOSTON: N. England, New York State, Lower Mich., Wis., Iowa, Wyo. oming and Oregon.			OF N. YORK CITY: Phila- delphia, Conn., N. Jer- sey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Ill., Neb. and N. Cal.			OF WASHINGTON: Md., Va., Ky., Mo., Kas., Col., Utah and N. Cal.			OF CHARLESTON: N. Car- olina, Georgia, Ala., Miss., Ark., N. Mexico, Arizona and So. Cal.			OF NEW ORLEANS: Florida, Louis a, Tex., Mex. and Lower Cal.		
Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun	rise.	sets.	Sun	rise.	sets.	Sun	rise.	sets.	Sun	rise.	sets.	Sun	rise.	sets.
1	Sa	2	4 16	7 40	1 3	4 26	7 30	1 2	4 31	7 24	1 1	4 36	7 19	1 2	4 53	7 3	1 0
2	Sa	2	4 15	7 41	1 22	4 25	7 31	1 46	4 30	7 25	1 25	4 36	7 20	1 27	4 52	7 3	1 29
3	Sa	2	4 14	7 42	1 42	4 24	7 32	1 40	4 30	7 26	1 48	4 36	7 20	1 52	4 52	7 4	1 59
4	Tu	3	4 15	7 43	2 3	4 25	7 33	1 10	4 30	7 27	2 14	4 35	7 21	2 18	4 54	7 4	2 31
5	Tu	3	4 14	7 44	2 29	4 24	7 33	2 39	4 29	7 27	2 44	4 35	7 22	2 59	4 52	7 5	3 4
6	Th	4	4 13	7 45	3 2	4 24	7 33	3 15	4 29	7 28	3 21	4 35	7 22	3 28	4 52	7 5	3 48
7	Fr	1	4 13	7 45	3 15	4 23	7 34	3 15	4 29	7 28	3 15	4 34	7 23	3 15	4 51	7 6	3 48
8	Fr	1	4 12	7 46	3 34	4 23	7 35	3 19	4 29	7 28	3 15	4 34	7 23	3 15	4 51	7 6	3 48
9	Sa	1	4 12	7 46	3 34	4 23	7 35	3 19	4 29	7 28	3 15	4 34	7 23	3 15	4 51	7 6	3 48
10	Sa	1	4 12	7 46	3 34	4 23	7 35	3 19	4 29	7 28	3 15	4 34	7 23	3 15	4 51	7 6	3 48
11	Mo	1	4 12	7 47	3 34	4 22	7 36	3 19	4 28	7 30	3 15	4 34	7 24	3 15	4 51	7 7	3 48
12	Tu	1	4 12	7 47	3 34	4 22	7 36	3 19	4 28	7 30	3 15	4 34	7 24	3 15	4 51	7 7	3 48
13	Tu	1	4 12	7 47	3 34	4 22	7 36	3 19	4 28	7 30	3 15	4 34	7 24	3 15	4 51	7 7	3 48
14	Th	0	4 11	7 48	3 34	4 22	7 37	3 19	4 28	7 31	3 15	4 34	7 25	3 15	4 51	7 8	3 48
15	Th	0	4 11	7 48	3 34	4 22	7 37	3 19	4 28	7 31	3 15	4 34	7 25	3 15	4 51	7 8	3 48
16	Fr	1	4 11	7 49	3 34	4 22	7 38	3 19	4 28	7 32	3 15	4 34	7 26	3 15	4 51	7 8	3 48
17	Sa	1	4 11	7 49	3 34	4 22	7 38	3 19	4 28	7 32	3 15	4 34	7 26	3 15	4 51	7 8	3 48
18	Sa	1	4 11	7 49	3 34	4 22	7 38	3 19	4 28	7 32	3 15	4 34	7 26	3 15	4 51	7 8	3 48
19	Tu	1	4 11	7 50	3 34	4 22	7 39	3 19	4 28	7 33	3 15	4 34	7 27	3 15	4 51	7 9	3 48
20	Tu	1	4 11	7 51	3 34	4 22	7 39	3 19	4 28	7 33	3 15	4 34	7 27	3 15	4 51	7 9	3 48
21	Th	1	4 11	7 51	3 34	4 23	7 39	3 19	4 28	7 34	3 15	4 34	7 28	3 15	4 51	7 10	3 48
22	Th	1	4 11	7 51	3 34	4 23	7 39	3 19	4 28	7 34	3 15	4 34	7 28	3 15	4 51	7 10	3 48
23	Sa	2	4 12	7 52	3 34	4 23	7 40	3 19	4 29	7 34	3 15	4 35	7 29	3 15	4 52	7 11	3 4



[illegible]

8th MONTH.

18

• AUGUST •

95

31 DAYS.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN SLOW.	LATITUDE OF MONTREAL: Up. Mich, Wis, Minn, Dak, Idaho, Mon, and Wash.	LATITUDE OF BOSTON: N. England, New York State, Lower Mich, Wis, Iowa, Wy- oming and Oregon.	LATITUDE OF N. York City: Phila- delphia, Conn., N. Jer- sey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Ill., Neb. and N. Cal.	LATITUDE OF WASHINGTON: Md., Va., Ky., Mo., Kas., Col., Utah and Cal.	LATITUDE OF CHARLESTON: N. Car- olina, Georgia, Ala., Miss., Ark., N. Mexico, Arizona and So. Cal.	LATITUDE OF NEW ORLEANS: Florida, Louis'a, Tex., Mex. and Lower Cal.
213	1	Th	M.	Sun rises.	Sun rises.	Sun rises.	Sun rises.	Sun rises.	Sun rises.
214	2	Fr	M.	H. M. 4 44 7 28	H. M. 4 52 7 20	H. M. 4 56 7 16	H. M. 5 0 7 11	H. M. 5 03 6 58	H. M. 5 06 6 53
215	3	Sa	M.	Moon sets.	Moon sets.	Moon sets.	Moon sets.	Moon sets.	Moon sets.
216	4	Su	M.	H. M. 4 45 7 26	H. M. 4 53 7 19	H. M. 4 57 7 15	H. M. 5 0 7 10	H. M. 5 03 6 57	H. M. 5 06 6 52
217	5	Mo	M.	H. M. 4 46 7 25	H. M. 4 54 7 17	H. M. 4 58 7 14	H. M. 5 01 7 9	H. M. 5 04 6 57	H. M. 5 07 6 52
218	6	Tu	M.	H. M. 4 47 7 24	H. M. 4 55 7 16	H. M. 4 59 7 12	H. M. 5 02 7 8	H. M. 5 05 6 56	H. M. 5 08 6 51
219	7	We	M.	H. M. 4 48 7 23	H. M. 4 56 7 15	H. M. 5 0 7 11	H. M. 5 03 7 7	H. M. 5 06 6 55	H. M. 5 09 6 50
220	8	Th	M.	H. M. 4 50 7 21	H. M. 4 57 7 14	H. M. 5 01 7 10	H. M. 5 04 7 6	H. M. 5 07 6 54	H. M. 5 10 6 49
221	9	Fr	M.	H. M. 4 51 7 20	H. M. 4 58 7 13	H. M. 5 02 7 9	H. M. 5 05 7 5	H. M. 5 08 6 53	H. M. 5 11 6 48
222	10	Sa	M.	H. M. 4 52 7 19	H. M. 4 59 7 12	H. M. 5 03 7 8	H. M. 5 06 7 4	H. M. 5 09 6 52	H. M. 5 12 6 47
223	11	Su	M.	H. M. 4 53 7 17	H. M. 5 0 7 10	H. M. 5 04 7 7	H. M. 5 07 6 9	H. M. 5 10 6 51	H. M. 5 13 6 46
224	12	Mo	M.	H. M. 4 54 7 16	H. M. 5 01 7 9	H. M. 5 05 7 6	H. M. 5 08 7 0	H. M. 5 11 6 50	H. M. 5 14 6 45
225	13	Tu	M.	H. M. 4 55 7 14	H. M. 5 02 7 8	H. M. 5 06 7 5	H. M. 5 09 7 1	H. M. 5 12 6 49	H. M. 5 15 6 44
226	14	We	M.	H. M. 4 56 7 13	H. M. 5 03 7 7	H. M. 5 07 7 4	H. M. 5 10 7 2	H. M. 5 13 6 48	H. M. 5 16 6 43
227	15	Th	M.	H. M. 4 57 7 12	H. M. 5 04 7 6	H. M. 5 08 7 3	H. M. 5 11 7 3	H. M. 5 14 6 47	H. M. 5 17 6 42
228	16	Fr	M.	H. M. 4 58 7 11	H. M. 5 05 7 5	H. M. 5 09 7 2	H. M. 5 12 7 4	H. M. 5 15 6 46	H. M. 5 18 6 41
229	17	Sa	M.	H. M. 4 59 7 10	H. M. 5 06 7 4	H. M. 5 10 7 1	H. M. 5 13 7 5	H. M. 5 16 6 45	H. M. 5 19 6 40
230	18	Su	M.	H. M. 5 0 7 9	H. M. 5 07 7 3	H. M. 5 11 7 0	H. M. 5 14 7 6	H. M. 5 17 6 44	H. M. 5 20 6 39
231	19	Mo	M.	H. M. 5 01 7 8	H. M. 5 08 7 2	H. M. 5 12 6 59	H. M. 5 15 7 7	H. M. 5 18 6 43	H. M. 5 21 6 38
232	20	Tu	M.	H. M. 5 02 7 7	H. M. 5 09 7 1	H. M. 5 13 6 58	H. M. 5 16 7 8	H. M. 5 19 6 42	H. M. 5 22 6 37
233	21	We	M.	H. M. 5 03 7 6	H. M. 5 10 7 0	H. M. 5 14 6 57	H. M. 5 17 7 9	H. M. 5 20 6 41	H. M. 5 23 6 36
234	22	Th	M.	H. M. 5 04 7 5	H. M. 5 11 6 59	H. M. 5 15 6 56	H. M. 5 18 8 0	H. M. 5 21 6 40	H. M. 5 24 6 35
235	23	Fr	M.	H. M. 5 05 7 4	H. M. 5 12 6 58	H. M. 5 16 6 55	H. M. 5 19 8 1	H. M. 5 22 6 39	H. M. 5 25 6 34
236	24	Sa	M.	H. M. 5 06 7 3	H. M. 5 13 6 57	H. M. 5 17 6 54	H. M. 5 20 8 2	H. M. 5 23 6 38	H. M. 5 26 6 33
237	25	Su	M.	H. M. 5 07 7 2	H. M. 5 14 6 56	H. M. 5 18 6 53	H. M. 5 21 8 3	H. M. 5 24 6 37	H. M. 5 27 6 32
238	26	Mo	M.	H. M. 5 08 7 1	H. M. 5 15 6 55	H. M. 5 19 6 52	H. M. 5 22 8 4	H. M. 5 25 6 36	H. M. 5 28 6 31
239	27	Tu	M.	H. M. 5 09 7 0	H. M. 5 16 6 54	H. M. 5 20 6 51	H. M. 5 23 8 5	H. M. 5 26 6 35	H. M. 5 29 6 30
240	28	We	M.	H. M. 5 10 6 59	H. M. 5 17 6 53	H. M. 5 21 6 50	H. M. 5 24 9 0	H. M. 5 27 6 34	H. M. 5 30 6 29
241	29	Th	M.	H. M. 5 11 6 58	H. M. 5 18 6 52	H. M. 5 22 6 49	H. M. 5 25 9 1	H. M. 5 28 6 33	H. M. 5 31 6 28
242	30	Fr	M.	H. M. 5 12 6 57	H. M. 5 19 6 51	H. M. 5 23 6 48	H. M. 5 26 9 2	H. M. 5 29 6 32	H. M. 5 32 6 27
243	31	Sa	M.	H. M. 5 13 6 56	H. M. 5 20 6 50	H. M. 5 24 6 47	H. M. 5 27 9 3	H. M. 5 30 6 31	H. M. 5 33 6 26
				MOON'S PHASES.					
				MONTREAL.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARL'TON.	NEW ORLEANS.
				D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
				5 8 51 M.	5 8 51 M.	5 8 51 M.	5 8 51 M.	5 7 51 M.	5 7 51 M.
				13 0 18 A.	13 0 18 A.	13 0 18 A.	13 0 18 A.	13 11 18 M.	13 11 18 M.
				20 7 56 M.	20 7 56 M.	20 7 56 M.	20 7 56 M.	20 6 56 M.	20 6 56 M.
				27 0 43 M.	27 0 43 M.	27 0 43 M.	27 0 43 M.	26 11 43 A.	26 11 43 A.
				ST. LOUIS.	ST. PAUL.	CHICAGO.	CINCINNATI.	ST. LOUIS.	ST. LOUIS.
				D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
				5 7 51 M.	5 7 51 M.	5 7 51 M.	5 7 51 M.	5 7 51 M.	5 7 51 M.
				13 11 18 M.	13 11 18 M.	13 11 18 M.	13 11 18 M.	13 11 18 M.	13 11 18 M.
				20 6 56 M.	20 6 56 M.	20 6 56 M.	20 6 56 M.	20 6 56 M.	20 6 56 M.
				26 11 43 A.	26 11 43 A.	26 11 43 A.	26 11 43 A.	26 11 43 A.	26 11 43 A.

LATITUDE		LATITUDE		LATITUDE		LATITUDE		LATITUDE		LATITUDE		LATITUDE		
OF MONTREAL: Up, Mich. Wis. Minn. Dak. Idaho, Mon. and Wash.		OF BOSTON: N. England, New York State Lower Mich., Wis., Iowa, Wyo. oming and Oregon.		OF N. York City: Phila- delphia, Conn., N. Jer- sey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Ill., Neb. and N. Cal.		OF WASHINGTON Md., Va., Ky., Mo., Kas., Col., Utah and Cal.		OF CHARLESTON: N. Car- olina, Georgia, Ala., Miss., Ark., N. Mexico, Arizona and So. Cal.		OF NEW ORLEANS, Florida, Louisia, Tex., Mex. and Lower Cal.				
DAY OF YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Moon sets.
244	1	Mo	5 21	6 39	5 24	6 34	5 26	6 32	5 28	6 31	5 34	6 25	5 40	6 23
245	2	Mo	5 22	6 37	5 25	6 33	5 27	6 31	5 29	6 29	5 35	6 24	5 36	6 22
246	3	Tu	5 23	6 35	5 26	6 31	5 28	6 29	5 30	6 27	5 36	6 22	5 37	6 20
247	4	W	5 24	6 33	5 27	6 29	5 29	6 28	5 31	6 26	5 36	6 20	5 38	6 18
248	5	Th	5 26	6 31	5 28	6 28	5 30	6 27	5 32	6 24	5 37	6 20	5 39	6 17
249	6	Fr	5 27	6 29	5 29	6 26	5 31	6 25	5 33	6 23	5 37	6 19	5 40	6 15
250	7	Sa	5 28	6 27	5 30	6 24	5 32	6 23	5 34	6 21	5 38	6 17	5 41	6 13
251	8	Su	5 29	6 25	5 32	6 23	5 33	6 21	5 35	6 20	5 39	6 16	5 42	6 12
252	9	Mo	5 30	6 23	5 33	6 21	5 34	6 19	5 36	6 18	5 40	6 15	5 43	6 10
253	10	Tu	5 32	6 22	5 35	6 19	5 36	6 18	5 38	6 17	5 42	6 13	5 45	6 09
254	11	W	5 33	6 20	5 36	6 17	5 37	6 16	5 39	6 15	5 43	6 11	5 46	6 08
255	12	Th	5 34	6 18	5 37	6 16	5 38	6 15	5 40	6 14	5 44	6 10	5 47	6 07
256	13	Fr	5 35	6 16	5 38	6 14	5 39	6 13	5 41	6 12	5 45	6 08	5 48	6 06
257	14	Sa	5 36	6 14	5 39	6 12	5 40	6 11	5 42	6 11	5 46	6 07	5 49	6 05
258	15	Su	5 38	6 12	5 41	6 10	5 42	6 9	5 44	6 9	5 48	6 06	5 50	6 04
259	16	Mo	5 39	6 10	5 42	6 9	5 43	6 8	5 45	6 8	5 50	6 05	5 51	6 03
260	17	Tu	5 40	6 8	5 43	6 7	5 44	6 6	5 46	6 6	5 51	6 04	5 52	6 02
261	18	W	5 41	6 6	5 44	6 5	5 45	6 5	5 47	6 4	5 52	6 03	5 53	6 01
262	19	Th	5 42	6 4	5 45	6 3	5 46	4	5 48	4	5 53	6 02	5 54	6 00
263	20	Fr	5 44	6 2	5 47	6 2	5 49	3	5 50	3	5 55	6 01	5 56	5 59
264	21	Sa	5 45	6 0	5 48	6 0	5 50	2	5 51	2	5 56	5 59	5 57	5 57
265	22	Su	5 46	5 58	5 49	5 58	5 51	5 57	5 52	5 56	5 57	5 58	5 58	5 55
266	23	Mo	5 47	5 56	5 50	5 56	5 52	5 55	5 53	5 54	5 58	5 56	5 59	5 53
267	24	Tu	5 48	5 54	5 51	5 54	5 53	5 53	5 54	5 52	5 59	5 55	5 60	5 51
268	25	W	5 50	5 53	5 53	5 52	5 55	5 53	5 56	5 51	5 60	5 55	5 61	5 49
269	26	Th	5 51	5 51	5 54	5 51	5 56	5 53	5 58	5 49	5 61	5 55	5 62	5 47
270	27	Fr	5 52	5 49	5 55	5 49	5 57	5 51	5 59	5 50	5 62	5 55	5 63	5 45
271	28	Sa	5 53	5 47	5 56	5 47	5 58	5 49	5 60	5 51	5 63	5 55	5 64	5 43
272	29	Mo	5 55	5 45	5 58	5 45	5 60	5 47	5 62	5 53	5 65	5 55	5 66	5 41
273	30	Tu	5 56	5 43	5 59	5 44	5 61	5 46	5 63	5 54	5 66	5 55	5 67	5 39
274	31	W	5 57	5 41	6 00	5 42	6 00	5 44	6 04	5 56	6 08	5 57	5 69	5 37
275	1	Th	5 58	5 39	6 01	5 40	6 01	5 42	6 05	5 57	6 10	5 58	6 01	5 35
276	2	Fr	5 59	5 37	6 02	5 38	6 02	5 43	6 07	5 58	6 12	5 59	6 03	5 33
277	3	Sa	6 00	5 35	6 03	5 36	6 03	5 44	6 09	6 00	6 15	6 00	6 05	5 31
278	4	Su	6 01	5 33	6 04	5 34	6 04	5 45	6 11	6 01	6 17	6 01	6 07	5 29
279	5	Mo	6 02	5 31	6 05	5 32	6 05	5 46	6 13	6 02	6 19	6 02	6 09	5 27
280	6	Tu	6 03	5 29	6 06	5 30	6 06	5 47	6 15	6 03	6 21	6 03	6 11	5 25
281	7	W	6 04	5 27	6 07	5 28	6 07	5 48	6 17	6 04	6 23	6 04	6 13	5 23
282	8	Th	6 05	5 25	6 08	5 26	6 08	5 49	6 19	6 05	6 25	6 05	6 15	5 21
283	9	Fr	6 06	5 23	6 09	5 24	6 09	5 50	6 21	6 06	6 27	6 06	6 17	5 19
284	10	Sa	6 07	5 21	6 10	5 22	6 10	5 51	6 23	6 07	6 29	6 07	6 19	5 17
285	11	Su	6 08	5 19	6 11	5 20	6 11	5 52	6 25	6 08	6 31	6 08	6 21	5 15
286	12	Mo	6 09	5 17	6 12	5 18	6 12	5 53	6 27	6 09	6 33	6 09	6 23	5 13
287	13	Tu	6 10	5 15	6 13	5 16	6 13	5 54	6 29	6 10	6 35	6 10	6 25	5 11
288	14	W	6 11	5 13	6 14	5 14	6 14	5 55	6 31	6 11	6 37	6 11	6 27	5 09
289	15	Th	6 12	5 11	6 15	5 12	6 15	5 56	6 33	6 12	6 39	6 12	6 29	5 07
290	16	Fr	6 13	5 09	6 16	5 10	6 16	5 57	6 35	6 13	6 41	6 13	6 31	5 05
291	17	Sa	6 14	5 07	6 17	5 08	6 17	5 58	6 37	6 14	6 43	6 14	6 33	5 03
292	18	Su	6 15	5 05	6 18	5 06	6 18	5 59	6 39	6 15	6 45	6 15	6 35	5 01
293	19	Mo	6 16	5 03	6 19	5 04	6 19	5 60	6 41	6 16	6 47	6 16	6 37	4 59
294	20	Tu	6 17	5 01	6 20	5 02	6 20	5 61	6 43	6 17	6 49	6 17	6 39	4 57
295	21	W	6 18	4 59	6 21	5 00	6 21	5 62	6 45	6 18	6 51	6 18	6 41	4 55
296	22	Th	6 19	4 57	6 22	4 58	6 22	5 63	6 47	6 19	6 53	6 19	6 43	4 53
297	23	Fr	6 20	4 55	6 23	4 56	6 23	5 64	6 49	6 20	6 55	6 20	6 45	4 51
298	24	Sa	6 21	4 53	6 24	4 54	6 24	5 65	6 51	6 21	6 57	6 21	6 47	4 49
299	25	Su	6 22	4 51	6 25	4 52	6 25	5 66	6 53	6 22	6 59	6 22	6 49	4 47
300	26	Mo	6 23	4 49	6 26	4 50	6 26	5 67	6 55	6 23	7 01	6 23	6 51	4 45
301	27	Tu	6 24	4 47	6 27	4 48	6 27	5 68	6 57	6 24	7 03	6 24	6 53	4 43
302	28	W	6 25	4 45	6 28	4 46	6 28	5 69	6 59	6 25	7 05	6 25	6 55	4 41
303	29	Th	6 26	4 43	6 29	4 44	6 29	5 70	7 01	6 26	7 07	6 26	6 57	4 39
304	30	Fr	6 27	4 41	6 30	4 42	6 30	5 71	7 03	6 27	7 09	6 27	6 59	4 37
305	31	Sa	6 28	4 39	6 31	4 40	6 31	5 72	7 05	6 28	7 11	6 28	7 01	4 35
306	1	Su	6 29	4 37	6 32	4 38	6 32	5 73	7 07	6 29	7 13	6 29	7 03	4 33
307	2	Mo	6 30	4 35	6 33	4 36	6 33	5 74	7 09	6 30	7 15	6 30	7 05	4 31
308	3	Tu	6 31	4 33	6 34	4 34	6 34	5 75	7 11	6 31	7 17	6 31	7 07	4 29
309	4	W	6 32	4 31	6 35	4 32	6 35	5 76	7 13	6 32	7 19	6 32	7 09	4 27
310	5	Th	6 33	4 29	6 36	4 30	6 36	5 77	7 15	6 33	7 21	6 33	7 11	4 25
311	6	Fr	6 34	4 27	6 37	4 28	6 37	5 78	7 17	6 34	7 23	6 34	7 13	4 23
312	7	Sa	6 35	4 25	6 38	4 26	6 38	5 79	7 19	6 35	7 25	6 35	7 15	4 21
313	8	Su	6 36	4 23	6 39	4 24	6 39	5 80	7 21	6 36	7 27	6 36	7 17	4 19
314	9	Mo	6 37	4 21	6 40	4 22	6 40	5 81	7 23	6 37	7 29	6 37	7 19	4 17
315	10	Tu	6 38	4 19	6 41	4 20	6 41	5 82	7 25	6 38	7 31	6 38	7 21	4 15
316	11	W	6 39	4 17	6 42	4 18	6 42	5 83	7 27	6 39	7 33	6 39	7 23	4 13
317	12	Th	6 40	4 15	6 43	4 16	6 43	5 84	7 29	6 40	7 35	6 40	7 25	4 11
318	13	Fr	6 41	4 13	6 44	4 14	6 44	5 85	7 31	6 41	7 37	6 41	7 27	4 09
319	14	Sa	6 42	4 11	6 45	4 12	6 45	5 86	7 33	6 42	7 39	6 42	7 29	4 07
320	15	Su	6 43	4 09	6 46	4 10	6 46	5 87	7 35	6 43	7 41	6 43	7 31	4 05
321	16	Mo	6 44	4 07	6 47	4 08	6 47	5 88	7 37	6 44	7 43	6 44	7 33	4 03
322	17	Tu	6 45	4 05	6 48	4 06	6 48	5 89	7 39	6 45	7 45	6 45	7 35	4 01
323	18	W	6 46	4 03	6 49	4 04	6 49	5 90	7 41	6 46	7 47	6 46	7 37	3 59
324	19	Th	6 47	4 01	6 50	4 02	6 50	5 91	7 43	6 47	7 49	6 47	7 39	3 57
325	20	Fr	6 48	3 59	6 51	4 00	6 51	5 92	7 45	6 48	7 51	6 48	7 41	3 55
326	21	Sa	6 49	3 57	6 52	3 58	6 52	5 93	7 47	6 49	7 53	6 49	7 43	3 53
327	22	Su	6 50	3 55	6 53	3 56	6 53	5 94	7 49	6 50	7 55	6 50	7 45	3 51
328	23	Mo	6 51	3 53	6 54	3 54	6 54	5 95	7 51	6 51	7 57	6 51	7 47	3 49
329	24	Tu	6 52	3 51	6 55	3 52	6 55	5 96	7 53	6 52	7 59	6 52	7 49	3 47
330	25	W	6 53	3 49	6 56	3 50	6 56	5 97	7 55	6 53	8 01	6 53	7 51	3 45
331	26	Th	6 54	3 47	6 57	3 48	6 57	5 98	7 57	6 54	8 03	6 54	7 53	3 43
332	27	Fr	6 55	3 45	6 58	3 46	6 58	5 99	7 59	6 55	8 05	6 55	7 55	3 41
333	28	Sa	6 56	3 43	6 59	3 44	6 59	5 100	8 01	6 56	8 07	6 56	7 57	3 39
334														



10th MONTH.

18

OCTOBER

95

31 DAYS.

DAY OF YEAR.			DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF WEEK.			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE		
									OF MONTREAL: Up, Mich. Wis., Iowa, W. y- oming and Oregon.			OF BOSTON: N. England, New York State, Lower Mich., Wis., Iowa, W. y- oming and Oregon.			OF NEW YORK City: Phila- delphia, Conn., N. Jer- sey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Ill., Neb. and N. Cal.			OF WASHINGTON: Mo., Va., Ky., Md., Kas., Colo., Utah and Cal.			OF CHARLESTON: N. Car- olina, Georgia, Ala., Miss., Ark., N. Mexico, Arizona and So. Cal.			OF NEW ORLEANS: Florida, Louis'a, Tex., Mex. and Lower Cal.								
Sun	rises.	sets.	Sun	rises.	sets.	Sun	rises.	sets.	Sun	rises.	sets.	Sun	rises.	sets.	Sun	rises.	sets.	Sun	rises.	sets.	Sun	rises.	sets.	Sun	rises.	sets.	Sun	rises.	sets.	Sun	rises.	sets.
274	5 58	5 41	3 31	5 56	5 42	3 35	9 46		5 56	5 42	3 37	6 32	3 40	5 54	5 45	3 45	5 47	5 53	5 46	3 49												
275	5 59	5 39	4 36	5 57	5 40	4 37	10 25		5 57	5 45	4 38	7 10	5 56	5 42	4 39	5 54	5 44	4 41	6 23	5 53	5 45	4 43										
276	5 59	5 37	5 39	5 58	5 38	5 38	11 34		5 58	5 39	5 37	7 44	5 57	5 40	5 37	5 55	5 42	5 35	6 58	5 54	5 43	5 35										
277	6 0	1 53	ris.	6 0	5 37	ris.	11 34		5 59	5 38	ris.	8 16	5 58	5 39	ris.	5 56	5 41	ris.	7 53	5 55	5 42	ris.										
278	6 1	3 34	5 54	6 1	5 35	6 2			6 1	5 36	6 1	8 54	5 59	5 37	6 11	5 57	5 40	6 23	8 9	5 55	5 41	6 29										
279	6 2	4 32	6 19	6 2	5 34	6 29	0 27		6 1	5 35	6 34	9 33	6 0	5 36	6 40	5 57	5 39	6 36	8 44	5 56	5 40	7 4										
280	6 3	5 30	6 49	6 3	5 32	7 2	1 6		6 2	5 33	7 8	10 13	6 1	5 34	7 15	5 58	5 37	7 35	9 24	5 57	5 39	8 31										
281	6 4	5 28	7 28	6 4	5 30	7 43	1 50		6 3	5 31	7 50	10 55	6 2	5 33	7 58	5 59	5 36	8 20	10 8	5 57	5 38	9 45										
282	6 5	5 26	8 20	6 5	5 28	8 35	2 37		6 4	5 29	8 42	11 48	6 3	5 31	8 51	6 0	5 35	9 14	10 58	5 58	5 39	9 25										
283	6 6	5 25	9 24	6 6	5 28	8 35	2 37		6 5	5 28	8 45	12 1	6 4	5 30	9 53	6 1	5 34	10 15	11 57	5 59	5 40	10 16										
284	6 7	5 23	10 31	6 7	5 25	10 51	4 32		6 6	5 26	10 57	1 19	6 5	5 28	11 4	6 1	5 32	11 24	12 0	5 59	5 34	11 33										
285	6 8	5 21	11 58	6 8	5 24	morn	5 39		6 7	5 25	morn	2 25	6 6	5 27	morn	6 2	5 31	morn	1 38	6 0	5 33	morn										
286	6 9	5 19	morn	6 9	5 22	0	6 47		6 8	5 23	0 14	3 38	6 7	5 25	morn	6 3	5 30	0 35	2 47	6 0	5 32	0 42										
287	6 10	5 17	1 21	6 10	5 20	1 28	7 53		6 9	5 22	1 31	4 38	6 8	5 24	1 35	6 3	5 29	1 40	3 54	6 1	5 31	1 51										
288	6 11	5 16	2 44	6 12	5 18	2 47	8 51		6 10	5 20	2 49	5 37	6 9	5 22	2 51	6 4	5 27	2 56	4 53	6 2	5 30	3 0										
289	6 12	5 14	4 6	6 13	5 17	4 6	9 43		6 12	5 19	4 6	6 29	6 10	5 22	4 7	6 5	5 26	4 7	5 44	6 3	5 28	4 9										
290	6 13	5 12	5 27	6 15	5 15	5 24	10 33		6 13	5 17	5 22	7 17	6 11	5 19	5 22	6 6	5 25	5 17	6 31	6 4	5 27	sets										
291	6 20	5 10	sets	6 16	5 14	sets	11 19		6 14	5 16	sets	8 2	6 12	5 18	sets	6 6	5 24	sets	7 17	6 4	5 27	sets										
292	6 21	5 8	5 31	6 17	5 12	5 42			6 15	5 14	5 47	8 49	6 13	5 16	5 53	6 7	5 23	6 10	8 4	6 4	5 26	6 19										
293	6 23	5 7	6	6 18	5 11	6 21	0 27		6 16	5 13	6 27	9 38	6 14	5 15	6 35	6 8	5 22	6 55	8 49	6 5	5 25	7 5										
294	6 24	5 6	6 53	6 20	5 9	7 8	1 0		6 17	5 11	7 15	10 26	6 15	5 14	7 24	6 9	5 21	7 46	9 38	6 6	5 24	7 57										
295	6 25	5 5	7 43	6 21	5 8	8 3	1 9		6 18	5 10	8 10	11 18	6 16	5 12	8 19	6 9	5 20	8 42	10 29	6 6	5 23	8 53										
296	6 26	5 3	8 52	6 22	5 6	9 6	3 1		6 19	5 9	9 13		6 17	5 11	9 21	6 10	5 18	9 42	11 24	6 7	5 22	9 53										
297	6 28	5 0	10 0	6 23	5 0	10 12	3 55		6 20	5 7	10 18	0 42	6 18	5 10	10 25	6 11	5 17	10 43		6 8	5 21	10 53										
298	6 29	4 58	11 8	6 24	5 3	11 18	4 51		6 22	5 5	11 23	1 38	6 19	5 8	11 28	6 12	5 16	11 44	0 50	6 9	5 20	11 51										
299	6 31	4 57	morn	6 25	5 2	morn	5 48		6 23	5 5	morn	2 34	6 20	5 7	morn	6 12	5 15	morn	1 48	6 9	5 19	morn										
300	6 32	4 55	0 15	6 26	5 0	0 22	6 41		6 25	5 4	6 25	3 27	6 21	5 6	0 30	6 13	5 14	0 42	2 40	6 10	5 18	0 47										
301	6 34	4 53	1 21	6 28	4 59	1 25	7 32		6 26	4 2	6 25	4 17	6 22	5 5	1 30	6 14	5 13	1 38	3 32	6 11	5 17	1 42										
302	6 35	4 52	2 25	6 29	4 58	2 27	8 19		6 26	5 1	6 26	5 3	6 24	5 4	2 30	6 15	5 12	2 33	4 21	6 12	5 16	2 36										
303	6 36	4 49	3 29	6 30	4 57	3 28	9 1		6 27	4 59	3 28	5 47	6 25	5 2	3 28	6 17	5 11	3 27	5 3	6 13	5 16	3 28										
304	6 38	4 46	4 33	6 32	4 55	4 30	9 42		6 28	4 58	4 28	6 28	6 26	5 1	4 28	6 16	5 10	4 23	5 43	6 12	5 14	4 22										
MOON'S PHASES.			NEW YORK.			BOSTON.			NEW ORLEANS.			CHICAGO.			ST. PAUL.			ST. LOUIS.			ST. LOUIS.			ST. LOUIS.			ST. LOUIS.			ST. LOUIS.		
FULL MOON.....			D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.		
LAST QUARTER.....			3 5 47 A.			3 5 47 A.			3 5 47 A.			3 5 47 A.			3 5 47 A.			3 5 47 A.			3 5 47 A.			3 5 47 A.			3 5 47 A.			3 5 47 A.		
NEW MOON.....			18 1 0 M.			18 1 0 M.			18 1 0 M.			18 1 0 M.			18 1 0 M.			18 1 0 M.			18 1 0 M.			18 1 0 M.			18 1 0 M.			18 1 0 M.		
FIRST QUARTER.....			25 6 4 M.			25 6 4 M.			25 6 4 M.			25 6 4 M.			25 6 4 M.			25 6 4 M.			25 6 4 M.			25 6 4 M.			25 6 4 M.			25 6 4 M.		





DAY OF YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE			LATITUDE		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	H. M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	H. M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	H. M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	H. M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	H. M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	H. M.
305	1	Fr	16	0 39	4 47	5 40	0 33	4 54	5 34	10 22	MORN.	16	0 39	4 47	5 40	0 33	4 54	5 34	10 22	MORN.
306	2	Sa	16	0 41	4 46	6 49	0 34	4 53	6 41	11 2	MORN.	16	0 41	4 46	6 49	0 34	4 53	6 41	11 2	MORN.
307	3	Sa	16	0 42	4 44	rises.	0 35	4 51	rises.	11 42	MORN.	16	0 42	4 44	rises.	0 35	4 51	rises.	11 42	MORN.
308	4	Sa	16	0 44	4 43	5 27	0 36	4 50	5 41	0 38	MORN.	16	0 44	4 43	5 27	0 36	4 50	5 41	0 38	MORN.
309	5	Tu	16	0 45	4 41	6 16	0 38	4 49	6 31	0 48	MORN.	16	0 45	4 41	6 16	0 38	4 49	6 31	0 48	MORN.
310	6	Tu	16	0 47	4 40	7 17	0 40	4 48	7 32	1 37	MORN.	16	0 47	4 40	7 17	0 40	4 48	7 32	1 37	MORN.
311	7	Th	16	0 48	4 39	8 29	0 41	4 47	8 42	2 29	MORN.	16	0 48	4 39	8 29	0 41	4 47	8 42	2 29	MORN.
312	8	Th	16	0 50	4 38	9 46	0 42	4 45	9 57	3 23	MORN.	16	0 50	4 38	9 46	0 42	4 45	9 57	3 23	MORN.
313	9	Fr	16	0 51	4 36	11 5	0 44	4 44	11 13	4 20	MORN.	16	0 51	4 36	11 5	0 44	4 44	11 13	4 20	MORN.
314	10	Sa	16	0 53	4 35	11 5	0 44	4 43	11 13	4 20	MORN.	16	0 53	4 35	11 5	0 44	4 43	11 13	4 20	MORN.
315	11	Sa	16	0 54	4 34	0 25	0 45	4 42	0 29	6 22	MORN.	16	0 54	4 34	0 25	0 45	4 42	0 29	6 22	MORN.
316	12	Tu	16	0 55	4 33	1 44	0 46	4 41	1 45	7 22	MORN.	16	0 55	4 33	1 44	0 46	4 41	1 45	7 22	MORN.
317	13	W	16	0 57	4 32	3 4	0 48	4 40	3 2	8 19	MORN.	16	0 57	4 32	3 4	0 48	4 40	3 2	8 19	MORN.
318	14	Th	16	0 58	4 31	4 24	0 49	4 39	4 19	9 13	MORN.	16	0 58	4 31	4 24	0 49	4 39	4 19	9 13	MORN.
319	15	Fr	16	0 4 30	5 45	5 50	0 43	5 38	5 37	10 5	MORN.	16	0 4 30	5 45	5 50	0 43	5 38	5 37	10 5	MORN.
320	16	Sa	16	7 1	4 28	7 7	6 52	4 38	6 56	10 56	MORN.	16	7 1	4 28	7 7	6 52	4 38	6 56	10 56	MORN.
321	17	Sa	16	7 2	4 28	sets	7 53	4 37	sets	11 45	MORN.	16	7 2	4 28	sets	7 53	4 37	sets	11 45	MORN.
322	18	M	16	7 3	4 27	sets	6 54	4 36	5 49	0 9	MORN.	16	7 3	4 27	sets	6 54	4 36	5 49	0 9	MORN.
323	19	Tu	16	7 4	4 26	6 36	6 55	4 35	5 50	1 50	MORN.	16	7 4	4 26	6 36	6 55	4 35	5 50	1 50	MORN.
324	20	W	16	7 4	4 25	7 43	6 56	4 34	7 56	2 40	MORN.	16	7 4	4 25	7 43	6 56	4 34	7 56	2 40	MORN.
325	21	Th	16	7 4	4 24	8 53	6 58	4 33	9 4	3 27	MORN.	16	7 4	4 24	8 53	6 58	4 33	9 4	3 27	MORN.
326	22	Fr	16	7 9	4 23	10 2	6 59	4 32	10 4	4 14	MORN.	16	7 9	4 23	10 2	6 59	4 32	10 4	4 14	MORN.
327	23	Sa	16	7 10	4 22	11 9	7 0	4 32	11 14	4 14	MORN.	16	7 10	4 22	11 9	7 0	4 32	11 14	4 14	MORN.
328	24	Sa	16	7 12	4 22	morn	7 1	4 32	morn	5 1	MORN.	16	7 12	4 22	morn	7 1	4 32	morn	5 1	MORN.
329	25	Tu	16	7 13	4 21	0 13	7 3	4 31	0 15	5 50	MORN.	16	7 13	4 21	0 13	7 3	4 31	0 15	5 50	MORN.
330	26	W	16	7 14	4 20	1 10	7 4	4 31	1 16	6 37	MORN.	16	7 14	4 20	1 10	7 4	4 31	1 16	6 37	MORN.
331	27	Th	16	7 15	4 20	2 19	7 5	4 31	2 17	7 25	MORN.	16	7 15	4 20	2 19	7 5	4 31	2 17	7 25	MORN.
332	28	Fr	16	7 16	4 19	3 25	7 6	4 30	3 20	8 12	MORN.	16	7 16	4 19	3 25	7 6	4 30	3 20	8 12	MORN.
333	29	Th	16	7 18	4 19	4 32	7 7	4 30	4 25	8 59	MORN.	16	7 18	4 19	4 32	7 7	4 30	4 25	8 59	MORN.
334	30	Sa	16	7 19	4 18	5 43	7 8	4 29	5 33	9 46	MORN.	16	7 19	4 18	5 43	7 8	4 29	5 33	9 46	MORN.

## MOON'S PHASES.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	H. M.
305	1	Fr	16	0 39	4 47
306	2	Sa	16	0 41	4 46
307	3	Sa	16	0 42	4 44
308	4	Sa	16	0 44	4 43
309	5	Tu	16	0 45	4 41
310	6	Tu	16	0 47	4 40
311	7	Th	16	0 48	4 39
312	8	Th	16	0 50	4 38
313	9	Fr	16	0 51	4 36
314	10	Sa	16	0 53	4 35
315	11	Sa	16	0 54	4 34
316	12	Tu	16	0 55	4 33
317	13	W	16	0 57	4 32
318	14	Th	16	0 58	4 31
319	15	Fr	16	0 4 30	5 45
320	16	Sa	16	7 1	4 28
321	17	Sa	16	7 2	4 28
322	18	M	16	7 3	4 27
323	19	Tu	16	7 4	4 26
324	20	W	16	7 4	4 25
325	21	Th	16	7 4	4 24
326	22	Fr	16	7 9	4 23
327	23	Sa	16	7 10	4 22
328	24	Sa	16	7 12	4 22
329	25	Tu	16	7 13	4 21
330	26	W	16	7 14	4 20
331	27	Th	16	7 15	4 20
332	28	Fr	16	7 16	4 19
333	29	Th	16	7 18	4 19
334	30	Sa	16	7 19	4 18

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	H. M.
305	1	Fr	16	0 39	4 47
306	2	Sa	16	0 41	4 46
307	3	Sa	16	0 42	4 44
308	4	Sa	16	0 44	4 43
309	5	Tu	16	0 45	4 41
310	6	Tu	16	0 47	4 40
311	7	Th	16	0 48	4 39
312	8	Th	16	0 50	4 38
313	9	Fr	16	0 51	4 36
314	10	Sa	16	0 53	4 35
315	11	Sa	16	0 54	4 34
316	12	Tu	16	0 55	4 33
317	13	W	16	0 57	4 32
318	14	Th	16	0 58	4 31
319	15	Fr	16	0 4 30	5 45
320	16	Sa	16	7 1	4 28
321	17	Sa	16	7 2	4 28
322	18	M	16	7 3	4 27
323	19	Tu	16	7 4	4 26
324	20	W	16	7 4	4 25
325	21	Th	16	7 4	4 24
326	22	Fr	16	7 9	4 23
327	23	Sa	16	7 10	4 22
328	24	Sa	16	7 12	4 22
329	25	Tu	16	7 13	4 21
330	26	W	16	7 14	4 20
331	27	Th	16	7 15	4 20
332	28	Fr	16	7 16	4 19
333	29	Th	16	7 18	4 19
334	30	Sa	16	7 19	4 18

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	H. M.
305	1	Fr	16	0 39	4 47
306	2	Sa	16	0 41	4 46
307	3	Sa	16	0 42	4 44
308	4	Sa	16	0 44	4 43
309	5	Tu	16	0 45	4 41
310	6	Tu	16	0 47	4 40
311	7	Th	16	0 48	4 39
312	8	Th	16	0 50	4 38
313	9	Fr	16	0 51	4 36
314	10	Sa	16	0 53	4 35
315	11	Sa	16	0 54	4 34
316	12	Tu	16	0 55	4 33
317	13	W	16	0 57	4 32
318	14	Th	16	0 58	4 31
319	15	Fr	16	0 4 30	5 45
320	16	Sa	16	7 1	4 28
321	17	Sa	16	7 2	4 28
322	18	M	16	7 3	4 27
323	19	Tu	16	7 4	4 26
324	20	W	16	7 4	4 25
325	21	Th	16	7 4	4 24
326	22	Fr	16	7 9	4 23
327	23	Sa	16	7 10	4 22
328	24	Sa	16	7 12	4 22
329	25	Tu	16	7 13	4 21
330	26	W	16	7 14	4 20
331	27	Th	16	7 15	4 20
332	28	Fr	16	7 16	4 19
333	29	Th	16	7 18	4 19
334	30	Sa	16	7 19	4 18

☾	FULL MOON...
☾	LAST QUARTER
☾	NEW MOON...
☾	FIRST QUARTER

LATITUDE OF MONTREAL: Up. Mich., Wis. Minn., Dak. Idaho, Mon. and Wash.			LATITUDE OF BOSTON: N. England, New York State, Lower Mich., Wis., Iowa, W y- oming and Oregon.			LATITUDE OF N. York City: Phila- delphia, Conn., N. Jer- sey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Ill., Neb. and N. Cal.			LATITUDE OF WASHINGTON: Md., Va., Ky., Mo., Kas., Col., Utah and Cal.			LATITUDE OF CHARLESTON: N. Car- olina, Georgia, Ala., Miss., Ark., N. Mexico, Arizona and So. Cal.			LATITUDE OF NEW ORLEANS: Florida, Louis'a, Tex., Mex. and Lower Cal.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
DAY OF YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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336	2	Tu	Tu	7 21	4 18	6 58	7 21	4 18	6 58	7 21	4 18	6 58	7 21	4 18	6 58	7 21	4 18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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340	6	Sa	Sa	7 26	4 16	6 57	7 26	4 16	6 57	7 26	4 16	6 57	7 26	4 16	6 57	7 26	4 16																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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351	17	W	W	7 37	4 18	6 50	7 37	4 18	6 50	7 37	4 18	6 50	7 37	4 18	6 50	7 37	4 18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
352	18	Th	Th	7 38	4 18	6 50	7 38	4 18	6 50	7 38	4 18	6 50	7 38	4 18	6 50	7 38	4 18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
353	19	Fr	Fr	7 39	4 19	6 49	7 39	4 19	6 49	7 39	4 19	6 49	7 39	4 19	6 49	7 39	4 19																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
354	20	Sa	Sa	7 40	4 19	6 48	7 40	4 19	6 48	7 40	4 19	6 48	7 40	4 19	6 48	7 40	4 19																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
355	21	Su	Su	7 41	4 20	6 47	7 41	4 20	6 47	7 41	4 20	6 47	7 41	4 20	6 47	7 41	4 20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
356	22	Mo	Mo	7 42	4 20	6 47	7 42	4 20	6 47	7 42	4 20	6 47	7 42	4 20	6 47	7 42	4 20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
357	23	Tu	Tu	7 43	4 21	6 46	7 43	4 21	6 46	7 43	4 21	6 46	7 43	4 21	6 46	7 43	4 21																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
358	24	W	W	7 44	4 21	6 46	7 44	4 21	6 46	7 44	4 21	6 46	7 44	4 21	6 46	7 44	4 21																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
359	25	Th	Th	7 45	4 22	6 45	7 45	4 22	6 45	7 45	4 22	6 45	7 45	4 22	6 45	7 45	4 22																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
360	26	Fr	Fr	7 46	4 23	6 44	7 46	4 23	6 44	7 46	4 23	6 44	7 46	4 23	6 44	7 46	4 23																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
361	27	Sa	Sa	7 47	4 23	6 43	7 47	4 23	6 43	7 47	4 23	6 43	7 47	4 23	6 43	7 47	4 23																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
362	28	Su	Su	7 48	4 24	6 42	7 48	4 24	6 42	7 48	4 24	6 42	7 48	4 24	6 42	7 48	4 24																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
363	29	Mo	Mo	7 49	4 24	6 41	7 49	4 24	6 41	7 49	4 24	6 41	7 49	4 24	6 41	7 49	4 24																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
364	30	Tu	Tu	7 50	4 25	6 40	7 50	4 25	6 40	7 50	4 25	6 40	7 50	4 25	6 40	7 50	4 25																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
365	31	W	W	7 51	4 25	6 39	7 51	4 25	6 39	7 51	4 25	6 39	7 51	4 25	6 39	7 51	4 25																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
MOON'S PHASES.			MONTREAL.			BOSTON.			NEW YORK.			WASH'GTON.			CHARL'TON.			N. ORLEANS.			CINCINNATI.			CHICAGO.			ST. PAUL.			ST. LOUIS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
FULL MOON.....			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2</

## Calendar, 1896.

## JANUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

## FEBRUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

## MARCH.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

## APRIL.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

## MAY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

## JUNE.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

## JULY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

## AUGUST.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

## SEPTEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

## OCTOBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

## NOVEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

## DECEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

## Eclipses, 1896.

In the year 1896 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 13th, invisible at Washington.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, February 28th, invisible at Washington, but visible generally in Europe, Asia and Africa.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, August 8th, invisible at Washington.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 22d, visible at Washington.

## Time Difference

## BETWEEN THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN CITIES.

## LATER THAN NEW YORK.

H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Antwerp.....5 13.5	Dublin.....4 30 5	Paris.....5 5 2
Berlin.....5 49.5	Edinburgh....4 43 2	Rio de Janeiro.2 3 2
Bremen.....5 31.0	Geneva.....5 20 5	Rome.....5 45 8
Brussels....5 13 4	Hamburg.....5 35 8	St. Petersburg.6 57.1
Buenos Ayres.1 2 4	Liverpool....4 43 6	Valparaiso....0 9 3
Calcutta....11 49.2	London.....4 55.9	Vienna.....6 1 2
Constantinople.6 51.9	Madrid....4 41.1	Halifax.....0 41.5

## EARLIER THAN N. Y.

H. M.
Havana.....0 33.5
Hong Kong...11 27.4
Melbourne....9 24.2
Mexico, City of.1 40.5
Panama.....0 22.2
Yokohama....9 45.5



## Moon's Phases, 1896.

## STANDARD TIME.

1896.	PHASE.	D.	EASTERN TIME.	CENTRAL TIME.	MOUNTAIN TIME.	PACIFIC TIME.
JAN.	Last Quarter..	7	10 25 morn.	9 25 morn.	8 25 morn.	7 25 morn.
	New Moon.....	14	5 19 eve.	4 19 eve.	3 19 eve.	2 19 eve.
	First Quarter..	22	9 42 eve.	8 42 eve.	7 42 eve.	6 42 eve.
	Full Moon....	30	3 55 morn.	2 55 morn.	1 55 morn.	0 55 morn.
FEB.	Last Quarter..	5	7 38 eve.	6 38 eve.	5 38 morn.	4 38 eve.
	New Moon.....	13	11 13 morn.	10 13 morn.	9 13 morn.	8 13 morn.
	First Quarter..	21	4 15 eve.	3 15 eve.	2 15 eve.	1 15 eve.
	Full Moon.....	28	2 51 eve.	1 51 eve.	0 51 eve.	11 51 morn.
MAR.	Last Quarter..	6	6 29 morn.	5 29 morn.	4 29 morn.	3 29 morn.
	New Moon.....	14	5 48 morn.	4 48 morn.	3 48 morn.	2 48 morn.
	First Quarter..	22	6 57 morn.	5 57 morn.	4 57 morn.	3 57 morn.
	Full Moon.....	29	0 21 morn.	11 21 eve.* *28th D.	10 21 eve.* *28th D.	9 21 eve.* *28th D.
APR.	Last Quarter..	4	7 24 eve.	6 24 eve.	5 24 eve.	4 24 eve.
	New Moon.....	12	11 23 eve.	10 23 eve.	9 23 eve.	8 23 eve.
	First Quarter..	20	5 47 eve.	4 47 eve.	3 47 eve.	2 47 eve.
	Full Moon.....	27	8 47 morn.	7 47 morn.	6 47 morn.	5 47 morn.
MAY.	Last Quarter..	4	10 25 morn.	9 25 morn.	8 25 morn.	7 25 morn.
	New Moon.....	12	2 47 eve.	1 47 eve.	0 47 eve.	11 47 morn.
	First Quarter..	20	1 21 morn.	0 21 morn.	11 21 eve.*	10 21 eve.*
	Full Moon.....	26	4 56 eve.	3 56 eve.	2 56 eve. *19th D.	1 56 eve. *19th D.
JUNE.	Last Quarter..	3	3 2 morn.	2 2 morn.	1 2 morn.	0 2 morn.
	New Moon.....	11	3 43 morn.	2 43 morn.	1 43 morn.	0 43 morn.
	First Quarter..	18	6 41 morn.	5 41 morn.	4 41 morn.	3 41 morn.
	Full Moon.....	25	1 55 morn.	0 55 morn.	11 55 eve.* *24th D.	10 55 eve.* *24th D.
JULY.	Last Quarter..	2	8 23 eve.	7 23 eve.	6 23 eve.	5 23 eve.
	New Moon.....	10	2 35 eve.	1 35 eve.	0 35 eve.	11 35 morn.
	First Quarter..	17	11 4 morn.	10 4 morn.	9 4 morn.	8 4 morn.
	Full Moon.....	24	0 45 eve.	11 45 morn.	10 45 morn.	9 45 morn.
AUGUST.	Last Quarter..	1	1 34 eve.	0 34 eve.	11 34 morn.	10 34 morn.
	New Moon.....	9	0 2 morn.	11 2 eve.*	10 2 eve.*	9 2 eve.*
	First Quarter..	15	4 2 eve.	3 2 eve.	2 2 eve.	1 2 eve.
	Full Moon.....	23	2 4 morn.	1 4 morn.	0 4 morn.	11 4 eve.†
SEPT.	Last Quarter..	31	5 55 morn.	4 55 morn. *8th D.	3 55 morn. *8th D.	2 55 morn. *8th D. †23d D.
	New Moon.....	7	8 43 morn.	7 43 morn.	6 43 morn.	5 43 morn.
	First Quarter..	13	11 9 eve.	10 9 eve.	9 9 eve.	8 9 eve.
	Full Moon.....	21	5 49 eve.	4 49 eve.	3 49 eve.	2 49 eve.
OCT.	Last Quarter..	29	8 58 eve.	7 58 eve.	6 58 eve.	5 58 eve.
	New Moon.....	6	5 18 eve.	4 18 eve.	3 18 eve.	2 18 eve.
	First Quarter..	13	9 47 morn.	8 47 morn.	7 47 morn.	6 47 morn.
	Full Moon.....	21	11 17 morn.	10 17 morn.	9 17 morn.	8 17 morn.
NOV.	Last Quarter..	29	10 21 morn.	9 21 morn.	8 21 morn.	7 21 morn.
	New Moon.....	5	2 27 morn.	1 27 morn.	0 27 morn.	11 27 eve.*
	First Quarter..	12	0 41 morn.	11 41 eve.*	10 41 eve.*	9 41 eve.†
	Full Moon.....	20	5 25 morn.	4 25 morn.	3 25 morn.	2 25 morn.
DEC.	Last Quarter..	27	9 44 eve.	8 44 eve. 11th D.	7 44 eve. *11th D.	6 44 eve. *4th D. †11th D.
	New Moon.....	4	0 51 eve.	11 51 morn.	10 51 morn.	9 51 morn.
	First Quarter..	11	7 29 eve.	6 29 eve.	5 29 eve.	4 29 eve.
	Full Moon.....	19	11 5 eve.	10 5 eve.	9 5 eve.	8 5 eve.
DEC.	Last Quarter..	27	7 9 morn.	6 9 morn.	5 9 morn.	4 9 morn.



## Easter Sundays and Dominical Letters, 1851-1950.

1851—April 20, E.	1871—April 9, A	1891—Mar. 29, D.	1911—April 16, A	1931—April 5, D.
1852—April 11, C.	1872—Mar. 31, F.	1892—April 17, B.	1912—April 7, F.	1932—Mar. 27, B.
1853—Mar. 27, B.	1873—April 13, E.	1893—April 2, A.	1913—Mar. 23, E.	1933—April 16, A.
1854—April 16, A.	1874—April 5, D.	1894—Mar. 25, G.	1914—April 12, D.	1934—April 1, G.
1855—April 8, G.	1875—Mar. 28, C.	1895—April 14, F.	1915—April 4, C.	1935—April 21, F.
1856—Mar. 23, E.	1876—April 16, A.	1896—April 5, D.	1916—April 23, A.	1936—April 12, D.
1857—April 12, D.	1877—April 1, G.	1897—April 18, C.	1917—April 8, G.	1937—Mar. 28, C.
1858—April 4, C.	1878—April 21, F.	1898—April 10, B.	1918—Mar. 31, F.	1938—April 17, B.
1859—April 24, B.	1879—April 13, E.	1899—April 2, A.	1919—April 20, E.	1939—April 9, A.
1860—April 8, G.	1880—Mar. 28, C.	1900—April 15, G.	1920—April 4, C.	1940—Mar. 24, F.
1861—Mar. 31, F.	1881—April 17, B.	1901—April 7, F.	1921—Mar. 27, B.	1941—April 13, E.
1862—April 20, E.	1882—April 9, A.	1902—Mar. 30, E.	1922—April 16, A.	1942—April 5, D.
1863—April 5, D.	1883—Mar. 25, G.	1903—April 12, D.	1923—April 1, G.	1943—April 25, C.
1864—Mar. 27, B.	1884—April 13, E.	1904—April 3, B.	1924—April 20, E.	1944—April 9, A.
1865—April 16, A.	1885—April 5, D.	1905—April 23, A.	1925—April 12, D.	1945—April 1, G.
1866—April 1, G.	1886—April 25, C.	1906—April 15, G.	1926—April 4, C.	1946—April 21, F.
1867—April 21, F.	1887—April 10, B.	1907—Mar. 31, F.	1927—April 17, B.	1947—April 6, E.
1868—April 12, D.	1888—April 1, G.	1908—April 19, D.	1928—April 8, G.	1948—Mar. 28, C.
1869—Mar. 28, C.	1889—April 21, F.	1909—April 11, C.	1929—Mar. 31, F.	1949—April 17, B.
1870—April 17, B.	1890—April 6, E.	1910—Mar. 27, B.	1930—April 20, E.	1950—April 9, A.

## Table of Days Between Two Dates.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DAYS WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335	
2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336	
3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337	
4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338	
5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339	
6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340	
7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341	
8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342	
9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343	
10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344	
11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345	
12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346	
13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347	
14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348	
15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349	
16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350	
17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351	
18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352	
19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353	
20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354	
21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355	
22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356	
23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357	
24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358	
25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359	
26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360	
27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361	
28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362	
29	59	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363	
30	59	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364	
31	59	90	151	151	212	243	243	304	304	365	365	

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	425	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	426	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	427	455	486	516	547	577	608	639	669	700	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For Leap Year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days between July 5, 1893, and April 7, 1894. The figures opposite the fifth day in the first July column are 186; those opposite the seventh day in the second April column are 462. Subtract the first from the second product—*i. e.*, 186 from 462 and the result is 276, the number of days.

## A Ready Reference Calendar.

FOR ASCERTAINING ANY DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY GIVEN TIME FROM  
1752 \* TO 1952 INCLUSIVE.

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	1896 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS.											..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6			
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4			
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2			
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7			
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5			
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3			
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1			

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:* To know on what day of the week July 4 will be in the year 1804, in the table of years look for 1804, and in a parallel line, under July, is fig. 7, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Wednesday.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 2	Wednesday 3	Thursday 4	Friday 5	Saturday 6	Sunday 7
Tuesday 8	Wednesday 9	Thursday 10	Friday 11	Saturday 12	Sunday 13	Monday 14
Wednesday 15	Thursday 16	Friday 17	Saturday 18	Sunday 19	Monday 20	Tuesday 21
Thursday 22	Friday 23	Saturday 24	Sunday 25	Monday 26	Tuesday 27	Wednesday 28
Friday 29	Saturday 30	Sunday 31	Monday 1	Tuesday 2	Wednesday 3	Thursday 4
Saturday 5	Sunday 6	Monday 7	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 9	Thursday 10	Friday 11
Sunday 12	Monday 13	Tuesday 14	Wednesday 15	Thursday 16	Friday 17	Saturday 18
Monday 19	Tuesday 20	Wednesday 21	Thursday 22	Friday 23	Saturday 24	Sunday 25
Tuesday 26	Wednesday 27	Thursday 28	Friday 29	Saturday 30	Sunday 31	Monday 1
Wednesday 2	Thursday 3	Friday 4	Saturday 5	Sunday 6	Monday 7	Tuesday 8
Thursday 9	Friday 10	Saturday 11	Sunday 12	Monday 13	Tuesday 14	Wednesday 15
Friday 16	Saturday 17	Sunday 18	Monday 19	Tuesday 20	Wednesday 21	Thursday 22
Saturday 23	Sunday 24	Monday 25	Tuesday 26	Wednesday 27	Thursday 28	Friday 29
Sunday 30	Monday 31	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 2	Thursday 3	Friday 4	Saturday 5
Monday 6	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 8	Thursday 9	Friday 10	Saturday 11	Sunday 12
Tuesday 13	Wednesday 14	Thursday 15	Friday 16	Saturday 17	Sunday 18	Monday 19
Wednesday 20	Thursday 21	Friday 22	Saturday 23	Sunday 24	Monday 25	Tuesday 26
Thursday 27	Friday 28	Saturday 29	Sunday 30	Monday 31	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 2
Friday 3	Saturday 4	Sunday 5	Monday 6	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 8	Thursday 9
Saturday 10	Sunday 11	Monday 12	Tuesday 13	Wednesday 14	Thursday 15	Friday 16
Sunday 17	Monday 18	Tuesday 19	Wednesday 20	Thursday 21	Friday 22	Saturday 23
Monday 24	Tuesday 25	Wednesday 26	Thursday 27	Friday 28	Saturday 29	Sunday 30
Tuesday 31	Wednesday 1	Thursday 2	Friday 3	Saturday 4	Sunday 5	Monday 6
Wednesday 7	Thursday 8	Friday 9	Saturday 10	Sunday 11	Monday 12	Tuesday 13
Thursday 14	Friday 15	Saturday 16	Sunday 17	Monday 18	Tuesday 19	Wednesday 20
Friday 21	Saturday 22	Sunday 23	Monday 24	Tuesday 25	Wednesday 26	Thursday 27
Saturday 28	Sunday 29	Monday 30	Tuesday 31	Wednesday 1	Thursday 2	Friday 3
Sunday 4	Monday 5	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 7	Thursday 8	Friday 9	Saturday 10
Monday 11	Tuesday 12	Wednesday 13	Thursday 14	Friday 15	Saturday 16	Sunday 17
Tuesday 18	Wednesday 19	Thursday 20	Friday 21	Saturday 22	Sunday 23	Monday 24
Wednesday 25	Thursday 26	Friday 27	Saturday 28	Sunday 29	Monday 30	Tuesday 31

\* 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).—This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

# Latitude and Longitude Table.

## (LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

	° ' "	H. M. S.		° ' "	H. M. S.
Acapulco, Mex.....	16 50 56 N.	6 39 41.8 W.	Madras, India, Ob.....	13 4 8 N.	5 20 59.4 E.
Adelaide, Australia.....	34 55 34 S.	9 14 20.3 E.	Madrid, Spain, Ob.....	40 24 30 N.	0 14 45.4 W.
Aden, Arabia.....	12 46 40 N.	2 59 55.8 E.	Manila Lt.....	14 35 41 N.	8 3 49.2 E.
Albany, N. Y., Ob.....	42 39 49 N.	4 54 59.2 W.	Marseilles Ob.....	43 18 19 N.	0 21 34.6 E.
Algiers Ob.....	36 45 3 N.	0 12 11.4 E.	Melbourne, Vic., Ob.....	37 49 53 S.	9 39 54.1 E.
Allegheny, Pa., Ob.....	40 27 42 N.	5 20 2.9 W.	Mexico City Ob.....	19 26 2 N.	6 36 26.7 E.
Alexandria, Egypt.....	31 11 43 N.	1 59 26.7 E.	Montreal, Que., Ob.....	45 30 17 N.	4 54 18.5 W.
Amherst, Mass., Ob.....	42 22 17 N.	4 50 4.7 W.	Moscow Ob.....	55 45 20 N.	2 30 16.9 E.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	42 16 48 N.	5 54 55.1 W.	Mt. Hamilton, Cal.....	37 20 24 N.	8 6 34.1 W.
Annapolis, Md., Ob.....	38 58 54 N.	5 5 56.4 W.	Munich Ob.....	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.1 E.
Antipodes Island.....	49 42 0 S.	11 54 52.3 E.	Nain, Labrador.....	56 22 51 N.	4 6 42.7 W.
Apia, Samoa.....	13 48 56 S.	11 26 59.7 E.	Naples Ob.....	40 51 45 N.	0 57 0.9 E.
Aspinwall, S. A., Lt.....	9 22 9 N.	5 19 39.0 W.	Nashville, Tenn.....	36 8 58 N.	5 47 8.0 W.
Astoria, Ore.....	46 11 19 N.	8 15 18.8 W.	Nassau, Bahamas.....	25 5 37 N.	5 9 27.8 W.
Athens, Greece, Ob.....	37 58 20 N.	1 34 55.7 E.	Natal, S. Africa, Ob.....	29 50 57 S.	2 2 1.2 E.
Attu Island, Alaska.....	52 56 1 N.	11 32 49.6 E.	New Haven Ob.....	41 13 36 N.	4 51 42.1 W.
Bahia, Brazil.....	13 0 37 S.	2 34 8.4 W.	New Orleans (Miri).....	29 57 46 N.	6 0 13.9 W.
Baltimore, Md.....	31 17 48 N.	5 6 26.0 W.	N. Y. Colum Col. Ob.....	45 23 N.	4 55 53.6 W.
Batavia, Java, Ob.....	6 7 40 S.	7 7 13.7 E.	Nice, France, Ob.....	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12.2 E.
Belize, Honduras.....	17 29 20 N.	5 52 46.7 W.	Norfolk Navy Yard.....	36 49 33 N.	5 5 11.0 W.
Berlin, Prussia, Ob.....	52 30 17 N.	0 53 34.9 E.	North Cape.....	71 11 0 N.	1 42 40.0 E.
Bermuda Dock Y'd.....	32 19 24 N.	4 19 18.3 W.	Northfield, Minn.....	44 27 42 N.	6 12 35.8 W.
Bombay Ob.....	18 53 45 N.	4 51 15.8 E.	Ogden, Utah, Ob.....	41 13 8 N.	7 27 59.6 W.
Boston State House.....	42 21 28 N.	4 44 15.3 W.	Oxford, Eng., Ob.....	51 45 34 N.	0 5 0.4 W.
Bridgetown, Barb.....	13 5 42 N.	3 58 29.3 W.	Panama, Colombia.....	8 57 6 N.	5 18 8.8 W.
Brussels Ob.....	50 51 10 N.	0 17 28.6 E.	Para, Brazil.....	1 26 59 S.	3 14 0.0 W.
Buenos Ayres.....	34 36 30 S.	3 53 28.9 W.	Paris, France, Ob.....	48 50 12 N.	0 9 20.9 E.
Calcutta.....	22 33 25 N.	5 53 20.7 E.	Pensacola Lt.....	30 20 47 N.	5 49 14.1 W.
Callao, Chili, Lt.....	12 4 3 S.	5 9 3.0 W.	Pernambuco Lt.....	8 3 22 S.	2 19 27.8 W.
Cambridge, Mass.....	42 22 48 N.	4 44 31.0 W.	Port au Prince.....	18 33 54 N.	4 49 28.0 W.
Canton, China.....	23 6 35 N.	7 33 46.3 E.	Philadelphia Ob.....	39 57 7 N.	5 0 38.5 W.
Cape Cod Lt.....	42 2 21 N.	4 40 14.6 W.	P. Barrow, Alaska.....	71 27.0 N.	10 25 00.0 W.
C. Hatteras Lt.....	35 15 14 N.	5 42 5.0 W.	Portland, Me.....	43 39 28 N.	4 41 1.2 W.
C. Henry, Va., Lt.....	36 55 29 N.	5 4 2.0 W.	Prague, Bohemia.....	50 5 19 N.	0 57 41.4 E.
Cape Horn.....	55 58 41 S.	4 29 5.0 W.	Princeton, N. J., Ob.....	40 20 58 N.	4 58 37.5 W.
C. Good Hope Lt.....	34 21 12 S.	1 3 58.0 E.	Providence, R. I. Ob.....	41 49 26 N.	4 45 37.3 W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt.....	32 41 44 N.	5 19 32.0 W.	Quebec, Que., Ob.....	46 48 17 N.	4 44 49.3 W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	46 13 55 N.	4 12 27.5 W.	Richmond, Va.....	37 32 16 N.	5 9 44.0 W.
Chicago, Ill., Ob.....	41 50 1 N.	5 50 26.7 E.	Rio de Janeiro Ob.....	22 54 24 S.	2 52 41.4 W.
Christiania, Nor. Ob.....	54 44 1 N.	0 42 53.8 E.	Rochester, N. Y., Ob.....	43 9 17 N.	5 10 21.8 W.
Cincinnati, O., Ob.....	39 8 19 N.	5 37 41.3 W.	Rome, Italy, Ob.....	41 53 54 N.	0 49 54.7 E.
Clinton, N. Y., Ob.....	43 3 17 N.	5 1 37.4 W.	Saigon Ob.....	10 46 47 N.	7 6 48.7 E.
Colombo, Ceylon.....	6 55 40 N.	5 19 21.9 E.	San Diego, Cal.....	32 43 6 N.	7 48 38.7 W.
Constantinople.....	41 0 30 N.	1 56 3.7 E.	Sandy Hook Lt.....	40 27 40 N.	4 56 0.6 W.
Copenhagen Ob.....	55 41 14 N.	0 50 18.9 E.	San Francisco Ob.....	37 47 55 N.	8 9 38.1 W.
Denver, Col., Ob.....	39 40 36 N.	6 59 47.6 W.	San Juan de P. Rico.....	18 28 56 N.	4 24 29.8 W.
Dublin, Ireland, Ob.....	53 23 13 N.	0 25 22.0 W.	Santiago de Cuba.....	20 0 16 N.	5 3 22.0 W.
Edinburgh Ob.....	55 57 23 N.	0 12 43.1 W.	Savannah, Ga.....	32 4 52 N.	5 24 21.7 W.
Esquimault, B. C., Lt.....	48 25 40 N.	8 13 47.1 W.	Seattle, Wash.....	47 35 54 N.	8 9 19.9 W.
Father Point, Q., Lt.....	48 31 25 N.	4 33 49.2 W.	Singapore, India.....	1 17 11 N.	6 55 25.0 E.
Fayal, Azores.....	38 32 9 N.	1 54 16.0 W.	St. John's, N. F.....	47 34 2 N.	3 30 43.6 W.
Fernandina, Fla.....	30 40 18 N.	5 25 51.1 W.	St. Louis, Mo., Ob.....	38 38 4 N.	6 0 49.1 W.
Florence, Italy, Ob.....	43 46 4 N.	0 45 1.6 E.	St. Petersburg Ob.....	59 56 30 N.	2 1 13.5 E.
Galveston, Tex.....	29 18 17 N.	6 19 9.7 W.	Stockholm Ob.....	59 20 33 N.	1 12 14.0 E.
Geneva, Switz., Ob.....	46 11 59 N.	0 24 36.8 E.	Suakim, Africa, Lt.....	9 7 0 N.	2 29 16.6 E.
Gibraltar.....	36 6 30 N.	0 21 23.3 W.	Sydney, N. S. W., Ob.....	33 51 41 S.	10 4 49.5 E.
Greenwich, Eng.....	5 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0 —	Tokio, Japan, Ob.....	35 39 17 N.	9 18 58.0 E.
Halifax, N. S., Ob.....	44 39 38 N.	4 14 21.1 W.	Utrecht, Nether.....	52 5 10 N.	0 20 31.7 E.
Hamburg, Ger., Ob.....	53 33 7 N.	0 39 53.7 E.	Valparaiso, Chili.....	33 1 53 S.	4 46 34.8 W.
Hanover, N. H., Ob.....	43 42 15 N.	4 49 7.9 W.	Venice, Italy, Ob.....	45 25 58 N.	0 49 21.9 E.
Havana, Cuba.....	23 9 21 N.	5 29 26.0 W.	Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt.....	19 12 29 N.	6 24 31.8 W.
Hobart Town, Tas.....	42 53 25 S.	9 49 20.5 E.	Victoria, B. C., Lt.....	48 25 26 N.	8 13 33.8 W.
Hong Kong Ob.....	22 18 12 N.	7 36 41.9 E.	Vienna, Austria, Ob.....	48 13 55 N.	1 5 21.2 E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt).....	21 17 55 N.	10 31 28.0 E.	Warsaw, Russia, Ob.....	52 13 6 N.	1 24 7.4 E.
Key West, Fla., Lt.....	24 32 58 N.	5 27 12.3 W.	Washington Ob.....	38 53 39 N.	5 8 12.0 W.
Kingston, Jam.....	17 57 41 N.	5 7 10.7 W.	Wellington, N. Z., Ob.....	41 16 57 S.	11 39 5.5 E.
Lisbon, Port., Ob.....	38 42 31 N.	0 36 44.7 W.	West Point Ob.....	41 23 31 N.	4 55 49.3 E.
Liverpool Ob.....	53 24 4 N.	0 12 17.3 W.	Williamstown, Mass.....	42 49 49 N.	4 52 3.4 W.
Madison, Wis., Ob.....	43 1 37 N.	5 57 37.8 W.	Yokohama, Japan.....	35 26 24 N.	9 18 36.9 E.

Ob. Observatories

Lt denotes a Light-house.



## The Tides and Tidal Waves.

The principal cause of ocean tides is the Moon's nearness as compared with the Sun's distance. The Sun is  $25\frac{1}{2}$  million times heavier than the Moon, but his attractive power acts upon the Earth mainly as a whole, while the Moon, being in our immediate neighborhood and much smaller in size, acts more intensely upon that limited area of the Earth's surface which is nearest and immediately beneath her. Wherever the Moon may be in her course, if a great ocean lies directly under her, its waters are lifted up and the crest of the liquid mass constitutes high water for that locality. In 24 hours and 50 minutes, owing to the Earth's rotation, plus the Moon's orbital motion, that same part of the Earth is again directly under the Moon and another similar tide must occur. These, the primary tides, being accounted for, it remains for us to explain the cause of the secondary tides, which occur exactly half way between in point of time. Suppose Ocean A is directly beneath the Moon, and that Ocean B is on the opposite side of the Earth. The Moon not only lifts up the waters of Ocean A, causing the primary tide there, but the Earth, as a whole, is drawn away from Ocean B and its waters, left behind, bulge up, at a point diametrically opposite the primary tide of Ocean A, and form the secondary tide. It is manifest, therefore, that two tides are being formed at every moment of the day and night, on opposite sides of the Earth, one immediately beneath the Moon, the other at the point farthest from the Moon. When it is high tide at two different points of the Earth's equator, two other points half way between must be deprived of their waters which have been ebbing either east or west to make the primary or secondary. Thus, at any moment, low water occurs 90 degrees east or west of high water.

The tide producing force of the Sun is estimated at 33 to 44 per cent. of that of the Moon. At New and Full Moon these forces are united and the force is equal to their sum, producing what are called Spring Tides. When the Moon is in her quarters the two bodies are 90 degrees apart, and act in opposite directions, and both primary and secondary tides are lowered, producing Neap Tides. The Solar Tides are practically of no account except for their modifying influence on the Lunar Tides.

If there were no land on the Earth's surface and the shoreless ocean were of uniform depth, both primary and secondary tidal wave crests would follow the Moon's course in regular succession from east to west. But with our actual geography many local complications arise. Seas like the Baltic or Mediterranean have so small an area that the Moon can only act upon each as a whole, and they have practically no tides. The disturbing action requires an immense expanse of deep water, such as the Great Southern or S. Pacific, and there is assigned the birthplace of our great tidal wave, to which many tides in distant seas are referred. One mighty pulse enters the Pacific in a northwesterly direction, and another the Atlantic, both extending to the bottom of the ocean, and both to be modified by the depth of water and the form of the coasts. Owing to the islands in the Pacific, the tides there become small as the impulse travels northward, but in the deep trough of the Atlantic the tidal force reaches a velocity of 600 to 650 miles an hour. The western impulse across the S. Pacific reaches Van Diemen's Land in 12 hours, and in 12 hours more dashes against Hindoostan and S. Africa. Another 12 hours and the tidal wave has reached Newfoundland on the West and Cape Blanco on the East. Turning eastward across the N. Atlantic, the tide in four hours is split at Land's End into two waves, one of which slowly proceeds up the shallow English Channel, while the other main branch is carried around the north of Scotland and finally reaches the mouth of the Thames River 48 hours after leaving the Antarctic Ocean. The Atlantic Ocean, being deep and free of islands, produces an independent tide, which modifies the tidal impulse from the South, one result being the famous high tides of the Bay of Fundy.

The tides are locally affected by the nature of the coasts and also slightly by the changes of atmospheric pressure.

**HIGH WATER.**—The local time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to, or subtracting from, the time of high water at New York the hours and minutes given. The interval between tides is approximately 12 hours, 25 minutes.

Albany, N. Y., add.....	9:39	Jacksonville, Fla., add.....	0:36	Philadelphia, Pa., add....	5:37
Annapolis, Md., add.....	8:57	Key West, Fla., add.....	1:23	Portland, Me., add.....	3:16
Atlantic City, N. J., sub..	0:18	Nantucket, Mass., add....	4:31	Poughkeepsie, N.Y., add.	4:27
Baltimore, Md., add.....	10:52	New Bedford, Mass., sub..	0:10	Providence, R. I., add....	0:07
Block Island, R. I., sub..	0:53	New Haven, Conn., add..	3:01	Richmond, Va., add.....	8:47
Bridgeport, Conn., add..	3:04	New London, Conn., add..	1:16	Sandy Hook, N. J., sub..	0:33
Cape May, N. J., add.....	0:12	Newport, R. I., sub.....	0:22	Washington, D. C., add..	11:54
Eastport, Me., add.....	3:01	Norfolk, Va., add.....	0:56	Wilmington, N. C., add..	0:53

## The Seasons.

The Earth's revolution, in its annual orbit round the Sun, causes the latter to seemingly describe a complete revolution among the Stars in the course of the year. If the plane of this apparent path had been parallel to the Equator, the days and night would be of equal length all over the world, and each locality would have one constant



ason, the character of which would depend on its latitude. But the Equator and elliptic (as this apparent path of the Sun is called), are mutually inclined to each other  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees; therefore, the Sun is alternately seen above and below the Equator  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees, causing Summer and Winter; giving long days and Summer to the Northern hemisphere when the Sun is north of the Equator, and short days and Winter south of it.

This inclination of the two planes causes the Sun to cross the Equator twice in each year, once in Spring and once in Autumn, at which times the days and nights are equal all over the Globe, and we have for a day or two what would be the constant state of our climate if the Sun moved in the plane of the Equator.

From Spring to Autumn the Sun traverses exactly one-half of the Ecliptic, and from Autumn to Spring the other half; but these halves are not travelled over in equal times, the Sun being longer in performing the Summer than the Winter half. This is owing to the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit and the Law of Areas (so-called by astronomers), which requires that an imaginary line, joining the Earth and Sun, shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. To do this, the Earth, when nearer the Sun, as at the Winter Solstice, must move more quickly than when farther away, at the Summer solstice; the effect of this is to detain the Sun about eight days longer in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere.

The atmosphere of the Earth is generally supposed to extend about 40 miles in height, probably much farther, but at a few miles from the surface becomes too rare to support life. The condition and motions of the atmosphere play an important part in determining the climate, modifying, by absorbing, the heat of the Sun, and when laden with clouds preventing the Earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.

If the Earth's surface were smooth and consisted entirely of land or water, the mean temperature of our seasons would depend entirely on latitude, and all places on the same parallel would experience the same temperature; but being made up of land and water so unequally distributed, the temperature of the seasons in places of the same latitude is modified by the surrounding masses of land and water. The low power of radiation of water and its great capacity for heat make the ocean a great storehouse of the heat it has acquired from the Sun; while the land, which radiates its heat very quickly, would soon grow cold. But the winds, laden with heat and moisture from the water, pass over the land and compensate for the loss of heat which the latter suffers from radiation. This is the reason islands enjoy more equable seasons than inland countries, being neither so cold in Winter nor so hot in Summer; the same clouded skies which retard the cooling of the land by radiation also shielding it from the Sun's heat in Summer. But in the interior of continents, where the winds have lost much of their moisture in their passage from the coast, great extremes are known to prevail between the Summer and Winter temperatures. Beyond the fact of the presence of water, the oceans and seas are traversed by great currents of warm water from the tropical regions, and these greatly promote the distribution of heat.

## Terrestrial Magnetism.

Magnetism may be defined as a property possessed by certain bars of steel, called Magnets, of attracting pieces of iron and also other magnets. Every magnet has two poles, each pole having exactly opposite properties, such that if one magnet be suspended by a thread free to move in any direction it will be found on bringing another magnet near to one end of the suspended magnet, if the opposing poles are of like properties they will repel each other, but if of unlike they will be attracted towards each other. We have an example of this in the Mariner's Compass, in which a magnetic needle is so suspended as to be able to move in the horizontal direction, the Earth being the other magnet, with its South Pole near the Earth's North Pole, and its North Pole near the Earth's South Pole; so that the North Pole of the Compass will always point to the Magnetic North Pole of the Earth, which differs from the true or Astronomical North by a quantity called the "Variation." This Variation differs in different places on the Earth, and is also liable to slow change, causing it in the course of a long period of time to oscillate from East to West of the astronomical meridian. The needle of the compass being constructed to move only in a horizontal direction, shows that component of the total magnetic force which determines the declination; but if the needle were mounted on a horizontal axis placed on the magnetic meridian and left free to move in a vertical plane, it would have been found to "dip," or be inclined at an angle to the horizontal plane, the North Pole of the needle being depressed. The extent of this inclination varies in different places on the Earth, increasing towards the Poles, so that in the Northern Hemisphere, at the Magnetic Pole, the north end of the needle would point directly downwards. This North Magnetic Pole was found by Sir James Ross to be situated in  $97^{\circ}$  West Longitude and  $70^{\circ}$  North Latitude. Between these points are found places of no "dip;" such places are said to be situated on the Magnetic Equator, a plane not far removed from the Terrestrial Equator. The "dip," like the declination, is subject to variations, the true laws of which are not yet fully understood, but many observatories have been established for their investigation, and elaborate series of observations made on the motions of variously suspended magnets, furnishing a continuous record from hour to hour and year to year of the forces acting upon them.

## Chronological Table of Historical Events.

Years since	B. C.	Years since	A. D.
5899	Creation of the World (Bible Ch.).	1787	First Settlement in Australia.
4243	The Deluge.	1789	French Revolution began.
3386	Exodus under Moses.	1789	Washington first inaugurated.
3078	Fall of Troy.	1793	Whitney invented Cotton Gin.
2773	Carthage founded.	1793	Louis XVI. of France executed.
2671	Olympic Era began.	1798	Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1st.
2648	Foundation of Rome; Era, A.U.C.	1798	Irish Rebellion.
2483	Jerusalem taken, Nebuchadnezzar.	1801	Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
2404	Expulsion of Tarquins.	1803	Louisiana purchased from France.
2375	Fall of Leonidas at Thermopylæ.	1804	Napoleon I. Emperor of France.
1950	Cæsar invaded Britain.	1805	Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson died.
1899	Birth of Christ, 4 yrs before Ch. era	1807	Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
	A. D.	1812	War with Great Britain.
1866	Crucifixion of Christ.	1813	Perry's Victory on Lake Erie.
1825	Jerusalem Destroyed by Titus.	1814	Invention of printing machine.
1589	London rebuilt by the Romans.	1815	Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1582	Constantine embraced Christianity.	1815	Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
1485	The Romans abandoned Britain.	1819	First steamship crossed Atlantic.
1068	Egbert, first King of all England.	1820	Death of George III.
829	Battle of Hastings, Oct. 14th.	1820	Missouri Compromise.
799	The Crusades began.	1821	Death of Bonaparte.
680	King John granted Magna Charta.	1823	Monroe doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
630	First Representative Parliam't, Eng.	1828	First Passenger Railroad, U. S.
430	Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25th.	1830	Death of George IV.
464	Joan of Arc burnt.	1830	France discarded the Bourbons.
412	Constantinople taken by Turks.	1835	Morse invented Telegraph.
440	Wars of the Roses began.	1835	Seminole War began.
453	Bible first printed at Mentz.	1837	Accession of Queen Victoria.
424	Caxton set up his printing press.	1845	Texas annexed.
423	Almanacs first printed at Buda.	1846	Elias Howe completed Sew. Mach.
403	Dis. of America by Columbus.	1846	Irish Potato Famine.
360	First English Bible (Coverdale's).	1846	War with Mexico began.
356	Monasteries dissolved in England.	1848	French Revolution.
330	St. Augustine, Fla., founded.	1848	Gold discovered in California.
307	Spanish Armada defeated.	1851	Gold discovered in Australia.
292	Union of the Crowns (Eng. & Scot.).	1853	Crimean War began.
290	Gunpowder Plot, Nov. 5th.	1857	Great Mutiny in India.
288	Jamestown, Va., settled.	1857	Dred Scott Decision.
279	Death of Shakespeare.	1858	First Atlantic Cable operated.
275	Landing of the Pilgrims.	1859	John Brown's Raid.
272	Manhattan Island settled.	1860	South Carolina Seceded.
261	Maryland settled by Roman Cath.	1861	Attack on Fort Sumter.
259	Roger Williams settled Rhode Is.	1861	Battle of Bull Run, July 21st.
259	Harvard College established.	1861	Emancipation of Russian Serfs.
246	Charles I. beheaded, Jan. 30th.	1861	Telephone Invented.
242	Cromwell made Lord Protector.	1863	Slavery Abolished, Jan. 1st, U. S.
231	New York taken from the Dutch.	1863	Battle of Gettysburg.
230	Great Plague of London.	1865	Lee's Surrender, April 9th.
229	Great Fire of London.	1865	Assassination of Lincoln, April 14.
213	William Penn settled Pa.	1866	Prussia absorbed Germany.
210	Revocation Edict of Nantes.	1867	Maximilian of Mexico executed.
27	James II. abdicated.	1867	Confederation of Canada.
205	First Newspaper in Amer., Boston.	1870	Franco-German War began.
191	Gibraltar taken by the English.	1870	Capitulation at Sedan, Sept. 2.
182	Peace of Utrecht.	1870	France discarded the Bonapartists.
181	Accession of House of Hanover.	1871	German Empire re-established.
150	Scottish Jacobite Rebellion.	1871	Great Fire in Chicago.
150	Battle of Fontenoy, April 30th.	1872	Great Fire in Boston.
141	French and Indian War.	1877	Edison invented Phonograph.
139	Black-hole Suffocation in Calcutta.	1881	Death of Beaconsfield.
138	Clive won Battle of Plassey.	1881	Pres. Garfield Shot by Guiteau.
136	Canada taken from the French.	1882	English Occupation of Egypt.
130	Stamp Act declared.	1888	Death of two German Emperors.
122	Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor.	1888	Brazil became a Republic.
120	Battle of Lexington, April 19th.	1893	World's Columbian Exposition.
120	Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th.	1893	Ironclad "Victoria" sunk.
119	Declaration of Independence, July 4th.	1898	Revolution in Hawaii.
116	Captain Cook killed.	1898	Death of James G. Blaine, Jan. 27.
114	Surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 17.	1898	International Naval Parade, N. Y.

## The Globe and Its Inhabitants.

### POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

(Estimated by Ernest George Ravenstein, F. R. G. S., for 1890.)

VISION 3.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.		DIVISIONS.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	
		Number.	per Sq Mile.			Number.	per Sq Mile.
America.	6,446,000	89,250,000	13.8	Australasia.	1,288,000	4,730,000	1.4
America..	6,837,000	36,420,000	5.3	Polar region	4,888,800	300,000	0.7
Europe.....	3,555,000	380,200,000	106.9	Total.....	51,238,800	1,487,900,000	29.0
Asia.....	14,710,000	850,000,000	57.7				
Africa.....	11,514,000	127,000,000	11.0				

Drs. Wagner and Supan (Perthes, Gotha, 1891), estimate the population of the earth follows: Europe (without Iceland, Nova Zembla, Atlantic Islands, etc.), 357,379,000; Asia (without Arctic Islands), 825,954,000; Africa (without Madagascar, etc.) 163,953,000; America (without Arctic Regions), 121,713,000; Australia (the Continent and Tasmania), 30,000; Oceanic Islands, 7,420,000; Polar Regions, 80,400; total, 1,479,729,400. The total area of the continents and islands is estimated by the same authorities, 52,821,684 square miles.

### POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

(Estimated by John Bartholomew, F. R. G. S.)

RACE.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan .....	Europe, Persia, etc.....	545,500,000
Mongolian or Turanian .....	Most of Asia.....	630,000,000
Hamitic or Hamitie.....	N. Africa, Arabia.....	65,000,000
Negro and Bantu.....	Central Africa.....	150,000,000
Pygmy and Bushmen.....	S. Africa.....	150,000
Malay and Polynesian.....	Australasia & Polynesia	35,000,000
American Indian.....	N. and S. America.....	15,000,000
Total.....		1,440,650,000

The population of the Earth at the death of Emperor Augustus, estimated by Dio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the tenth century. *Mulhall*.

Mulhall estimated the number of persons speaking the various European languages 1890 as follows: English, 111,100,000; French, 51,200,000; German, 75,200,000; Russian, 100,000,000; Spanish, 42,800,000; Italian, 33,400,000; Portuguese, 13,000,000. The number of English speaking people at the present time is estimated at 124,000,000.

The human family is subject to forty-five principal governments, which may be classified as follows: *Absolute Monarchies*, China, Madagascar, Morocco, Persia, Russia, Iran, Turkey; *Limited Monarchies*, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, British Empire, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Spain and Sweden and Norway: *Republics*, Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Hawaii, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Orange Free State, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, San Domingo, Switzerland, Transvaal, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela. In addition to these there are a few insignificant independent States, and the undefined despotisms of Central and South Africa.

There are twenty-one Kings or Emperors. The number who have ruled in various countries of Europe since the battle of Hastings, A. D., 1066, has been as follows: England, 35; France, 34; Germany, 39; Russia, 50; Spain, 32; Denmark, 39; Sweden, 53; Turkey, 35. The Turkish Dynasty dates only from A. D., 1299. The average reign of the above 317 monarchs was about 20 years.

According to Clark, the equatorial semi-diameter of the earth is 20,926,202 feet, or 963,296 miles; and the polar semi-diameter is 20,854,895 feet, or 3,950,738 miles. One degree of latitude at the equator is 68.704 miles; at the pole 69.407 miles. The area and contents of the earth, according to the same authority, are: Surface, 196,971,984 square miles; contents, 259,944,035.515 cubic miles. The area and cubic contents, according to Murray (Challenger Expedition), are shown thus: Area—Land, 51,410,700 square miles; water, 137,199,000; total, 188,609,700 square miles. Contents—Land, 21,923,200 cubic miles; water, 323,722,000 cubic miles; total, 345,645,200 cubic miles.



## The Globe and Its Inhabitants.—Continued.

### FERTILE AND UNPRODUCTIVE AREAS.

The fertile and unproductive portions of the Earth's area are estimated by Ravenstein as follows (square miles):

	Fertile.	Unproductive.	Total.
Europe.....	2,888,000	667,000	3,555,000
Asia.....	9,280,000	5,430,000	14,710,000
Africa.....	5,760,000	5,754,000	11,514,000
Australia.....	1,167,000	2,121,000	3,288,000
North America.....	4,946,000	1,500,000	6,446,000
South America.....	4,228,000	2,609,000	6,837,000
	28,269,000	18,081,000	46,350,000

### THE OCEANS AND SEAS.

The area and cubic contents of various oceans and seas, according to Murray's measurement (Challenger Expedition) are shown in the following table:

	Area. Square Miles.	Contents. Cubic Miles.	Greatest Depth, Feet.	Mean Depth, Feet
N. Atlantic.....	14,343,000	34,804,000	27,366	12,810
S. Atlantic.....	10,193,000	27,510,000	18,600	14,250
Arctic.....	4,781,000	3,418,000	9,000	3,780
Norwegian Sea.....	1,127,000	1,162,000	12,030	5,448
Caribbean Sea.....	1,161,000	1,675,000	19,014	7,614
Gulf of Mexico.....	716,000	628,000	12,714	4,632
Mediterranean Sea.....	813,000	710,000	12,900	4,608
Black Sea.....	139,000	65,000	6,420	2,472
Baltic Sea.....	196,000	13,000	2,580	342
N. Pacific.....	26,705,000	77,994,000	30,000	15,420
S. Pacific.....	23,604,000	63,522,000	19,830	14,208
China Sea.....	1,367,000	835,000	13,200	3,228
Bering Sea.....	859,000	622,000	9,000	3,816
Indian Ocean.....	17,084,000	44,377,000	18,582	13,716
Red Sea.....	159,000	68,000	7,200	2,250
Southern Ocean.....	30,592,000	64,875,000	25,200	12,020
Other Seas.....	3,360,000	1,434,000	25,200	4,800

### RELATIVE PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO MALES IN THE U. S.

The whole number of males in the United States in 1890 was 32,067,880 and the whole number of females 30,554,370. For the United States, as a whole, therefore, there were for every 100,00 males, 95,280 females in 1890. In 1880 there were 96,544 females to every 100,000 males, while in 1870 there were 97,801 females to every 100,000 males. The female exceed the males in 1890 to a greater extent than 5 per cent. in the District of Columbia, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The whole number of States and territories where the females exceed the males in 1890 is 11 as against 17 in 1880. In 1880 there were 5 States and territories in which the number of females was less than 50 per cent. of the males, namely, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona and Montana, while in 1890 there was no State or territory where the females did not represent at least 50 per cent. of the males. In 1890 there were 11 States and territories, mainly in the western division, in which the females represented from 50 to 80 per cent. of the males, as against 5 States and territories in 1890.

Rhode Island, which has 277 people to the square mile (gross area), is the most densely populated of the United States. The largest number of persons to each dwelling house is found in New York, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

In Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota the inhabitants of foreign parentage outnumber the native population.

The French Congo region, covering 250,000 square miles and having a population of 7,000,000, contains only 300 European residents.

Statisticians estimate that four billion persons have perished in war since the beginning of the Christian era.



STATIONS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Mean Annual Rainfall, inches*				STATIONS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Mean Annual Rainfall, inches*			
	Mean Annual Rainfall, inches*	Mean Annual Temperature...	Highest recorded temperature	Lowest Recorded Temperature		Mean Annual Rainfall, inches*	Mean Annual Temperature...	Highest recorded temperature	Lowest Recorded Temperature
Alabama, Montgomery.....	52.9	65.7	107	b 5	Nevada, Winnemucca.....	8.9	48.8	104	a 28
Arizona, Prescott.....	16.1	53.3	103	a 18	New Hampshire, Manchester	42.1	45.9	96	a 11
Kansas, Little Rock.....	54.2	62.2	102	a 5	New Jersey, Atlantic City..	42.8	51.9	99	a 7
California, San Francisco...	23.6	56.6	100	b 29	New Mexico, Santa Fe....	14.6	49.3	97	a 13
Colorado, Denver.....	14.5	40.7	105	a 29	New York, Albany.....	38.8	48.2	98	a 18
Connecticut, New Haven....	49.7	49.4	100	a 14	North Carolina, Raleigh...	52.2	59.3	103	b 8
Florida, Jacksonville....	55.3	69.7	104	b 15	North Dakota, Bismarck....	19.0	39.9	105	a 44
Georgia, Atlanta.....	54.5	61.3	100	a 2	Ohio, Columbus.....	40.4	52.3	103	a 20
Idaho, Boise City.....	13.1	50.9	107	a 28	Oklahoma, Sill (Fort).....	30.8	60.5	107	a 9
Illinois, Springfield.....	39.1	52.8	102	a 22	Oregon, Portland.....	48.3	53.1	102	a 2
Indiana, Indianapolis.....	43.2	52.7	101	a 25	Pennsylvania, Philadelphia..	40.9	53.9	102	a 5
Iowa, Des Moines.....	35.0	49.0	104	a 30	Rhode Island, Block Island..	44.4	49.3	88	a 4
Kansas, Leavenworth.....	38.4	53.5	107	a 29	South Carolina, Charleston..	56.8	66.3	104	b 10
Kentucky, Louisville....	46.9	57.1	105	a 20	South Dakota, Yankton.....	26.8	46.3	103	a 34
Louisiana, New Orleans....	61.8	69.2	97	b 15	Tennessee, Nashville.....	51.1	59.4	104	a 10
Maine, Portland.....	42.7	43.3	97	a 17	Texas, San Antonio.....	30.6	68.6	104	b 6
Maryland, Baltimore.....	44.8	55.3	102	a 6	Utah, Salt Lake City.....	18.9	51.6	102	a 20
Massachusetts, Boston....	46.1	48.9	101	a 13	Vermont, Burlington.....	32.9	45.3	97	a 25
Michigan, Detroit.....	32.6	48.3	101	a 24	Virginia, Lynchburg.....	44.5	57.3	102	a 5
Minnesota, St. Paul.....	27.6	43.6	100	a 41	Washington, Olympia.....	51.4	50.2	97	a 2
Mississippi, Vicksburg....	57.2	65.9	101	b 3	Washington, D. C.....	44.6	55.0	104	a 14
Missouri, St. Louis.....	38.0	56.1	106	a 22	W. Virginia, Parkersburg....	42.1	53.9	97	b 2
Montana, Helena.....	13.3	43.3	103	a 41	Wisconsin, Milwaukee.....	32.2	45.2	100	a 25
Nebraska, Omaha.....	32.6	49.8	105	a 32	Wyoming, Cheyenne.....	12.1	44.9	100	a 38

including melted snow. a indicates temperature below zero. b Temperature above zero.

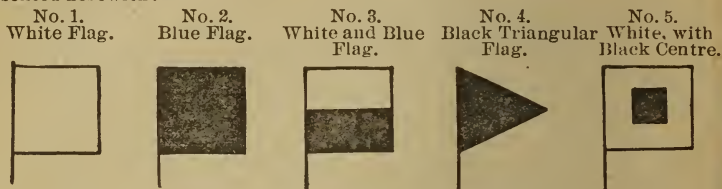
## Temperature and Rainfall of Foreign Cities.

CITIES.	Mean Annual Temperature.		CITIES.	Mean Annual Temperature.		CITIES.	Mean Annual Temperature.	
	Annual Average Rainfall, Inches.	Annual Average Rainfall, Inches.		Annual Average Rainfall, Inches.	Annual Average Rainfall, Inches.		Annual Average Rainfall, Inches.	Annual Average Rainfall, Inches.
Alexandria..	69.0	10	Florence.....	59.2	41	Naples.....	60.3	30
Algiers.....	64.3	27	Geneva.....	52.7	32	Nice.....	58.0	29
Bakhran....	50.1	6	Genoa.....	61.1	47	Para.....	81.0	71
Batavia....	48.2	24	Glasgow....	49.8	44	Paris.....	51.3	23
Bombay....	72.0	55	Havana.....	79.1	91	Pekin.....	53.0	27
Buenos Aires	46.0	46	Hong Kong..	73.0	101	Port Said....	...	2
Calcutta....	81.3	75	Honolulu....	75.0	...	Prague.....	50.2	14
Canton.....	57.0	30	Iceland.....	39.0	30	Quebec.....	40.3	...
Cebu.....	50.0	29	Jerusalem...	62.6	16	Rio Janeiro..	77.2	29
Canton-Pesth	51.9	17	Lisbon.....	61.4	27	Rome.....	60.5	31
Canton.....	82.4	76	London.....	50.8	25	Rotterdam..	51.0	23
Canton.....	71.0	39	Lyons.....	53.0	28	San Domingo	81.3	108
Canton Town	62.0	23	Madeira....	66.0	25	Smyrna.....	60.0	24
Canton.....	...	110	Madrid.....	58.2	9	S. Petersburg	39.6	17
Canton.....	610	...	Malta.....	66.0	20	Stockholm..	42.3	20
Christiania..	41.5	...	Maranham...	...	277	Sydney.....	65.8	49
Constantinople	56.5	...	Marseilles...	58.3	23	Trieste.....	55.0	43
Copenhagen	46.6	19	Melbourne...	57.0	29	Valdivia....	52.0	106
Canton.....	77.0	24	Mexico.....	60.9	...	Venice.....	55.4	...
Canton.....	50.1	29	Milan.....	55.1	38	Vera Cruz...	77.0	180
Canton.....	47.1	38	Montevideo..	62.0	44	Vienna.....	51.0	19

In Southwestern Asia, wettest place in the world. In 1861 rainfall there was 905 inches.  
NOTE.—Mean annual temperature of globe is 50° Fahr. Average rainfall is 36 inches.

## Weather Signals, by Flag and Whistle.

The Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, furnishes for the information of the general public, "Forecasts," which are prepared daily at 10 A. M. and 10 P. M. for the following day. These forecasts are so worded as to be readily communicated to the public by means of flags or steam whistles. These flags are to be obtained from dealers, whose addresses can be procured at almost any weather station. They cost 1 apiece. The necessary information is sent daily by telegraph, without charge, from the weather station to a single person in a town or village who will employ the signals. Other applicants will be furnished at their own expense. The Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., or the Chief of any of the State Weather Service may be consulted on the subject by letter. The flags are five in number and are represented herewith:



Clear or fair Weather. Rain or Snow. Local Rains. Temperature signal. Cold Wave.

All but one of these flags are 6 feet square: No. 4 is 6 feet long and 4 feet wide at the base. Sometimes they are displayed singly, and sometimes two are used together.

No. 1, white flag, indicates clear or fair weather. No. 2, blue flag, indicates rain or snow. No. 3, white and blue flag (parallel bars of white and blue), indicates that local rains or showers will occur, and No. 4, black triangular flag, always refers to temperature; when placed above Nos. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer weather; when placed below Nos. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates colder weather; when not displayed, the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary, or that the change in temperature will not vary more than four degrees from the temperature of the same hour of the preceding day from March to October, inclusive, and not more than six degrees for the remaining months of the year. No. 5, white flag, with black square in centre, indicates the approach of a sudden and decided fall in temperature. This sign is not to be displayed unless it is expected that the temperature will fall to forty-two degrees or lower, and is usually ordered at least twenty-four hours in advance of the cold wave. Where No. 5 is displayed, No. 4 is always omitted.

The "Inland Storm Signal" (red flag with black centre) is used in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota (except at lake stations), Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming, to indicate the approach of high winds accompanied by snow, with temperature below freezing. When displayed on poles the signals should be arranged to read downward; when displayed from horizontal supports a small streamer should be attached to indicate the point from which the signals are to be read.

**WHISTLE SIGNALS.**—The warning signal is a long blast of from 15 to 20 seconds' duration; after this has been sounded long blasts (from 4 to 6 seconds' duration) refer to weather, and short blasts (from 1 to 3 seconds' duration) refer to temperature, the order for weather to be counted first. For instance: One long blast indicates fair weather; two long, rain or snow; three long, local rains; one short, lower temperature; two short, higher temperature; three short, cold wave; one long and one short, fair weather, lower temperature; two long and two short, rain or snow, higher temperature; one long and three short, fair weather, cold wave; three long and two short, local rains, higher temperature.

The several States, with headquarters, in which State Weather Services are in operation are:

Alabama, Montgomery.  
Arizona, Tucson.  
Arkansas, Little Rock.  
California, Sacramento.  
Colorado, Denver.  
Florida, Jacksonville.  
Georgia, Atlanta.  
Idaho, Idaho Falls.  
Illinois, Springfield.  
Ind., Indianapolis, Lafayette.  
Iowa, Des Moines.  
Kansas, Topeka.  
Kentucky, Louisville.  
Louisiana, New Orleans.

Md., Baltimore (Del. also).  
Mass., Boston (for New Eng.)  
Michigan, Detroit.  
Minnesota, Minneapolis.  
Mississippi, Vicksburg.  
Missouri, Columbia.  
Montana, Helena.  
Nebraska, Omaha.  
Nevada, Carson City.  
New Jersey, N. Brunswick.  
New Mexico, Santa Fe.  
New York, Ithaca.  
North Carolina, Raleigh.  
North Dakota, Bismarck.

Ohio, Columbus.  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City.  
Oregon, Portland or Oswego.  
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.  
South Carolina, Columbia.  
South Dakota, Huron.  
Tennessee, Nashville.  
Texas, Galveston.  
Utah, Salt Lake City.  
Virginia, Lynchburg.  
Washington, Olympia.  
West Virginia, Parkersburg.  
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.  
Wyoming, Cheyenne.

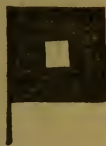
## Storm Signals.

orm, Cautionary and Information Signals are displayed at seaports and lakeports in the United States. The flags adopted for this purpose are four in number, as shown

1, Black Centre. Red, White Centre. Red Pennant. White Pennant.



Storm.



Cautionary.



Easterly winds.



Westerly winds.

The signals adopted by this bureau for announcing the approach of windstorms are as follows:

**CAUTIONARY SIGNAL** (displayed only at stations on the lakes).—A red flag (eight feet square) with white centre (four feet square) indicates that the winds expected will be so severe but well-found, seaworthy vessels can meet them without danger.

**STORM SIGNAL**.—A red flag (eight feet square) with black centre (three feet square) indicates that the storm is expected to be severe.

A red pennant (five feet hoist and twelve feet fly) displayed with the flags indicates easterly winds—that is, from northeast to south, inclusive, and that the storm-centre is approaching.

A white pennant (five feet hoist and twelve feet fly) displayed with the flags indicates westerly winds—that is, from north to southwest, inclusive, and that the storm-centre has passed.

When red pennant is hoisted above cautionary or storm signal, winds are expected from the northeast quadrant; when below, from the southeast quadrant.

When white pennant is hoisted above the cautionary or storm signal, winds are expected from the northwest quadrant; when below, from the southwest quadrant.

**NIGHT SIGNALS**.—By night a red light will indicate easterly winds; a white above light will indicate westerly winds.

The Information Signal consists of a red pennant and indicates that the displayman has received information of a storm covering a limited area, dangerous only for vessels to sail to certain points. The signal will serve as a notification to shipmasters that important information will be given them upon application to the displayman.

**NOTE**.—These signals, principally for the information of maritime interests, are distinct from the system of weather, temperature, and rain signals displayed throughout the country.

## Line of Perpetual Snow.

The line of perpetual snow varies with latitude, and is as follows in feet above level:

LATITUDE.	Feet.	LATITUDE.	Feet	LATITUDE.	Feet
.....	15,260	30 .....	11,484	60 .....	3,888
.....	14,764	40 .....	9,000	70 .....	1,278
.....	13,478	50 .....	6,334		

## Specific Gravity.

### COMPARED WITH WATER.

Liquids.	Timber.	Sundries.	Metals and Stones.
Water.....1.0	Cork.....24	Indigo.....77	Granite.....278
Sea.....1.03	Poplar.....38	Ice.....92	Diamond.....353
Oil.....1.24	Fir.....55	Gunpowder.....93	Zinc.....691
Alcohol.....84	Cedar.....61	Butter.....94	Cast Iron.....721
Oil.....92	Pear.....66	Clay.....120	Tin.....729
Pentene.....99	Walnut.....67	Coal.....130	Bar Iron.....779
.....100	Cherry.....72	Opium.....134	Steel.....783
.....101	Maple.....75	Honey.....145	Brass.....840
.....102	Apple.....79	Ivory.....183	Copper.....895
.....102	Ash.....84	Sulphur.....203	Silver.....1,047
Man's Milk.....102	Beech.....85	Porcelain.....226	Lead.....1,135
".....103	Mahogany.....106	Marble.....270	Mercury.....1,357
".....104	Oak.....117	Chalk.....279	Gold.....1,926
er.....104	Ebony.....133	Glass.....289	Platina.....2,150



## Greatest Recorded Altitude in Each State.

### FROM THE RECORDS OF THE U. S. GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Name of Place.	Ht.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Name of Place.	Ht.
Alabama.....	Cheauha Mt.....	2,407	Montana.....	Mt. Douglas.....	11,900
Alaska.....	Mt. Logan.....	19,500	Nebraska.....	White River Summit.....	4,800
Arizona.....	San Francisco Mt.....	12,794	Nevada.....	Wheeler Peak.....	13,000
Arkansas.....	Magazine Mt.....	2,800	N. Hampshire.....	Mount Washington.....	6,300
California.....	Mt. Whitney.....	14,898	New Jersey.....	Kittatinny Mt.....	1,600
Colorado.....	Blanca Peak.....	14,464	New Mexico.....	Cerro Blanco.....	14,200
Connecticut.....	Bear Mt.....	2,355	New York.....	Mt. Marcy.....	5,300
Delaware.....	Dupont.....	282	N. Carolina.....	Mt. Mitchell.....	6,700
Dist. Columbia.....	Tenley.....	400	North Dakota.....	Sentinel Butte.....	2,700
Florida.....	Highland.....	210	Ohio.....	Ontario.....	1,300
Georgia.....	Enota Mt.....	4,798	Oklahoma.....	Goodwin.....	2,500
Idaho.....	Meade Peak.....	10,541	Oregon.....	Mt. Hood.....	11,200
Illinois.....	Warren.....	1,009	Pennsylvania.....	Negro Mt.....	2,800
Indiana.....	Haley.....	1,140	Rhode Island.....	Durfee Hill.....	800
Indian Terr.....	Wichita Mts.....	2,500	S. Carolina.....	Rocky Mt.....	3,600
Iowa.....	Ocheyedan.....	1,554	South Dakota.....	Harney Peak.....	7,300
Kansas.....	Kanarado.....	3,906	Tennessee.....	Mt. Leconte.....	6,600
Kentucky.....	Big Black Mt.....	4,100	Texas.....	North Franklin Mt.....	7,000
Louisiana.....	Mansfield.....	321	Utah.....	Mt. Emmons.....	13,600
Maine.....	Katahdin Mt.....	5,200	Vermont.....	Mt. Mansfield.....	4,400
Maryland.....	Great Backbone Mt.....	3,400	Virginia.....	Mt. Rogers.....	5,700
Massachusetts.....	Mt. Greylock.....	3,535	Washington.....	Mt. Rainier.....	14,400
Michigan.....	Porcupine Mt.....	2,023	West Virginia.....	Spruce Mt.....	4,800
Minnesota.....	Woodstock.....	1,826	Wisconsin.....	Summit Lake.....	1,700
Mississippi.....	Pontotoc Ridge.....	516	Wyoming.....	Fremont Peak.....	13,700
Missouri.....	Cedar Gap.....	1,675			

NOTE.—The above table gives only points whose heights are matters of record. In several cases it is well known that there are higher points than those given. For instance, the Salmon River Mountains, in Idaho, are known to be much higher than Meade Peak, but their elevation is not definitely known.

## Longest Rivers in the World.

NAME.	Miles.	NAME.	Miles.
Missouri (with the Mississippi connection).....	4,506	Sandao, Hindostan.....	1,600
Missouri (to the Mississippi).....	3,096	Brahmapootra, Thibet.....	1,500
Nile (Stanley's).....	4,100	St. Francisco, Brazil.....	1,400
Nile (old survey).....	3,000	Columbia, U. S.....	1,090
Amazon, Brazil.....	3,994	Colorado, U. S.....	1,000
Mississippi (proper).....	3,200	Yellowstone, U. S.....	1,000
Murray, Australasia.....	3,000	Ohio, U. S.....	980
Yang-tse-Kiang, China.....	2,990	Arkansas, U. S.....	900
Hoang-Ho, China.....	2,800	Rhine, Germany.....	810
Obi, Siberia.....	2,800	Tennessee, U. S.....	800
Yenesei, Siberia.....	2,580	Red River of the North, U. S. A.....	700
Lena, Siberia.....	2,500	Cumberland, U. S.....	600
Niger, Africa.....	2,500	Alabama, U. S.....	600
Mackenzie, British America.....	2,500	Susquehanna, U. S.....	500
Congo, Africa.....	2,500	James, U. S.....	500
Amoor, Siberia.....	2,300	Connecticut, U. S.....	450
Parana (with Platte) Argentine.....	2,130	Seine, France.....	425
St. Lawrence, Canada.....	2,060	Delaware, U. S.....	400
Volga, Russia.....	2,030	Potomac, U. S.....	400
Madeira, Brazil.....	2,000	Hudson, U. S.....	325
Rio Grande, U. S.....	1,800	Thames, Eng.....	233
Indus, Hindostan.....	1,795	Shannon, Ireland.....	200
Danube, Russia.....	1,630	Kennebec, U. S.....	160

The largest volcano in the world is Etna. Its base is 90 miles in circumference; its cone 11,000 feet high. Its first eruption occurred 474 B. C.

The largest tree in the world, as yet discovered, is the big cypress of Tula. It is 11 feet and 4 inches in circumference at its base.

The largest desert is Sahara, in Africa. It is 3,000 miles long and 900 miles wide, having an area of about 2,000,000 square miles.



## Interest Laws and Grace on Sight Drafts.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Legal Rate.	Allowed by Contract.	Penalty for Usury.	
Alabama.....	8	8	Forfeiture of all interest.....	Grace.
Alaska.....	8	10	Forfeiture of debt.....	Grace.
Arizona.....	7	Any rate.	None.....	Grace.
Arkansas.....	6	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest..	Grace.
California.....	7	Any rate.	None.....	No Grace.
Colorado.....	8	Any rate.	None.....	Grace (c).
Connecticut.....	6	6	None.....	No Grace.
Delaware.....	6	6	Forfeiture of contract.....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	8	10	Forfeiture of interest.....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	7	8	Forfeiture of all interest.....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	10	18	(a).....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	5	7	Forfeiture of entire interest.....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess of interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	8	Forfeiture of interest and costs (d)....	(e)
District of Columbia.....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	5	8	Forfeiture of interest.....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	Any rate.	None.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	Any rate.	None.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	8	Forfeiture of interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	7	10	Forfeiture of principal.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	10	Forfeiture of interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.....	No Law.
District of Columbia.....	10	Any rate.	None.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	7	10	Forfeiture of interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	10	Any rate.	None.....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of one-half principal.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of entire int. and costs....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	12	Forfeiture twice amount and \$100 fine	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	6	(b).....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	8	Forfeiture of interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	7	12	Forfeiture of contract.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	8	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest..	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	Any rate.	None.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	7	10	Forfeiture of interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	7	12	Forfeiture of interest and principal..	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	8	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	8	Any rate.	None.....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of interest.....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess over 6 per cent..	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	10	Any rate.	None.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.....	Grace.
District of Columbia.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.....	No Grace.
District of Columbia.....	112	Any rate.	(f).....	(e).

(a) Loss of interest by tender; 10 per cent. from borrower for school fund. (b) Contract void; punishable as misdemeanor. (c) Three days on notes and bills of exchange. (d) Defendant also forfeits 10 per cent. a year to school fund. (e) No statute provision; grace allowed by custom of banks in most cities. (f) Six per cent. on all State, County and municipal bonds and warrants.

## Statutes of Limitation.

The first figure after each State indicates limitation, in years, on open accounts; the second, on notes and contracts; the third, judgments.)

Ala., 3, 6, 20; Alaska, 6, 6, 10; Ark., 3, 5, 20; Cal., 3, 5; Cal., 2, 4, 5; Col., 6, 6, 6; Conn., 7; Del., 3, 6, 20; D. C., 3, 3, 12; Fla., 4, 5, a., 4, 6, —; Idaho, 4, 5, 6; Ill., 5, 10, 20; 6, 10, 20; Iowa, 5, 10, 20; Kan., 3, 5, 5; 5, 15, 15; La., 3, 5, 10; Me., 6, 6 (withessed 20), 20; Md., 3, 3, 12; Mass., 6, 6, 20; 6, 6, 10; Minn., 6, 6, 10; Miss., 3, 6, 7;

Mo., 5, 10, 20; Mont., 5, 8, 10; Neb., 4, 5, 5; Nev., 2, 6, 5; N. H., 6, 6, 20; N. J., 6, 6, 20 (6 years courts not of record); N. M., 4, 6, 7; N. Y., 6, 6, 20; N. C., 3, 3, 10; N. D., 6, 6, 20; Ohio, 6, 15, 15; Okla., 3, 5, 2; Ore., 6, 6, 10; Penn., 6, 6 (judgments renewable indefinitely); R. I., 6, 6, 20; S. C., 6, 6, 20; S. D., 6, 6, 20; Tenn., 6, 6, 10; Texas, 2, 4, 10; Utah, 2, 4, 5; Vt., 6, 6, 20; Va., 5, 5, 8; Wash., 3, 6, 6; W. Va., 3, 5, 10; Wis., 6, 6, 20; Wyo., 8, 4, 5 (may be revived).

## Rate of Annual Income of Investments.

PAR VALUE BEING AT \$100, BEARING INTEREST AT

PRICE PAID.	5 Per Cent.	6 Per Cent.	7 Per Cent.	8 Per Cent.	9 Per Cent.	10 Per Cent.
\$50	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00
55	9.09	10.90	12.72	14.55	16.35	18.18
60	8.33	10.00	11.66	13.33	15.00	16.66
65	7.69	9.23	10.76	12.30	13.85	15.38
70	7.14	8.57	10.00	11.42	12.85	14.28
75	6.66	8.00	9.33	10.66	12.00	13.35
80	6.25	7.50	8.75	10.00	11.25	12.50
82½	6.06	7.27	8.48	9.69	10.90	12.12
85	5.88	7.05	8.23	9.41	10.58	11.76
90	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	11.11
92½	5.40	6.48	7.56	8.64	9.72	10.80
95	5.26	6.31	7.36	8.42	9.46	10.52
96	5.20	6.25	7.29	8.33	9.38	10.41
97	5.15	6.18	7.21	8.24	9.27	10.30
97½	5.12	6.15	7.17	8.20	9.23	10.25
98	5.10	6.12	7.14	8.16	9.18	10.20
99	5.05	6.06	7.07	8.08	9.09	10.10
100	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
101	4.95	5.94	6.93	7.92	8.91	9.90
102	4.90	5.88	6.86	7.84	8.82	9.80
103	4.85	5.82	6.79	7.76	8.73	9.70
104	4.80	5.76	6.73	7.69	8.64	9.61
105	4.76	5.71	6.66	7.61	8.56	9.52
110	4.54	5.45	6.36	7.27	8.18	9.09
115	4.34	5.21	6.08	6.95	7.82	8.69
120	4.15	5.00	5.83	6.66	7.50	8.33
125	4.00	4.80	5.60	6.40	7.20	8.00
130	3.84	4.61	5.38	6.15	6.91	7.69
135	3.70	4.44	5.18	5.92	6.66	7.40
140	3.57	4.28	5.00	5.71	6.42	7.14
145	3.44	4.13	4.82	5.51	6.20	6.89
150	3.33	4.00	4.66	5.33	6.00	6.66

## Years in Which a Given Amount Will Double.

AT SIMPLE AND COMPOUND INTEREST.

RATE.	At Simple Interest.	Compound- ed Annually.	Compound- ed Semi- Annually.	RATE.	At Simple Interest.	Compound- ed Annually.	Compound- ed Semi- Annually.
1.....	100 Years	69.666	69.487	6.....	16.67	11.896	11.725
1½.....	66.66	46.556	46.382	6½.....	15.58	11.007	10.836
2.....	50.00	35.004	34.830	7.....	14.29	10.245	10.075
2½.....	40.00	28.071	27.899	7½.....	13.33	9.585	9.914
3.....	33.33	23.450	23.278	8.....	12.50	9.006	8.837
3½.....	28.57	20.150	19.977	8½.....	11.76	8.497	8.346
4.....	25.00	17.673	17.502	9.....	11.11	8.043	7.874
4½.....	22.22	15.748	15.576	9½.....	10.52	7.638	7.468
5.....	20.00	14.207	14.036	10.....	10.00	7.273	7.121
5½.....	18.18	12.946	12.775	12.....	8.34	6.110	5.948

## Interest Rules.

To find the interest on a given sum for any number of days at any rate of interest multiply the principal by the number of days and divide as follows:

At 3 per cent., by.....120	At 7 per cent., by.....52	At 12 per cent., by.....
At 4 per cent., by.....90	At 8 per cent., by.....45	At 15 per cent., by.....
At 5 per cent., by.....72	At 9 per cent., by.....40	At 20 per cent., by.....
At 6 per cent., by.....60	At 10 per cent., by.....36	

## Weights and Measures.

**TROY WEIGHT.**—24 grains make 1 pennyweight, 20 pennyweights 1 ounce, 12 ounces pound. Used for weighing gold, silver and jewels.

**APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.**—20 grains make 1 scruple, 3 scruples 1 dram, 8 drams 1 ounce, 12 ounces 1 pound. The ounce and pound in this are the same as in Troy weight.

**ADVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.** 27 $\frac{1}{4}$  grains make 1 dram, 16 drams 1 ounce, 16 ounces 1 and, 25 pounds 1 quarter, 4 quarters 1 hundredweight, 2,000 pounds 1 short ton, 2,240 lbs 1 long ton.

**DRY MEASURE.**—2 pints make 1 quart, 8 quarts 1 peck, 4 pecks 1 bushel, 36 bushels 1 aldron.

**LIQUID MEASURE.**—4 gills make 1 pint, 2 pints 1 quart, 4 quarts 1 gallon, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons 1 arrel, 2 barrels 1 hoghead.

**TIME MEASURE.**—60 seconds make 1 minute, 60 minutes 1 hour, 24 hours 1 day, 7 days 1 week, 28, 29, 30 or 31 days 1 calendar month (30 days make 1 month in computing interest), 365 days 1 year, 366 days 1 leap year.

**CIRCULAR MEASURE.**—60 seconds make 1 minute, 60 minutes 1 degree, 30 degrees 1 right angle, 90 degrees 1 quadrant, 4 quadrants, 12 signs or 360 degrees 1 circle.

**LONG MEASURE.**—12 inches make 1 foot, 3 feet 1 yard, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards 1 rod, 40 rods 1 furlong, 8 furlongs 1 statute mile, 3 miles 1 league.

**CLOTH MEASURE.**—2 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches 1 nail, 4 nails 1 quarter, 4 quarters 1 yard.

**MARINER'S MEASURE.**—6 feet make 1 fathom, 120 fathoms 1 cable length, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  cables 1 mile, 5,280 feet 1 statute mile, 6,085 feet 1 nautical mile.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—3 inches make 1 palm, 4 inches 1 hand, 6 inches 1 span, 18 inches 1 cubit, 21.8 inches 1 Bible cubit, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet 1 military pace.

**SQUARE MEASURE.**—144 square inches make 1 square foot, 9 square feet 1 square yard, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  square yards 1 square rod, 40 square rods 1 rood, 4 roods 1 acre, 640 acres 1 square mile.

**SURVEYORS' MEASURE.**—7.92 inches make 1 link, 25 links 1 rod, 4 rods 1 chain, 10 square chains or 160 square rods 1 acre, 640 acres 1 square mile, 36 square miles (6 miles square) 1 township.

**CUBIC MEASURE.**—1.728 cubic inches make 1 cubic foot, 27 cubic feet 1 cubic yard, 128 feet 1 cord (wood), 40 cubic feet 1 ton (shipping), 2,150.42 cubic inches 1 standard bushel, 268.8 cubic inches 1 standard gallon, 1 cubic foot makes about four-fifths of a barrel.

**METRIC WEIGHTS.**—10 milligrams make 1 centigram, 10 centigrams 1 decigram, 10 decigrams 1 gram, 10 grams 1 dekagram, 10 dekagrams 1 hektogram, 10 hektograms 1 gram, 1,000 kilograms 1 metric ton.

**METRIC MEASURES.**—(One milliliter—cubic centimeter.) 10 milliliters make 1 centiliter, 10 centiliters 1 deciliter, 10 deciliters 1 liter, 10 liters 1 dekaliter, 10 dekaliters 1 toliter, 10 hektoliters 1 kiloliter.

**METRIC LENGTHS.**—10 millimeters make 1 centimeter, 10 centimeters 1 decimeter, 10 decimeters 1 meter, 10 meters 1 dekameter, 10 dekameters 1 hektometer, 10 hektometers 1 kilometer.

## APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

A meter is about a yard; a kilo is about 2 pounds; a liter is about a quart; a centimeter is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch; a metric ton is about same as an ordinary ton; a kilometer is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; a cubic centimeter is about a thimbleful. A nickel five cent piece of our age is a handy key to metric measures and weights. It is two centimeters in diameter and weighs five grams.

## PRECISE EQUIVALENTS.

are	= .4047 hectar.	1 mile	= 1.609 kilometers.
shel	= 35.24 liters.	1 millimeter	= .0394 inch.
ntimeter	= .3937 inch.	1 ounce (adv.)	= 28.35 grams.
bic centimeter	= .0610 cubic inch.	1 ounce (Troy)	= 31.10 grams.
bic foot	= .0283 cubic meter.	1 peck	= 8.809 liters.
bic inch	= 16.39 cubic cent.	1 pint	= .4732 liter.
bic meter	= 35.31 cubic feet.	1 pound	= .4536 kilogram.
bic meter	= 1.308 cubic yards.	1 quart (dry)	= 1.101 liters.
bic yard	= .7645 cubic meter.	1 quart (liquid)	= .9464 liter.
ot	= 30.48 centimeters.	1 sq. centimeter	= .1550 sq. inch.
llon	= 3.785 liters.	1 sq. foot	= .0929 sq. meter.
ain	= .0648 gram.	1 sq. inch	= 6.452 sq. cent.
um	= 15.43 grains.	1 sq. meter	= 1.196 sq. yar ls.
etar	= 2.471 acres.	1 sq. meter	= 10.76 sq. feet.
h	= 25.40 millimeters.	1 sq. yard	= .8361 sq. meter.
ogram	= 2.05 pounds.	1 ton (2,000 lbs.)	= .9072 metric ton.
ometer	= .6214 mile.	1 ton (2,240 lbs.)	= 1.017 metric ton.
er	= .9081 quart (dry.)	1 ton (metric)	= 1.102 ton (2,000 lbs.)
er	= 1.057 quart (liquid.)	1 ton (metric)	= .9842 ton (2,240 lbs.)
ter	= 3.281 feet.	1 yard	= .9144 meter.



The Metric System has been adopted by Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru, etc., and by European nations except Russia and Great Britain, where it is permissive. It was legalized in the United States by act of Congress July 28th, 1866.

The Meter, the unit of length, is nearly the ten millionth part of a quadrant of meridian, of the distance between Equator and Pole. The International Standard Meter is, practically, nothing but a length defined by the distance between two lines on a bar of platinum-iridium at zero Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Paris, France.

The Liter, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram of pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a meter, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

The Gram, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a meter, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

### FOREIGN MONEY.

ENGLISH MONEY.—4 farthings make 1 penny, 12 pence 1 shilling, 20 shillings 1 pound.

FRENCH MONEY.—10 centimes make 1 decime, 10 decimes 1 franc.

GERMAN MONEY.—100 pfennig make 1 mark.

RUSSIAN MONEY.—100 copecks make 1 rouble.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONEY.—100 kreutzer make 1 florin.

NOTE.—France, Belgium, Greece, Italy and Switzerland constitute what is known as the "Latin" Union and their coins are alike in weight and fineness, occasionally differing, however, in name. The same system has been in part adopted by Spain, Servia, Russia, Bulgaria and Roumania, but they have not joined the Union. Francs and centimes of France, Belgium and Switzerland are respectively designated lire and centesimi in Italy; drachmai and lepta in Greece; dinars and paras in Servia; peseta and centimo in Spain; leys and banis in Roumania; leya and stotinkis in Bulgaria. Similarly the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, employ coins of the same weight and fineness, their names being also alike. Most of the South American States possess standard coin, equal in weight and fineness to the silver 5 franc piece, termed a "peso"—Whitaker.

### HANDY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

One quart of wheat flour weighs a pound. One quart of corn meal weighs eighteen ounces. One quart of white sugar weighs two pounds. Ten medium size eggs weigh one pound. A tablespoonful of salt is an ounce. Eight tablespoonfuls make a gill. Sixty drops are one teaspoonful. A teaspoonful is one fluid dram or four grams. A dessertspoonful is two fluid drams. A tablespoonful is half a fluid ounce. A wineglassful is two fluid ounces.

### WEIGHT OF PRODUCE.

Number pounds to the bushel according to the laws of the United States.

Wheat.....	60 lbs.	Irish potatoes.....	60 lbs.	Timothy seed.....	45 lb.
Corn in the ear.....	70 "	Sweet potatoes.....	55 "	Blue grass seed.....	44 "
Corn shelled.....	56 "	Onions.....	57 "	Hemp seed.....	44 "
Rye.....	56 "	Turnips.....	55 "	Fine salt.....	167 "
Buckwheat.....	48 "	Dried peaches.....	33 "	Coarse salt.....	151 "
Barley.....	48 "	Dried apples.....	26 "	Corn meal.....	48 "
Oats.....	32 "	Clover seed.....	60 "	Ground peas.....	24 "
Peas.....	60 "	Flax seed.....	56 "	Malt.....	38 "
White beans.....	60 "	Millet seed.....	50 "	Bran.....	20 "
Castor beans.....	46 "	Hungarian grass seed.	50 "		

TO ASCERTAIN THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE.—Measure the girth close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore part of the shoulderblade along the back to the bone at the tail which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girth, expressed in feet, by five times the length, and divide the product by 21; the quotient is the weight, nearly, of the four quarters, in imperial stones of 14 lb. avoirdupois. For example, if the girth be 6 feet, and the length  $5\frac{1}{4}$  feet, we shall have  $6 \times 6 = 36$ , and  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 5 = 26\frac{1}{4}$ ; then  $36 \times 26\frac{1}{4} = 945$ , and this, divided by 21, gives stones exactly. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the four quarters will be about one-twentieth more, while in those in a very lean state they will be one-twentieth less than the weight obtained by the rule.

TO MEASURE GRAIN OR VEGETABLES IN CRIB.—Multiply the length, breadth and depth in feet together and this product by eight and point off one figure in the product for decimals. The result will be the number of bushels. To get number of bushels of shelled corn in a crib of corn in the ear, multiply length, breadth and depth together and divide by two.

TO MEASURE WOOD.—Divide the product of length, breadth and height, expressed in feet, by 128 and the result will be the number of cords in the pile.

QUANTITY OF LUMBER IN A LOG.—Multiply diameter in inches at small end by one-half of itself and this product by the length of log in feet, which last product divide by 12.



## Brief Points of Business Law.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.  
 Ignorance of the law excuses no one.  
 The act of one partner binds all the others.  
 A contract made on a Sunday is void.  
 A principal is liable for the acts of his agents.  
 An agent is liable to his principal for errors.  
 A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.  
 A signature made with a lead pencil is good in law.  
 An agreement without consideration, expressed or implied, is void.  
 A contract made with a minor cannot be enforced. A note made with a minor is void.  
 Each partner is liable for the whole amount of the debts of his firm.  
 A partial payment of an outlawed debt revives the obligation.  
 Notes obtained by fraud, or made by an intoxicated person, are not collectable.  
 If no time of payment is specified in a note it is payable on demand.  
 A note which does not state upon its face that it bears interest will bear interest at the legal rate.  
 An indorser may avoid liability by writing "without recourse" under his signature.  
 An indorser of a note is exempt from liability if notice of its dishonor is not mailed or served within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.  
 In case of death of the maker of a note, the payee of a note is not obliged to notify the estate of its non-payment before the settlement of the maker's estate.  
 Negotiable paper, payable to bearer, or indorsed in blank, which has been lost or stolen, cannot be collected by the thief or finder, but a holder receiving it in good faith, before maturity, for value, can hold it against the owner's claims at the time it was lost or stolen.  
 If a note or draft is payable in the State where it was made, the agreement is governed by the laws of that State. When negotiable paper is payable in another State, the law of the State in which it was made will be governed by the laws of that State. Contracts relating to personal property are governed by the laws of the place where they are made, but those relating to real estate are governed by the laws of the State where the property is situated.  
 If negotiable paper, held by a bank as security for the payment of a loan or debt, becomes due, and the bank fails to demand payment and have it protested when dishonored, the bank shall be liable to the owner for the full amount of the paper.  
 Don't accept a note until you are certain that it is dated correctly; specifies the amount of money to be paid; names the person to whom it is to be paid; includes the words "or order" after the name of payee, if it is intended to make the note negotiable; states a place where payment is to be made; states that the note is "for cash received;" and is signed by the maker or his duly authorized representative. In some States fixed phrases are required in the body of the note, such as "without discount or discount;" but as a general rule that fact is understood without the specification.  
 Don't accept a deed to property until all the following conditions are complied with: 1. It must be signed, sealed and witnessed. 2. Interlineations should be noted in the certificate of acknowledgment. 3. All the partners must join in a deed from a partnership. 4. A deed from a corporation should bear the corporate seal and be signed by officers designated in the resolution of the directors authorizing it. 5. A deed from a married woman should be joined in by her husband. 6. A deed from a decedent should recite his power of sale. 7. The consideration must be expressed. In some States a deed from a married man must be joined in by his wife. See that a deed is recorded without unnecessary delay.  
**MORTGAGES.**—A mortgage is a conveyance of property to secure payment of a debt. When the debt is paid the mortgage becomes void. In real estate mortgages the person giving the mortgage retains possession of the property, receives all profits and pays all expenses. A mortgage, like a deed, must be acknowledged before a proper officer, and recorded in the office of the county clerk, recorder or whatever officer's duty it is to record such instruments. Mortgages must contain a redemption clause and be signed and sealed. The time when the debt becomes due must be plainly stated and the property conveyed clearly described, located and scheduled. A foreclosure is a statement that the property is forfeited and must be sold. If property is sold under foreclosure brings more money than is needed to satisfy the debt, interest and costs, the surplus must be paid to the mortgagor.  
 Chattel mortgages are mortgages on personal property.  
 Don't fail to have a mortgage properly recorded.  
 Be sure that installments paid on chattel mortgages are properly indorsed thereon.  
 A chattel mortgage is a conditional bill of sale. Be sure that a chattel mortgage includes a schedule of every article embraced under it. See that the goods mortgaged are properly insured. Don't give a chattel mortgage payable on demand unless you are prepared to forfeit the chattels at any moment.

## Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Acceptances.

A Bill of Exchange or Draft is an order drawn by one person or firm upon another payable either at sight or at a stated future time.

It becomes an "Acceptance" when the party upon whom it is drawn writes across the face "Accepted," and signs his name thereto, and is negotiable and bankable, the same as a note, and subject to the same laws.

In many States both sight and time drafts are entitled to three days of grace, same as notes; but if made in form of a bank check "pay to," without the words "sight," are payable on presentation, without grace.

Demand notes are payable on presentation without grace, and bear legal interest after a demand has been made, if not so written. An indorser on a demand note is holden only for a limited time, variable in different States.

A negotiable note must be made payable either to bearer or be properly indorsed by the person to whose order it is made. If the indorser wishes to avoid responsibility he may indorse "without recourse."

A joint note is one signed by two or more persons, each of whom becomes responsible for the whole amount of the note.

Three days grace are allowed on all time notes after the time for payment expires; if not then paid the indorser, if any, must be legally notified to be holden.

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## Copartnerships.

Partnerships may be either general or special. In general partnerships no interest in the invested ceases to be individual property. Each member becomes personally liable for the whole amount of debts incurred by the firm, and the firm is liable for all contracts or obligations made by individual members.

Special partners are not liable beyond the amount contributed.

A person may become a partner by allowing people generally to presume that he is one, as by having his name on the sign or on the bills used by the firm.

A share or specific interest in the profits or losses of a business, as remuneration for services, may (under certain conditions) involve a person in the liability of a partner.

In case of bankruptcy the joint estate is first applied to the payment of partnership debts, the surplus only going to creditors of the individual estate.

A dissolution of partnership may take place under express stipulations in the articles of agreement, by mutual consent, by the death or insanity of one of the firm, by award of arbitrators, or by court of equity in cases of misconduct by some member of the firm.

A partner signing his individual name to negotiable paper, which is for the use of the partnership firm, binds all the partners thereby. Negotiable paper of the firm, even though given on private account by one of the partners, will hold all the partners of the firm when it passes into the hands of holders who are ignorant of the fact attending its creation.

Partnership effects may be bought and sold by a partner; he may make contracts, may receive money; indorse, draw and accept bills and notes; and while this may be for his own private account, if it apparently be for the use of the firm, his partners will be bound by his action, provided the parties dealing with him were ignorant of the transaction being on his private account; and thus representation or misrepresentation of a partner, having relation to business of the firm, will bind the members in partnership.

In case of death the surviving partners must account to the representatives of the deceased.

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## Corporations.

Several persons associating together for the accomplishment of any business or social purposes may legally be organized into a corporation, a form of copartnership which combines the resources of all the members and yet gives a pecuniary liability limited to the amount of stock owned by each. In the States the power of regulating corporations is vested in the commonwealth, and in the Territories this power is vested in the general government. The cost of organization is small and consists mostly of fees to the Secretary of State. When the stock has been subscribed a meeting is usually called, at which each stockholder casts a vote for every share he owns or holds a proxy for, for each person who is to be elected a director. It is customary for a board of directors to meet as soon after their appointment as practicable and choose a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, after which the corporation is ready for business.

The laws of nearly all the States on the subject of incorporating stock companies are very similar, and the necessary blank forms may usually be obtained from the Secretary of State.

## Points of Constitutional Law.

Congress must meet at least once every year.  
 Congress may admit as many new States as desired.  
 One State cannot undo the act of another.  
 Every citizen is guaranteed a speedy trial by jury.  
 A power which is vested in Congress alone cannot be exercised by a State.  
 One State must respect the legal decisions and laws of another.  
 Senators of the United States are chosen by the Legislatures of the respective States by joint ballot.  
 Congress cannot pass a law to punish for a crime already committed.  
 A person who commits a felony in one State cannot find refuge in another.  
 Excessive bail or cruel punishment is forbidden by the Constitution.  
 Bills for revenue can originate only in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments.  
 Treaties with foreign powers are made by the President and ratified by the Senate.  
 Rhode Island and Nevada have each an equal representation with New York in the Senate.  
 Writing alone does not constitute treason against the United States. There must be an overt act.  
 When a bankruptcy law is passed by Congress it annuls all conflicting State laws on that subject.  
 The Territories have each a delegate to Congress who is allowed the privilege of debate, but not the right to vote.  
 The Vice-President, who *ex-officio* presides over the Senate, has no vote in that body but in case of a tie ballot.  
 Congress cannot lay any disabilities on the children of a person convicted of crime or misdemeanor.  
 If the President holds a bill longer than ten days while Congress is in session it becomes a law without his signature.  
 An act of Congress cannot become a law over the President's veto except on a two-thirds vote of both Houses.  
 The House of Representatives may impeach the President for any crime, but the Senate has the sole power to try all impeachments.  
 An officer of the United States government is not permitted to accept any title of nobility, order or honor, except with the permission of Congress.  
 Money or property lost in the mails cannot be recovered from the government.  
 Storing a letter does not insure its contents.  
 Fractional silver currency is not a legal tender for amounts exceeding five dollars.  
 Gold and copper coins are not legal tender.  
 Amendments to the Constitution of the United States require a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress, and must be ratified by at least three-fourths of the States.  
 A Member of the House of Representatives is elected for two years, but may be re-elected as many terms as his constituents may desire.  
 The President of the United States must be 35 years of age; a Senator, 30; a Representative, 25; the President must have been a resident of the United States for seven years.  
 When the militia is called out into the service of the general government they pass under the control of their respective States and are under the command of the President.  
 A naturalized citizen is not eligible to the office of President of the United States.  
 A child born in a foreign land to American parents has an equal chance to become a citizen with one born on American soil.  
 Each House of Congress shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority shall constitute a quorum for doing business.  
 The House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly conduct, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.  
 No State may, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep warships or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with any foreign State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in imminent danger as will not admit of delay.  
 The United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the States or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic trouble.  
 No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.



## Brief Points of Criminal Law.

The exemption of females from arrest applies only in civil matters, not in criminal. Every citizen is bound to assist a sheriff in making an arrest, when called upon.

An offense cannot lawfully be condoned by receiving back stolen property.

Embezzlement can be charged only against an officer or agent of a corporation or a clerk or servant.

Grand larceny is the theft of property exceeding \$25 in value. When less than that the offense is called petit larceny.

Intoxication is not a legal excuse for crime, but delirium tremens is usually considered by the law as a species of insanity.

A felony is a crime punishable by imprisonment in a State prison.

An accident is not a crime, unless criminal carelessness can be proven. A man shooting at a burglar and killing a member of his family, is not a murderer.

A police officer is not authorized to make an arrest without a warrant unless he has personal knowledge of the offense for which the arrest is made.

Murder to be in the first degree must be wilful, premeditated and malicious, or committed while the murderer is engaged in a felonious act.

False swearing is perjury in law only when wilfully committed, and when the oath has been legally administered. The false statement sworn to must be absolute. Qualifying expressions, such as "I have been informed" or "to the best of my belief," may save an averment from being perjured.

Subornation of perjury is a felony.

The only States in which capital punishment is forbidden by law are Michigan, Wisconsin and Rhode Island.

## Statistics of Crime.

The census of 1890 gives the whole number of penitentiary convicts in the United States as 45,233. Of these 30,546 were white and 14,687 colored. Of the whites 23,094 were native born, 7,267 were foreign and the nativity of 185 was unknown. Prisoners in County jails June 1, 1890:—Total, 19,538; white, 13,961; colored, 5,577; native, 9,634; foreign, 3,765; nativity unknown, 512. Inmates of juvenile reformatories in 1890:—Total, 14,846; white, 12,903; colored, 1,943; native, 11,078; foreign, 1,405; nativity unknown, 420.

## Homicide in the United States.

The census bulletin presenting statistics of homicide in the United States, prepared by Frederick H. Wines, gives the following figures.

Out of 82,329 prisoners June 1, 1890, 7,386 were charged with homicide. Of these 4,425 were white, 2,739 negroes, 94 Chinese, 1 Japanese and 92 Indians. Of the whites 3,157 were natives, 1,213 were foreigners and the nativity of 55 is unknown. Nearly one half were unmarried; 703 widowed; 144 divorced. Their ages ranged from 11 to 86 years. One-sixth were under 24 years and more than half under 33 years of age. Omitting 35 who were charged with double crimes, 6,958 of them were males and 353 females.

## Suicides.

Mulhall gives the following statistics of suicide. In European cities the number of suicides per 100,000 inhabitants is as follows: Paris, 42; Lyons, 29; St. Petersburg, 7; Moscow, 11; Berlin, 36; Vienna, 28; London, 23; Rome, 8; Milan, 6; Madrid, 3; Genoa, 31; Brussels, 15; Amsterdam, 14; Lisbon, 2; Christiania, 25; Stockholm, 27; Constantinople, 12; Geneva, 11; Dresden, 51.

The average annual rate of suicide per 100,000 persons living in countries of the world, is given as follows: Saxony, 31.1; Denmark, 25.8; Schleswig-Holstein, 24.0; Austria, 21.2; Switzerland, 20.2; France, 15.7; German Empire, 14.3; Hanover, 14.0; Queensland, 13.5; Prussia, 13.3; Victoria, 11.5; New South Wales, 9.3; Bavaria, 9.1; New Zealand, 9.0; South Australia, 8.9; Sweden, 8.1; Norway, 7.5; Belgium, 6.9; England and Wales, 6.9; Tasmania, 5.3; Hungary, 5.2; Scotland, 4.0; Italy, 3.7; Netherlands, 3.6; United States, 3.5; Russia, 2.9; Ireland, 1.7; Spain, 1.4.

The causes of suicide in European countries are given as follows: Of 100 cases: madness, delirium, 18; alcoholism, 11; vice, crime, 19; different diseases, 2; moral sufferings, 6; family matters, 4; poverty, 4; loss of intellect, 14; consequence of crime, 3; unknown causes, 19.

The number of suicides in the United States for five years, 1882-7, is given as 8,226, insanity being the principal cause and shooting the favorite method.

## Murderous Countries.

According to Mulhall, Italy has an average annual crop of 2,470 murders, or a ratio of 29.4 per 10,000 deaths; Spain comes next with 1,200 murders, a ratio of 23.8; Austria, 600 murders, a ratio of 8.8; France, 662 murders, a ratio of 8.0; England, 377 murders, a ratio of 7.1.



## World's Fairs.

## BRIEF STATISTICS OF THE WORLD'S FAIRS SINCE AND INCLUDING THAT HELD IN LONDON IN 1851.

1851.—The first great international exposition was held in London in 1851. It lasted 144 days; the buildings and grounds covered 21 acres; there were 17,000 exhibitors and 6,039,195 visitors; 41,933 daily. The receipts were \$2,530,000 and the expenses \$1,460,000.

1855.—The second exposition was held at Paris. It continued 200 days and covered 24½ acres. There were 21,779 exhibitors and 5,162,330 visitors; 25,811 a day. The cost is conjecturally stated at \$1,700,000; the receipts were \$1,280,000.

1862.—The third exposition was held in London in 1862. It continued 171 days and covered 23½ acres of ground. There were 28,653 exhibitors and 6,211,103 visitors, a daily average of 36,325. It cost \$2,300,000, and the receipts were \$2,040,000.

1867.—The fourth was in Paris in 1867. It covered 37 acres and continued 217 days. The exhibitors numbered 50,236 and the visitors 10,200,000; 47,470 daily. The cost was \$1,000,000; the receipts were \$2,100,000.

1873.—The fifth was held in Vienna in 1873. The buildings covered 40 acres and were occupied by 42,000 exhibitors. There were 7,254,687 admissions during 186 days, an average of 39,003 per day. The cost was \$11,000,000; the receipts were \$1,030,000.

1876.—The Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 was the sixth. The buildings covered 60 acres; there were 60,000 exhibitors and 9,910,996 admissions, a daily average of 62,323. The cost is stated at \$8,500,000; the receipts are said to have been \$3,800,000.

1878.—The seventh exposition was in Paris in 1878. The buildings covered 60 acres, and the exhibitors numbered 32,000. There were 13,000,000 admissions during 194 days, a daily average of 67,010. The official report makes no mention of cost or expenses, though it is believed the enterprise did not pay.

1889.—The eighth was at Paris in 1889. The buildings covered 75 acres and were occupied by 60,000 exhibitors. The exposition remained open 183 days and was attended by the enormous number of 32,354,111 persons, a daily average of 181,170. The cost was \$11,000,000; the receipts were \$8,380,000.

1893.—The ninth, known as the World's Columbian Exposition, was held at Chicago May 1 to October 30, 1893. It occupied 666 acres. The principal buildings, their dimensions and cost, were as follows:

Buildings.	Size in feet.	Cost.	Buildings.	Size in feet.	Cost.
Art Galleries.....	320x500	\$670,500	Sawmill.....	60x100	35,000
Annexes (2).....	136x220		Stock Pavilion.....	265x960	125,000
Fisheries.....	162.1x361.1	224,750	Stock sheds.....		210,000
Annexes (2).....	135 diameter		Thirty-three other buildings—		
Manufactures.....	787x1,687	1,600,750	Musie Hall, Choral Hall, Indian		
Agriculture.....	500x800	691,500	School, Casino, Assembly Hall,		
Annex.....	312x550.5		Merchant Tailors', "La Rabida,"		
Machinery.....	494x842	1,050,750	Powerhouse, Greenhouse, etc.,		
Annex.....	490x551		etc.....		1,203,000
Machine shop and boiler					
house.....	86x1,103.6	75,000			\$8,017,000
Administration.....	262x262	436,500	U. S. Government.....	351x421	400,000
Electricity.....	345x690	413,500	Battleship.....	69.25x348	100,000
Mines.....	350x700	266,500	Illinois State... ..	160x450	250,000
Transportation.....	256x960	369,000	State and foreign buildings (ap-		
Annex (average).....	435x850		proximate).....		2,000,000
Horticulture.....	250.8x997.8	287,000	Midway Plaisance buildings (ap-		
Woman's.....	198.8x398	138,000	proximate).....		1,500,000
Forestry.....	208x528	90,250			
Leather.....	150x625	100,000			\$12,267,000
Dairy.....	94.1x199.8	30,000			

There were thirty-eight separate State buildings on the grounds. The appropriations for State buildings or State exhibits were as follows: Alabama, \$38,000; Arizona, \$30,000; Arkansas, \$55,000; California, \$550,000; Colorado, \$167,000; Connecticut, \$75,000; Delaware, \$20,000; Florida, \$50,000; Georgia, \$100,000; Idaho, \$100,000; Illinois, \$800,000; Indiana, \$135,000; Iowa, \$130,000; Kansas, \$165,000; Kentucky, \$175,000; Louisiana, \$36,000; Maine, \$57,000; Maryland, \$60,000; Massachusetts, \$175,000; Michigan, \$275,000; Minnesota, \$150,000; Mississippi, \$25,000; Missouri, \$150,000; Montana, \$100,000; Nebraska, \$85,000; Nevada, \$10,000; New Hampshire, \$25,000; New Jersey, \$130,000; New Mexico, \$35,000; New York, \$600,000; North Carolina, \$45,000; North Dakota, \$70,000; Ohio, \$200,000; Oklahoma, \$17,500; Oregon, \$60,000; Pennsylvania, \$360,000; Rhode Island, \$57,500; South Carolina, \$50,000; South Dakota, \$85,000; Tennessee, \$25,000; Texas, \$40,000; Utah, \$50,000; Vermont, \$39,750; Virginia, \$75,000; Washington, \$100,000; West Virginia, \$40,000; Wisconsin, \$212,000; Wyoming, \$30,000. Total, \$6,000,350.

On December 24th, 1890, President Harrison proclaimed the Exposition to the world, and invited foreign powers to participate. In response to this invitation the following appropriations were made by the various foreign governments: Argentine Republic,

## World's Fairs.—Continued.

\$100,000; Austria, \$102,300; Belgium, \$57,000; Barbados, \$5,840; Brazil, \$600,000; British Guiana, \$25,000; British Honduras, \$7,500; Canada, \$100,000; Cape Colony, \$50,000; Ceylon, \$65,500; Colombia, \$100,000; Costa Rica, \$150,000; Cuba, \$25,000; Danish West Indies, \$1,200; Denmark, \$67,000; Dutch Guiana, \$10,000; Dutch West Indies, \$5,000; Ecuador, \$125,000; France, \$733,000; Germany, \$800,000; Great Britain, \$291,000; Greece, \$60,000; Guatemala, \$200,000; Hawaii, \$40,000; Hayti, \$25,000; Honduras, \$20,000; India, \$30,000; Jamaica, \$24,300; Japan, \$630,000; Leeward Islands, \$6,000; Liberia, \$7,000; Mexico, \$10,000; Morocco, \$150,000; New South Wales, \$243,325; Netherlands, \$100,000; New Zealand, \$27,500; Nicaragua, \$31,000; Norway, \$56,280; Orange Free State, \$7,500; Paraguay, \$100,000; Peru, \$140,000; Russia, \$46,320; Salvador, \$12,500; San Domingo, \$25,000; Spain, \$200,000; Sweden, \$108,000; Trinidad, \$15,000; Turkey, \$17,468; Uruguay, \$24,000. Total, \$5,816,531.

The total attendance for each month, including paid admissions and free passes, was as follows: May, 1,531,984; June, 3,577,834; July, 3,977,502; August, 4,687,708; September, 5,808,942; October, 7,945,430. Total, 27,529,400.

The principal days of the Exposition, and the paid admissions upon each were as follows:

May 1. Opening Day.....	128,935	September 16. Texas Day.....	202,376
May 30. Decoration Day.....	115,578	September 19. Fishermen's Day.....	174,905
June 8. Infanta Eulalie Day.....	135,281	September 20. Iowa Day.....	180,552
June 15. Germany's Day.....	165,069	September 21. Sportsmen's Day.....	199,174
June 17. Massachusetts Day.....	148,994	September 23. Knights of Honor Day.....	215,643
July 4. United States Day.....	283,273	September 26. Odd Fellows' Day.....	195,210
July 20. Sweden's Day.....	129,873	September 27. Indiana Day.....	196,423
August 12. Bohemia's Day.....	151,971	September 30. Ireland's Day.....	108,885
August 15. Rajah Rajagan Day.....	123,530	October 5. Rhode Island Day.....	180,404
August 18. Austria's Day.....	123,428	October 7. Poland's Day.....	222,176
August 19. Great Britain's Day.....	168,861	October 9. Chicago Day.....	716,881
August 24. Illinois Day.....	243,951	October 10. North Dakota and Fire-	
August 26. Machinery Day.....	168,036	men's Day.....	309,294
September 2. Roman Catholics' Day.....	148,560	October 11. Connecticut Day.....	309,277
September 4. New York State Day.....	160,382	October 12. Italian and Trainmen's	
September 6. Wisconsin Day.....	175,409	Day.....	278,878
September 7. Pennsylvania and Bra-		October 13. Minnesota Day.....	221,607
zil Day.....	203,460	October 21. New York City Day.....	298,908
September 8. Cymrodorian Day.....	180,746	October 24. Mary Washington Day.....	243,178
September 9. California Day.....	231,522	October 25. Marine Transportation	
September 11. Kansas Day.....	160,128	Day.....	252,618
September 12. Maryland Day.....	167,108	October 27. Coal, Grain and Lumber	
September 13. Michigan Day.....	160,221	Dealers' Day.....	250,583
September 14. Ohio Day.....	198,770	October 28. Reunion of Cities Day.....	240,732
September 15. Vermont and Costa		October 30. Closing Day.....	210,622
Rica Day.....	157,737		

## To Detect Counterfeit Money.

The following simple rules, laid down by Bank Note Examiner George R. Baker, will be found of service in the detection of counterfeiters:

1. Examine the form and features of all human figures; if graceful and features distinct, examine the drapery. Notice whether the folds lie naturally, and observe whether the fine strands of the hair are plain and distinct.
2. Examine the lettering. In a genuine bill it is absolutely perfect. There has never been a counterfeit put out but was more or less defective in the lettering.
3. Counterfeiters rarely, if ever, get the imprint or engraver's name correct. The shading in the background of the vignette and over and around the letters forming the name of the bank, on a good bill, is even and perfect, on a counterfeit it is uneven and imperfect.
4. The die work around the figures of the denomination should be of the same character as the ornamental work surrounding it.
5. Never take a bill deficient in any of these points.

## Dates of Counterfeit Coins.

Double Eagle, \$20.—1850, '51, '80, '84.  
Eagle, \$10.—Extensively counterfeited prior to 1805; '01 '02, '10, '41, '47, '49, '52, '55, '58, '61, '71, '75, '79, '80, '81. Half-Eagle, \$5.—1800, '03, '21, '37, '38, '39, '43, '44, '45, '47, '48, '51, '53, '55, '56, '57, '58, '60, '61, '62, '69, '72, '75, '80, '81, '82, '85. Three-dollar Piece.—Extensively counterfeited. Quarter Eagle, \$2.50.—1843, '44, '45, '46, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '57, '58, '61, '62. Gold Dollar.—1851, '52, '53, '54, '56, '57, '60, '61. Standard Silver Dollar.—Various dates up to 1873 and all dates since 1878. Silver half-dollar.—All dates counterfeited. Latest issues most deceptive. Silver quarter-dollar.—All dates counterfeited.

# Public Parks in Leading Cities.

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The following table contains the latest facts for 23 cities of the United States and 13 European cities, upon the relation of public parks to population, city area and death rates. The figures are official, and were furnished by the city officials.

CITIES.	Estimated Population, 1894.	Area of City, Miles.	Number of Parks.	Total Area Parks, Acres.	Aver. Area of Parks, Acres.	Per cent. City Area in Parks.	Population to One Acre of Park.	DEATH RATE per 1,000, 1893.	
								All Ages	Children Under Five.
Lehigh, Pa. ....	110,000	8.00	2	300.00	150.00	5.8	367	19.03	8.28
Baltimore, Md. ....	503,000	31.54	a 26	911.25	35.05	4.5	552	20.99	7.92
Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	1,003,781	26.46	b 16	631.00	45.69	3.7	1,591	21.20	8.80
Chicago, N. Y. ....	300,000	39.04	c 5	d 900.00	180.00	3.6	333	19.03	8.54
Chicago, Ill. ....	1,600,000	186.50	25	2,148.19	85.92	1.8	745	16.93	7.72
Cincinnati, Ohio ...	325,000	24.25	6	390.25	65.04	2.5	833	18.74	6.60
Cleveland, Ohio ....	330,000	e 27.27	9	213.13	23.68	1.2	1,549	18.15	7.85
Denver, Colo. ....	150,000	43.60	8	510.00	63.75	1.8	294	13.87	.....
Detroit, Mich. ....	265,000	29.00	19	884.38	46.55	4.8	300	18.92	4.85
Indianapolis, Ind. ...	120,000	15.00	f 5	116.00	23.20	1.2	1,034	16.56	5.06
Louisville, Ky. ....	200,000	14.30	9	1,079.18	119.91	11.8	185	16.33	4.96
Milwaukee, Wis. ...	265,000	21.04	7	402.00	57.43	3.0	659	17.15	8.87
Minneapolis, Minn. ...	200,000	55.67	g 47	1,552.00	33.02	4.3	129	9.93	3.66
Newark, N. J. ....	200,000	17.77	h 14	80.00	5.71	0.8	2,500	24.53	10.32
New York, N. Y. ...	1,890,000	38.90	i 49	312.02	63.67	12.5	606	23.52	4.63
Norfolk, Neb. ....	160,000	24.75	7	540.00	77.14	3.4	296	8.60	3.60
Philadelphia, Pa. ...	1,170,000	129.39	40	3,175.00	79.38	3.9	306	21.20	7.79
Pittsburg, Pa. ....	260,000	38.20	2	800.00	400.00	3.3	325	22.35	9.65
Providence, R. I. ...	153,000	16.25	j 19	484.19	30.26	4.6	316	20.92	6.92
Rochester, N. Y. ....	150,000	18.36	9	475.00	52.78	4.0	316	16.22	4.63
San Francisco, Cal. ...	335,000	42.20	24	1,190.00	49.58	4.4	281	18.36	4.78
St. Louis, Mo. ....	500,000	61.37	21	2,180.00	103.81	5.5	229	20.80	6.82
Washington, D. C. ...	230,000	9.55	k 331	413.52	1.25	6.8	556	22.64	8.28
Athens, Greece ....	150,000	l 3.54	2	108.72	54.36	4.8	1,380	16.21	7.01
Berlin, Germany ...	1,698,321	24.86	83	1,263.10	15.22	7.9	1,345	21.56	.....
Birmingham, Eng. ...	487,897	19.85	n 13	264.00	20.31	2.1	1,840	21.50	m
Brussels, Belgium. ...	486,664	34.51	11	395.36	35.94	1.8	1,231	20.50	7.50
Copenhagen, Den. ...	341,000	8.69	4	82.37	20.50	1.5	4,140	20.01	.....
Dublin, Ireland ....	349,594	39.00	o 2	1,900.00	950.00	7.6	184	26.90	q
Edinburgh, Scot'ld. ...	270,588	9.63	r 15	1,280.00	85.33	20.8	211	19.70	.....
Glasgow, Scotland ...	677,883	18.53	t 30	612.00	20.40	4.1	1,308	22.90	s
Hamburg, Germany ...	595,000	23.39	u 11	249.57	22.69	1.7	1,983	20.00	.....
Liverpool, England ...	517,891	8.14	v 20	743.00	37.15	14.3	697	27.30	11.83
London, England ...	4,349,166	108.71	150	5,000.00	33.33	7.2	860	21.00	7.87
Moscow, Russia. ....	w 941,800	x 27.87	y 18	301.56	16.75	1.7	3,123	25.50	10.35
Stockholm, Sweden ...	252,937	12.04	33	468.67	14.20	6.1	540	20.37	z

a. Includes 6 parks of 857¼ acres, and 20 squares of 60 acres. b. This does not include the Coney Island Concourse, 70 acres, and the Parade Ground, 40 acres, recently bought within the city limits; nor the Ocean Parkway, 5½ miles long, and the Eastern Parkway, 2½ miles long, each road being 210 feet wide. The area of the city given is the old area before the annexation. c. "Besides a number of places." d. "Including park approaches." e. "Cleveland has recently purchased six parcels of land for parks, aggregating about 700 acres." f. The street-car company has a park of 166 acres near the city. Armstrong Park, 156 acres, lies near the city. g. "Several of these are very small. About 18 fair-sized parks." h. "Mostly very small." i. Pelham Park (1,700 acres) and one-half of Bronx Park (653 acres) lie outside the city limits. Total area of parks belonging to the city, 5,174 acres. j. "Thirteen small, three large" k. "Besides these there are the Rock Creek Park, 1,500 acres, and the Zoological Park, containing 16 acres. Of the 413 52 acres in the city, 341 83 are improved." l. "Besides the two parks there are several squares." m. Death-rate per 1,000 children under five, 77. n. "The corporation also possesses two hills, containing 82 acres, ten miles without the city." o. "and several small open spaces." p. "Death-rate per 1,000 children under five, 76.5." q. "Includes Queens Park and Arboreum, under Government control, containing about 614 and 58 acres respectively." r. "Death rate per 1,000 children under five, 64." s. "Includes botanic gardens, 21¼ acres, and adjoining highlands of 9½ acres, also 7 disused graveyards open to the public, with an area of 12 acres, and 11 minor open spaces, with an area of 11 acres." t. "The area of the lakes within the parks not included in the total." u. "Several are very small; largest public park, 382 acres." v. "916,500 in the city; rest in suburbs." w. "Of which 1,147.26 acres contain houses, and 1,258 11 acres water." x. "The two great parks, of 272 and 54 acres, outside area of buildings, include the six largest contain, respectively, 29, 25, 22, 9½, 6½ and 5¼ acres." y. "Death rate per 1,000 children under one year, 170 16; from one to five, 37.93.—The Voice.



## Manufacturing in the United States..

(Compiled from Extra Bulletin 67, Census of 1890.)

Average number of employes in all the manufacturing industries, except mining and quarrying, in the year 1890, total wages paid, average per hand, number men and boys above 16 employed, number of women and girls, percentage of women and girls, and average yearly wages. The last five columns are confined to "operatives skilled and unskilled."

STATE.	Average No. Employes.	Total Wages Paid.	Average per Hand.	Above or Below \$484.	No. Men and Boys Above 16.	No. women and Girls Above 15.	Per cent. of Women and Girls.	Men and Boys Above 16.	Women and Girls Above 15.
Alabama.....	38,821	\$12,676,029	\$374	\$110	25,816	1,649	6	\$362	\$233
Alaska.....	86	22,173	258	78	78	0	0	.....	.....
Arizona.....	528	358,127	678	194	436	9	2	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	15,972	5,749,880	360	124	12,725	382	3	341	230
California.....	83,642	51,538,780	616	132	50,569	6,968	12	951	306
Colorado.....	17,067	12,285,734	720	236	12,899	1,114	8½	685	422
Connecticut.....	149,939	75,990,606	506	22	83,895	23,095	21½	543	292
Delaware.....	21,906	9,892,387	451	33	14,586	2,009	12	485	195
Distriet of Columbia.....	23,404	14,622,264	624	140	15,860	2,599	14	.....	.....
Florida.....	13,927	6,513,068	467	17	8,512	715	7¾	419	304
Georgia.....	56,383	17,312,196	307	177	40,903	4,831	10	302	221
Idaho.....	774	324,202	418	66	614	21	3	401	182
Illinois.....	32,298	171,523,579	549	65	213,795	23,689	10	542	292
Indiana.....	124,349	51,749,976	416	68	82,650	6,847	7	412	209
Indian Territory.....	175	79,830	456	28	146	3	2	.....	.....
Iowa.....	59,174	25,878,997	437	47	41,418	3,396	7	433	216
Kansas.....	32,843	16,328,485	497	13	23,022	1,543	6	511	210
Kentucky.....	65,579	27,761,746	423	61	39,082	5,385	10	414	229
Louisiana.....	31,901	13,159,564	412	72	15,998	2,836	15	433	213
Maine.....	75,780	26,526,217	350	134	40,714	11,923	22½	380	265
Maryland.....	107,054	41,526,832	387	77	52,404	14,564	21¾	449	221
Massachusetts.....	485,182	239,670,509	494	10	250,871	88,382	26	542	299
Michigan.....	163,941	66,344,798	405	79	118,303	8,369	6½	393	215
Minnesota.....	79,629	38,199,239	480	4	59,610	4,176	6½	445	284
Mississippi.....	15,817	4,913,863	310	174	11,679	829	6½	317	221
Missouri.....	142,924	76,327,907	534	50	90,786	11,697	11	531	266
Montana.....	2,696	1,948,213	722	233	2,105	62	3	689	564
Nebraska.....	23,876	12,984,571	545	61	17,434	1,230	6½	540	270
Nevada.....	620	445,503	718	234	411	14	3	800	202
New Hampshire.....	63,361	24,248,074	383	101	32,762	16,326	33	416	292
New Jersey.....	186,901	96,509,703	506	22	106,282	23,022	18	554	274
New Mexico.....	944	532,727	564	80	793	9	1	.....	.....
New York.....	850,084	466,846,642	549	65	453,532	107,857	19	582	301
North Carolina.....	36,214	7,830,536	216	208	21,252	5,174	19½	230	144
North Dakota.....	1,847	1,002,881	543	59	1,331	83	6	517	266
Ohio.....	331,548	158,768,883	479	5	209,451	24,943	7	488	230
Oklahoma.....	195	71,918	370	114	132	3	2	.....	.....
Oregon.....	18,798	11,535,229	613	129	14,694	649	4	603	362
Pennsylvania.....	620, 84	305,566,229	492	8	403,607	53,778	12	511	273
Rhode Island.....	85, 9	37,927,921	441	43	46,655	20,940	31	498	286
South Carolina.....	24,662	6,590,983	267	217	15,901	3,476	18	271	192
South Dakota.....	2,422	1,098,418	453	31	1,769	123	6½	429	255
Tennessee.....	42,759	16,899,351	395	89	30,549	2,631	8	387	205
Texas.....	39,475	18,586,338	471	13	29,978	1,592	5	457	272
Utah.....	4,980	2,715,805	545	61	3,363	417	11	.....	.....
Vermont.....	24,894	10,096,549	405	79	17,795	2,145	11	401	292
Virginia.....	59,59	19,644,850	329	155	34,983	5,947	14	348	145
Washington.....	20,366	12,658,614	621	137	17,181	455	2½	599	388
West Virginia.....	21,969	8,330,997	379	165	14,963	912	5	375	184
Wisconsin.....	132,031	51,843,708	392	92	93,224	6,670	6	377	217
Wyoming.....	1,144	878,646	768	284	901	57	6	806	285

**SUMMARY.**—Number of establishments reporting, 353,401; capital, \$6,524,475,305; miscellaneous expenses, \$630,944,058; average number employes (aggregate) 4,711,832; total wages, \$2,282,823,265; cost of materials used, \$5,158,868,353; value of products, \$9,370,107,624.

The average number of men and boys above sixteen employed in all manufacturing industries in 1890 was 2,881,439; the total amount paid in wages was \$1,436,317,558, and the average per hand was \$498. The average number of women and girls above fifteen was 505,546; the total wages amounted to \$139,283,393, and the average per hand was \$275.



## Comparison of Thermometric Scales.

	Reau- mur.	Centi- grade.	Fahr- enheit.		Reau- mur.	Centi- grade.	Fahr- enheit.
Freezing point.....	0	0	32	Blood Heat.....	29.3	36.7	98
Vine Cultivation...	8	10	50	Hatching Eggs.....	32	40	104
Cotton Cultivation.	16	20	68	Water Boils.....	80	100	212

Ice melts at 32°; temperature of globe, 50°; alcohol boils, 174°; water boils, 212°; lead melts, 594°; brass melts, 2,233°; iron melts, 3,479°.

To convert degrees of Fahrenheit into those of Centigrade, deduct 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9.

To convert degrees of Fahrenheit into those of Reaumur, deduct 32, divide by 9 and multiply by 4.

To convert degrees of Reaumur into those of Centigrade, multiply by 5 and divide by 4.

## Freezing, Fusing and Boiling Points (Fahr.)

**FREEZING.**—Bromine freezes at -4°; Anise and Olive Oils, 50°; Rose Oil, 60°; Quicksilver, -39°; Water, 32°.

**FUSING.**—Bismuth metal fuses at 507°; Cadmium, 592°; Copper, 2,000°; Gold, 2,200°; Iodine, 239°; Iron, 2,800°; Lead, 617°; Potassium, 136°; Phosphorus, 111°; Silver, 1,870°; Sodium, 194°; Steel, 3,300°; Sulphur, 194°; Tin, 446°; Zinc, 770°.

**BOILING.**—Alcohol boils at 174°; Bromine, 145°; Ether, 95°; Nitrous Ether, 57°; Iodine, 347°; Olive Oil, 600°; Quicksilver, 662°; Water, 212°.

## Facts About Various Articles of Food.

The relative value of food (beef 100) is: Oysters, 22; milk, 24; lobsters, 50; cream, 56; codfish, 68; eggs, 72; mutton, 87; venison, 89; veal, 92; fowl, 94; herring, 100; beef, 100; duck, 104; salmon, 108; pork, 116; butter, 124; cheese, 155.

The percentage of starch in common grains, according to Prof. Yeomans is: Rice flour, 84 to 85; Indian meal, 77 to 80; oatmeal, 70 to 80; wheat flour, 39 to 77; rye flour, 50 to 61; buckwheat, 52; peas and beans, 42 to 43; potatoes, 13 to 15.

The percentage of carbon in food is: Cabbage, 3; beer, 4; earrots, 5; milk, 7; parsnips, 8; fish, 9; potatoes, 12; eggs, 16; beef, 27; bread, 27; cheese, 36; peas, 36; rice, 38; corn, 38; oatmeal, 42; sugar, 42; flour, 46; bacon, 54; cocoa, 69; butter, 79.

One hundred pounds of raw beef make 67 pounds of roast or 74 boiled; mutton, 75 roast; fowl, 80 roast, 87 boiled; fish, 94 boiled.

Easy to digest: Arrowroot, asparagus, cauliflower, baked apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries, peaches.

Moderately digestible: Apples, raspberries, bread, puddings, rhubarb, chocolate.

Hard to digest: Nuts, pears, plums, cherries, cucumbers, onions, carrots, parsnips.

The percentage of nutrition in food is: Raw cucumbers, 2; raw melons, 3; boiled turnips, 4½; milk, 7; cabbage, 7½; currants, 10; beets, 14; apples, 16; peaches, 20; boiled codfish, 21; roast pork, 24; roast poultry, 26; raw beef, 26; raw grapes, 27; raw plums, 29; broiled mutton, 30; oatmeal porridge, 75; rye bread, 79; boiled beans, 87; boiled rice, 88; barley bread, 88; wheat bread, 90; corn bread, 91; boiled barley, 92; butter, 93; boiled peas, 93; raw oils, 94.

Hours time required for digestion: Sweet apples, 1½; sour apples, 2; boiled beans, 2½; rare roast beef, 3; boiled beets, 3¼; fresh wheat bread, 3½; corn bread, 3¾; melted butter, 3½; raw cabbage, 2; boiled cabbage, 4½; old cheese, 3½; codfish, 2; baked custard, 2¾; domestic duck, roasted, 4; wild duck, 4½; eggs, hard boiled, 3½, soft, 3, fried, 3½; roast goose, 2; boiled lamb, 2½; milk, boiled, 2, raw, 2½; mutton, roast, 3¼, broiled or boiled, 3; oysters, raw, 3, roast, 3¼, stewed, 3½; pork, roast, 5¼, boiled, 3¼, raw, 3; potatoes, boiled, 3½, baked, 2½; boiled rice, 1; boiled sago, 1¼; soup, vegetable, 4, chicken, 3, oyster, 3½; tapioca, 2; boiled soured tripe, 1; trout, 1½; roast turkey, 2; boiled turnips, 3½; veal, broiled, 4, fried, 4½.

## FAT, WATER AND MUSCLE PROPERTIES OF FOOD.

100 PARTS.	Water.	Muscle.	Fat.	100 PARTS.	Water.	Muscle.	Fat.
Cucumbers.....	97.0	1.5	1.0	Mutton.....	44.0	12.5	40.0
Turnips.....	94.4	1.1	4.0	Pork.....	38.5	10.0	50.0
Cabbage.....	90.0	4.0	5.0	Beans.....	14.8	24.0	57.7
Cow's Milk.....	86.0	5.0	8.0	Buckwheat.....	14.2	8.6	75.4
Apples.....	84.0	5.0	10.0	Barley.....	14.0	15.0	63.8
Eggs, Yolks of....	79.0	15.0	27.0	Corn.....	14.0	12.0	73.0
Potatoes.....	75.2	1.4	22.5	Peas.....	14.0	23.4	60.0
Veal.....	68.5	10.1	1.65	Wheat.....	14.0	14.6	63.4
Eggs, White of....	53.0	17.0	.0	Oats.....	13.6	17.0	68.4
Lamb.....	50.5	11.0	35.0	Rice.....	13.5	6.5	79.5
Beef.....	50.0	15.0	30.0	Cheese.....	10.0	65.0	19.0
Chicken.....	46.0	18.0	32.0	Butter.....			100.

	Daily.	Tri-Weekly.	Semi-Weekly.	Weekly.	Bi-Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	Monthly.	Bi-Monthly.	Quarterly.	Total.
Alabama.....	19		1	166	1	4	16			207
Alaska.....				3			1		1	5
Arizona.....	9		1	29						39
Arkansas.....	16			194		4	17			231
California.....	93		6	448		4	86			637
Colorado.....	31		3	230		2	22		1	289
Connecticut.....	44		1	112	3	3	35		6	206
Delaware.....	6			27		1	5	1		40
District of Columbia.....	4			33		2	20	2	4	65
Florida.....	15	1	2	103	1	1	8			131
Georgia.....	22			238		4	38		1	303
Idaho.....	3		2	47						52
Illinois.....	134	1	19	1,070	6	31	235	5	19	1,520
Indian Territory.....	2			34				2		38
Indiana.....	119	1	5	546	2	7	79		3	753
Iowa.....	60	2	14	814	3	10	70	1	4	978
Kansas.....	38			635	1	3	50	2	3	732
Kentucky.....	24	1	6	226	2	5	25			289
Louisiana.....	15		1	141		3	12			172
Maine.....	16		2	106	1	5	57		5	192
Maryland.....	13			135	2	4	37	1	5	197
Massachusetts.....	80		2	358	8	11	171	4	30	664
Michigan.....	53		11	565	3	15	76	3	1	727
Minnesota.....	37		3	438	3	11	54	2	1	549
Mississippi.....	9	2		150		2	7			170
Missouri.....	85	2	8	675	1	17	107	2	10	907
Montana.....	11	1	1	63		2	6			84
Nebraska.....	33	1	8	559		4	34			639
Nevada.....	9		1	17		1				28
New Hampshire.....	14			82	1		19		1	117
New Jersey.....	48	2	2	255	2	7	44	4	3	367
New Mexico.....	7			48		1	1			57
New York.....	177	2	36	1,114	2	43	554	23	50	2,001
North Carolina.....	18			163	1	5	20		1	208
North Dakota.....	9			118	1	1	6			135
Ohio.....	140	4	24	775	3	19	125	2	16	1,108
Oklahoma.....	10		1	73		1	5			90
Oregon.....	18		4	141		1	21			185
Pennsylvania.....	183	3	21	945	8	23	216	8	21	1,408
Rhode Island.....	16		1	37	2		13		1	70
South Carolina.....	8	1	6	97		4	8	1		125
South Dakota.....	16		1	224		1	18	1		261
Tennessee.....	17		4	222		4	26		2	275
Texas.....	54	1	8	551		4	36	1	1	656
Utah.....	10		7	34		5	8			64
Vermont.....	3			63		3	11			80
Virginia.....	30	2	6	184		1	40	3	4	270
Washington.....	18		2	183		2	21		1	227
West Virginia.....	12			144	1	1	8			166
Wisconsin.....	49		5	450	4	8	33		2	551
Wyoming.....	5			32						37
Total United States.....	1,853	29	223	14,077	62	290	2,501	70	197	19,302
British Columbia.....	7		1	15		1	1			25
Manitoba.....	2		3	36		1	11			53
New Brunswick.....	8		2	27	1		10			48
N. W. Territories.....	1		2	12						15
Nova Scotia.....	7	2	3	45	1	1	7			66
Ontario.....	43		6	362	2	13	80		1	507
Prince Edward Island.....	3		1	11			1			16
Quebec.....	16	1	4	75	2	5	28		1	132
Total Canada.....	87	3	22	583	6	21	138		2	862
Newfoundland.....	2		1	2						5
Grand Total.....	1,942	32	246	14,662	68	311	2,639	70	199	20,169

The above table is from American Newspaper Directory for 1894.

**NEWSPAPER MEASURE.**—The standard newspaper measure, as now in general use, is 13 ems pica. The unit of measurement of all sizes of types is the em quad.

**LEADS.**—Leads are designated as “— to pica”; a 6-to-pica lead is one-sixth of a pica in thickness. Leads of nonpareil thickness or greater are called slugs.

**WEIGHT OF MATTER.**—A quantity of solid matter 13 ems pica wide and 6 inches long will weigh about  $3\frac{3}{8}$  pounds; allowing for the sorts usually remaining in case about  $4\frac{3}{8}$  pounds of type would be required to set that amount of ordinary solid matter. For leaded matter the weight of type may be reduced about one-quarter.

**HOW TO ESTIMATE FOR BODY TYPE.**—To estimate quantity of type (solid) required to fill a given space, multiply the number of square inches by  $5\frac{3}{8}$  (estimated weight, in ounces, of one square inch of matter, including sorts in case), divide the product by 16, and the result will be the weight of type required.

The following table gives number of ems in a space 6 by 13 ems pica, also the average number of ems in 4 ounces of type.

Number of ems in	Pearl.	Agate.	Nonp.	Minion	Brev.	Bourg.	Lg. Pr.	Sm. Pi.	Pica.
6 x 13 ems Pica....	449 $\frac{1}{2}$	368 $\frac{1}{2}$	312	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	177	138 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	78
4 ounces.....	196	165	132	100	88	61	51	43	35

## NEWSPAPER MEASUREMENT.

The following table shows number ems in a line, number lines necessary to make 1,000 ems, length in inches, and number ems in regular lengths of columns.

13 ems Pica, width of Standard Column.	No. Em in Line.	No. Lines in 1,000 Em.	No. Inches in 1,000 Em.	4 Col. Folio or Quarto. No. Em in Column.	5 Col. Folio or Quarto. No. Em in Column.	6 Col. Folio or Quarto. No. Em in Column.	7 Col. Folio or Quarto. No. Em in Column.	8 Col. Folio. Em in Col.	9 Col. Folio. Em in Col.
Agate.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,040	6,505	7,180	7,900	8,630	9,310
Nonpareil.....	26	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,325	5,615	6,160	6,785	7,410	8,020
Minion.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,175	4,115	4,515	4,970	5,440	5,885
Brevier.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,465	3,200	3,510	3,865	4,220	4,575
Bourgeois.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,950	2,525	2,770	3,050	3,330	3,615
Long Primer.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,610	2,085	2,290	2,520	2,755	2,970

## LEADS FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Table showing number of leads 13 ems pica long, in one pound, number required to lead 1,000 ems of matter, and number of leads in a single column of matter.

Size of Body Type to be leaded with 6-to-pica leads.	No. Leads to Pound.	No. Leads 1,000 Em.	4 Col. Fol. or Quarto. Leads in Column.	5 Col. Fol. or Quarto. Leads in Column.	6 Col. Fol. or Quarto. Leads in Column.	7 Col. Fol. or Quarto. Leads in Column.	8 Col. Fol. Leads in Column.	9 Col. Fol. Leads in Column.
Agate.....	60	26	132	170	185	206	224	241
Nonpareil.....	60	29	125	162	179	197	215	233
Minion.....	60	34	108	140	154	169	185	201
Brevier.....	60	40	99	128	141	155	169	183
Bourgeois.....	60	45	88	114	125	138	150	163
Long Primer.....	60	52	84	108	119	131	143	154

## BOOK WORK MEASUREMENT.

Table showing number of ems to line, number of lines in 1,000 ems of matter, and space in inches filled by 1,000 ems of matter.

Size of Type.	21 Em Pica.			23 Em Pica.			25 Em Pica.		
	No. Em in Line.	No. Lines 1,000 ems.	No. Inches 1,000 Em.	No. Em in Line.	No. Lines 1,000 Em.	No. Inches 1,000 Em.	No. Em in Line.	No. Lines 1,000 Em.	No. Inches 1,000 Em.
Nonpareil.....	42	24	2	46	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brevier.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Long Primer.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	5	30	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Small Pica.....	23	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	40	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pica.....	21	48	8	23	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	40	6 $\frac{1}{2}$



## Copyright Law.

DIRECTIONS FOR SECURING COPYRIGHTS UNDER THE REVISED ACTS OF CONGRESS, INCLUDING THE PROVISIONS FOR FOREIGN COPYRIGHT, BY ACT OF MARCH 3, 1891.

A printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph or chromo, or a description of the painting, drawing, statue, statuary or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which copyright is desired, must be delivered to the Librarian of Congress or deposited in the mail, within the United States, prepaid, addressed Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. This must be done on or before day of publication in this or any foreign country.

The printed title required may be a copy of the title page of such publications as have title pages. In other cases the title must be printed expressly for copyright entry, with name of claimant of copyright. The style of type is immaterial, and the print of a typewriter will be accepted. But a separate title is required for each entry, and each title must be printed on paper as large as commercial note. The title of a periodical must include the date and number; and each number of the periodical requires a separate entry or copyright.

**COPYRIGHT FEES.**—The legal fee for recording each copyright claim is 50 cents, and for a copy of this record (or certificate of copyright under seal of the office) an additional fee of 50 cents is required, making \$1, if certificate is wanted, which will be mailed as soon as reached in the records. In the case of publications which are the production of persons not citizens or residents of the United States, the fee for recording title is \$1, and 50 cents additional for a copy of the record. Certificates covering more than one entry in one certificate are not issued. Not later than the day of publication in this country or abroad, two complete copies of the best edition of each book or other article must be delivered, or deposited in the mail within the United States, addressed Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C., to perfect the copyright. The freight or postage must be prepaid, or the publication inclosed in parcels covered by printed Penalty Labels, furnished by the Librarian, in which case they will come FREE by mail (*not express*), without limit of weight, according to rulings of the Post Office Department. Books must be printed from type set or plates made in the United States; photographs from negatives made in the United States; chromos and lithographs from drawings on stone or transfers therefrom made in the United States. Without the deposit of copies above required the copyright is void, and a penalty of \$25 is incurred. No copy is required to be deposited elsewhere. The law requires one copy of each new edition, wherein any substantial changes are made, to be deposited with the Librarian of Congress.

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**DURATION OF COPYRIGHT AND RENEWALS.**—The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. *Within six months before* the end of that time, the author or designer, or his widow or children, may secure a renewal for the further term of fourteen years, making forty-two years in all. Applications for renewal must be accompanied by a printed title and fee; and by explicit statement of ownership, in the case of the author, or of relationship, in the case of his heirs, and must state definitely the date and place of entry of the original copyright. Within two months from date of renewal the record thereof must be advertised in an American newspaper for four weeks.

**TIME OF PUBLICATION.**—The time of publication is not limited by any law or regulation, but the courts have held that it should take place within a reasonable time. A copyright may be secured for a projected as well as for a completed work. But the law provides for no caveat, or notice of interference—only for actual entry of title.

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**SERIALS OR SEPARATE PUBLICATIONS.**—In the case of books published in more than one volume, or of periodicals published in numbers, or of engravings, photographs or other articles published with variations, a copyright must be entered for each volume

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**FOREIGN OR INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.**—The provisions as to copyright entry in the United States by foreign authors, etc., by act of Congress approved March 3, 1891. (which took effect July 1, 1891), are the same as the foregoing, except as to productions of persons not citizens or residents, which must cover return postages, and are \$1 for entry, or \$1.50 for entry and certificate of entry (equivalent to 4s. 5d. or 6s. 7d.) All publications must be delivered to the Librarian at Washington free of charge. The free penalty labels cannot be used outside of the United States. The right of citizens or subjects of a foreign nation to copyright in the United States extends by Presidential proclamations to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Portugal, Denmark, and Italy. Every applicant for a copyright should state distinctly the full name and residence of the claimant, and whether the right is claimed as author, designer or proprietor. No affidavit or witness to the application is required.

### CONDITIONS AS TO COPYRIGHT FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International copyright arrangements between the United States and foreign countries now include Great Britain and her possessions, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Portugal and Switzerland.

For an American citizen to secure copyright in Great Britain three conditions are necessary:

1st. The title should be entered at Stationers' Hall, London, the fee for which is 5 shillings sterling, and 5 shillings additional if a certified copy of entry is required.

2d. The work must be published in Great Britain or in her dominions simultaneously with its publication in the United States.

3d. Five copies of the publication are required—one for the British Museum and four on demand of the Company of Stationers for four other libraries.

Copyright may be secured in France by a foreigner by depositing two copies of the publication at the Ministry of the Interior at Paris. No fee nor entry of title required.

To secure copyright in Belgium a foreigner may register his work at the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works, at Brussels.

In Switzerland, register of title at the Department of Commerce and Industry at Berne is optional, not obligatory, fee two francs. If registered, deposit of one copy is required.

The Librarian of Congress cannot take charge of any copyright entries or arrangements with other countries.

### INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

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As no claim to exclusive property in the contents of a printed book or other article can be enforced under the common law. Congress has very properly provided the guarantees of such property which are embodied in the "Act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights," approved July 8, 1870. If you obtain a copyright under the provisions of this act, you can claim damages from any person infringing your rights by printing or selling the same article; but upon all questions as to what constitutes an infringement, or what measure of damages can be recovered, all parties are left to their proper remedy in the courts of the United States.

# Total Expenditures of the United States from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1894.

YEAR.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.
1789-'91	\$632,804.03	.....	\$27,000.00	\$175,813.88
1792	1,100,702.09	.....	13,648.85	109,243.15
1793	1,130,249.08	.....	27,282.83	80,087.81
1794	2,639,097.59	61,408.97	13,042.46	81,399.24
1795	2,480,910.13	410,562.03	23,475.68	68,673.22
1796	1,260,263.84	274,784.04	113,563.98	100,843.71
1797	1,039,402.46	382,631.89	62,396.58	92,256.97
1798	2,009,522.30	1,331,347.76	16,470.09	104,845.33
1799	2,466,946.98	2,858,081.84	20,302.19	95,444.03
1800	2,560,878.77	3,448,716.03	31.22	64,130.73
1801	1,672,944.08	2,111,424.00	9,000.00	73,533.37
1802	1,179,148.25	915,561.87	94,000.00	85,440.39
1803	822,055.85	1,215,230.53	60,000.00	62,902.10
1804	875,423.93	1,189,832.75	116,500.00	80,042.80
1805	712,781.28	1,597,500.00	196,500.00	81,854.59
1806	1,224,355.38	1,649,641.44	234,200.00	81,875.53
1807	1,288,685.91	1,722,064.47	205,425.00	70,500.00
1808	2,900,834.40	1,884,067.80	213,575.00	82,576.04
1809	3,345,772.17	2,427,758.80	337,503.84	87,833.54
1810	2,294,323.94	1,654,244.20	177,625.00	83,744.16
1811	2,032,828.19	1,965,566.39	151,875.00	75,043.88
1812	11,817,798.24	3,959,365.15	277,845.00	91,402.10
1813	19,652,013.02	6,446,600.10	167,358.28	86,989.91
1814	20,350,806.86	7,311,290.60	167,394.86	90,164.36
1815	14,794,294.22	8,660,000.25	530,750.00	69,656.06
1816	16,012,096.80	3,908,278.30	274,512.16	188,804.15
1817	8,004,236.53	3,314,598.49	319,463.71	297,374.43
1818	5,622,715.10	2,953,695.00	505,704.27	890,719.90
1819	6,506,300.37	3,847,640.42	463,181.39	2,415,939.85
1820	2,640,392.31	4,387,990.00	315,750.01	3,208,376.31
1821	4,461,291.78	3,319,243.06	477,005.44	242,817.25
1822	3,111,981.48	2,224,458.98	575,007.41	1,948,199.40
1823	3,096,924.43	2,503,765.83	380,781.82	1,780,588.52
1824	3,340,939.85	2,904,581.56	429,987.90	1,499,326.59
1825	3,659,914.18	3,049,083.86	724,106.44	1,308,810.57
1826	3,943,194.37	4,218,902.45	743,447.83	1,556,593.83
1827	3,948,977.88	4,263,877.45	750,624.88	976,138.86
1828	4,145,544.56	3,918,786.44	705,084.24	850,573.57
1829	4,724,291.07	3,308,745.47	576,344.74	949,594.47
1830	4,767,128.88	3,239,428.63	622,262.47	1,363,297.31
1831	4,841,835.55	3,856,183.07	930,738.04	1,170,665.14
1832	5,446,034.88	3,956,370.29	1,352,419.75	1,184,422.40
1833	6,704,019.10	3,901,356.75	1,802,980.93	4,589,152.40
1834	5,696,189.38	3,956,260.42	1,003,953.20	3,364,285.30
1835	5,759,156.89	3,864,939.06	1,706,444.48	1,954,711.32
1836	11,747,345.25	5,807,718.23	5,037,022.88	2,882,797.96
1837	13,682,730.80	6,646,914.53	4,348,036.19	2,672,162.45
1838	12,897,224.16	6,131,580.53	5,504,191.34	2,156,057.29
1839	8,916,995.80	6,182,294.25	2,528,917.28	3,142,750.51
1840	7,095,267.23	6,113,896.89	2,331,794.86	2,603,562.17
1841	8,801,610.24	6,001,076.97	2,514,837.12	2,388,434.51
1842	6,610,438.02	8,397,242.95	1,199,099.68	1,378,931.33
1843	2,908,671.95	3,727,711.53	578,371.00	839,041.12
1844	5,218,183.66	6,498,199.11	1,256,532.39	2,032,008.99
1845	5,746,291.28	6,297,177.89	1,539,351.35	2,400,788.11
1846	10,413,370.58	6,455,013.92	1,027,693.64	1,811,097.56
1847	35,840,030.33	7,900,635.76	1,430,411.30	1,744,883.63
1848	27,688,334.21	9,408,476.02	1,252,296.81	1,227,496.48
1849	14,558,473.26	9,786,705.92	1,374,161.55	1,328,867.64
1850	9,687,024.58	7,904,724.66	1,663,591.47	1,866,886.02
1851	12,161,965.11	8,880,581.38	2,829,801.77	2,293,377.22
1852	8,521,506.19	8,918,842.10	3,043,576.04	2,401,858.78
1853	9,910,498.49	11,067,789.53	3,880,494.12	1,756,306.20
1854	11,722,282.87	10,790,096.32	1,550,339.55	1,232,665.00



# Total Expenditures of the United States from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1894.

Miscellaneous.	Net ordinary expenditures.	Premium.	Interest.	Total expenditures, including premium.	Year.
\$1,083,971.61	\$1,919,589.52	.....	\$1,177,863.03	\$3,097,451.55	1789-'91
4,672,664.38	5,896,258.47	.....	2,373,611.28	8,269,869.75	1792
511,451.01	1,749,070.73	.....	2,097,859.17	3,846,929.90	1793
750,350.74	3,545,299.00	.....	2,752,523.04	6,297,822.04	1794
1,378,920.66	4,362,541.72	.....	2,947,059.06	7,309,600.78	1795
801,847.58	2,551,303.15	.....	3,239,347.68	5,790,650.83	1796
1,259,422.62	2,836,110.52	.....	3,172,516.73	6,008,627.25	1797
1,139,524.94	4,651,710.42	.....	2,955,875.90	7,607,586.31	1798
1,039,391.68	6,480,166.72	.....	2,815,651.41	9,295,818.13	1799
1,337,613.22	7,411,369.97	.....	3,402,601.04	10,813,971.02	1800
1,114,768.45	4,981,669.90	.....	4,411,830.06	9,393,499.96	1801
1,462,929.40	3,737,079.91	.....	4,239,72.16	7,976,252.07	1802
1,842,635.76	4,002,824.24	.....	3,949,462.36	7,952,286.60	1803
2,191,009.43	4,452,858.91	.....	4,185,048.74	8,638,907.65	1804
3,768,598.75	6,357,234.02	.....	2,657,114.22	9,014,348.84	1805
2,890,137.01	6,080,209.36	.....	3,368,968.26	9,449,177.62	1806
1,697,897.51	4,984,572.89	.....	3,369,578.48	8,354,151.37	1807
1,423,285.61	6,504,338.85	.....	2,557,074.23	9,061,413.08	1808
1,215,803.79	7,414,672.14	.....	2,866,074.90	10,280,747.04	1809
1,101,144.98	5,311,082.28	.....	3,163,671.09	8,474,753.37	1810
1,367,291.40	5,592,604.86	.....	2,585,435.57	8,178,040.43	1811
1,643,088.21	17,829,498.70	.....	2,451,272.57	20,280,771.27	1812
1,729,435.61	28,082,396.92	.....	3,599,455.22	31,681,852.14	1813
2,208,029.70	30,127,686.33	.....	4,593,239.04	34,720,925.42	1814
2,898,870.47	26,953,571.00	.....	5,990,090.24	32,943,661.24	1815
2,989,741.17	23,373,432.58	.....	7,822,923.34	31,196,355.92	1816
3,518,936.76	15,454,609.92	.....	4,536,282.55	19,990,892.47	1817
3,835,839.51	13,808,673.78	.....	6,209,954.03	20,018,627.81	1818
3,067,211.41	16,300,273.44	.....	5,211,730.56	21,512,004.00	1819
2,592,021.94	13,134,530.57	.....	5,151,004.32	18,285,534.89	1820
2,223,121.54	10,723,479.07	.....	5,126,073.79	15,849,552.86	1821
1,967,996.24	9,827,643.51	.....	5,172,788.79	15,000,432.30	1822
2,022,093.99	9,784,154.59	.....	4,922,475.40	14,706,629.99	1823
7,155,308.81	15,330,144.71	.....	4,943,557.93	20,273,702.64	1824
2,748,544.89	11,490,459.94	.....	4,366,757.40	15,857,217.34	1825
2,600,177.79	13,062,316.27	.....	3,975,542.95	17,037,859.22	1826
2,713,476.58	12,653,095.65	.....	3,486,071.51	16,139,167.16	1827
3,676,052.64	13,296,041.45	.....	3,098,830.60	16,394,842.05	1828
3,082,234.65	12,641,210.40	.....	2,542,843.23	15,184,053.63	1829
3,237,416.04	13,229,533.33	.....	1,912,574.93	15,142,108.26	1830
3,064,646.10	13,864,067.90	.....	1,373,748.74	15,237,816.64	1831
4,577,141.45	16,516,388.77	.....	772,561.50	17,288,950.27	1832
5,716,245.93	22,713,755.11	.....	303,796.87	23,017,551.98	1833
4,404,728.95	18,425,417.25	.....	202,152.98	18,627,570.23	1834
4,229,698.53	17,514,950.28	.....	57,863.08	17,572,813.36	1835
5,393,279.72	30,868,164.04	.....	.....	30,868,164.04	1836
9,893,370.27	37,243,214.24	.....	.....	37,243,214.24	1837
7,160,664.76	33,849,718.08	.....	14,096.48	33,864,714.56	1838
5,725,990.89	26,496,948.73	.....	399,833.89	26,896,782.62	1839
5,995,398.96	24,139,920.11	.....	174,598.08	24,314,518.19	1840
6,490,881.45	26,196,840.29	.....	284,977.55	26,481,817.84	1841
6,775,624.61	24,361,336.59	.....	773,549.85	25,134,886.44	1842
3,202,713.00	11,256,508.60	.....	523,583.91	11,780,092.51	1843
5,651,183.86	20,650,108.01	.....	1,833,452.13	22,483,560.14	1844
5,911,760.98	21,895,369.61	\$18,231.43	1,040,458.18	22,954,059.22	1845
6,711,283.89	26,418,459.59	.....	842,723.27	27,261,182.86	1846
6,885,608.35	53,801,569.37	.....	1,119,214.72	54,920,784.09	1847
5,650,851.25	45,227,454.77	.....	2,340,765.88	47,618,220.65	1848
12,885,334.24	39,933,542.61	82,865.81	3,565,535.78	43,581,944.20	1849
16,043,763.30	37,165,990.19	.....	3,782,303.03	40,948,383.12	1850
17,888,982.18	44,054,717.66	69,713.19	3,696,760.75	47,821,191.60	1851
17,504,171.45	40,389,954.50	170,063.42	4,000,297.80	44,590,315.78	1852
17,663,068.01	44,078,156.35	420,498.04	3,665,832.74	48,164,487.73	1853
26,672,144.68	61,967,528.42	2,877,819.69	3,070,920.09	57,916,273.80	1854

**Total Expenditures of the United States from March 4, 1789,  
to June 30, 1894.—Continued.**

YEAR.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.
1855	\$14,648,074.07	\$13,327,095.11	\$2,772,990.78	\$1,477,612.33
1856	16,963,160.51	14,074,834.64	2,644,263.97	1,296,229.65
1857	19,190,150.87	12,651,694.61	4,354,418.87	1,310,380.58
1858	25,679,121.63	14,053,264.64	4,978,266.18	1,219,768.30
1859	23,154,720.53	14,690,927.90	3,490,534.53	1,222,222.71
1860	16,472,202.72	11,514,649.83	2,991,121.54	1,100,802.32
1861	23,001,530.67	12,387,156.52	2,865,481.17	1,034,599.73
1862	394,368,407.36	42,668,277.09	2,273,223.45	853,095.40
1863	599,298,600.83	63,221,963.64	3,154,357.11	1,078,991.59
1864	691,791,812.97	85,725,994.67	2,629,857.77	4,983,924.41
1865	1,031,323,360.79	122,612,945.29	5,116,837.08	16,338,811.13
1866	284,449,701.81	43,324,118.52	3,247,064.56	15,605,352.35
1867	95,224,415.63	31,034,011.04	4,642,531.77	20,936,551.71
1868	123,246,648.62	28,775,502.72	4,100,682.32	23,782,386.78
1869	78,501,990.61	20,000,757.97	7,042,923.06	28,476,621.78
1870	57,655,675.40	21,780,229.87	3,407,938.15	28,340,202.17
1871	35,799,991.82	19,431,027.21	7,426,997.44	34,443,894.88
1872	35,372,157.20	21,249,809.99	7,061,728.82	28,533,402.76
1873	46,323,138.31	23,526,256.79	7,951,704.88	29,359,426.86
1874	42,313,927.22	30,932,587.42	6,692,462.09	29,038,414.66
1875	41,120,645.98	21,497,626.27	8,384,656.82	29,456,216.22
1876	38,070,888.64	18,963,309.82	5,966,558.17	28,257,395.69
1877	37,082,735.90	14,959,935.36	5,277,007.22	27,963,752.27
1878	32,154,147.85	17,365,301.37	4,629,280.28	27,137,019.08
1879	40,425,660.73	15,125,126.84	5,206,109.08	35,121,482.39
1880	38,116,916.22	13,536,984.74	5,945,457.09	56,777,174.44
1881	40,466,460.55	15,686,671.66	6,514,161.09	50,059,279.62
1882	43,570,494.19	15,032,046.26	9,736,747.40	61,845,193.95
1883	48,911,382.93	15,283,437.17	7,362,590.34	66,012,573.64
1884	39,429,603.36	17,292,601.44	6,475,999.29	55,429,228.06
1885	42,670,578.47	16,021,079.67	6,552,494.63	56,102,267.49
1886	34,324,152.74	13,907,887.74	6,099,158.17	63,404,864.01
1887	38,561,025.85	15,141,126.80	6,194,522.69	75,029,101.79
1888	38,522,436.11	16,926,437.65	6,249,307.87	80,288,508.77
1889	44,435,270.85	21,378,809.31	6,892,207.78	87,624,779.11
1890	44,582,838.08	22,006,206.24	6,708,046.67	106,936,855.07
1891	48,720,065.01	26,113,896.46	8,527,469.01	124,415,951.40
1892	46,895,456.30	29,174,138.98	11,150,577.67	134,583,052.79
1893	49,641,773.47	30,136,084.43	13,345,347.27	159,357,557.87
1894	54,357,600.84	31,527,195.15	10,286,416.64	141,177,284.96

**Expenditures of the United States Government for Period  
before the War, during the War, and since the War.**

	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.
Expenditures from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1861; 72½ years .....	\$562,914,213.39	\$360,042,168.18	\$86,904,164.35	\$80,738,327.06
Expenditures from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1895; 4 years .....	2,715,782,211.95	314,229,180.69	13,174,276.41	23,254,822.53
Expenditures from June, 1865, to June, 1894, 29 years .....	1,640,947,780.69	624,130,204.87	199,078,148.27	1,704,995,792.57
Total expenditures from 1789 to 1894, 105½ years .....	\$4,919,644,206.03	\$1,298,401,553.76	\$299,150,589.13	\$1,808,988,942.16

# Total Expenditures of the United States from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1894.—Continued.

Miscellaneous.	Net ordinary expenditures.	Premium.	Interest.	Total expenditures, including premium.	YEAR.
\$24,090,425.43	\$56,316,197.72	\$872,047.39	\$2,314,464.99	\$59,502,710.10	1855
31,794,038.87	66,772,527.64	385,372.90	1,953,822.37	69,111,722.91	1856
28,565,498.77	66,041,143.70	363,572.39	1,593,265.23	68,997,981.32	1857
26,400,016.42	72,330,437.17	574,443.08	1,652,055.67	74,556,935.92	1858
23,797,544.40	66,355,950.07	.....	2,637,649.70	68,993,599.77	1859
27,977,978.30	60,056,754.71	.....	3,144,120.94	63,200,875.65	1860
23,327,287.69	62,616,055.78	.....	4,034,157.30	66,650,213.08	1861
21,408,491.16	461,671,494.46	.....	13,190,324.45	474,761,818.91	1862
23,265,965.39	690,010,878.56	.....	24,729,846.61	714,740,725.17	1863
27,505,599.46	811,637,220.28	.....	53,685,421.69	865,322,641.97	1864
43,047,658.01	1,218,439,612.30	1,717,900.11	77,397,712.00	1,297,555,224.41	1865
41,056,961.54	387,683,198.79	58,476.51	133,067,741.69	520,809,416.99	1866
51,110,223.72	202,947,733.87	10,813,349.38	143,781,591.91	357,542,675.16	1867
53,009,867.67	229,915,088.11	7,001,151.04	140,424,045.71	377,340,284.86	1868
56,474,061.53	190,493,354.95	1,674,680.05	130,694,242.80	322,865,277.80	1869
53,237,461.66	164,421,507.15	15,996,555.60	129,235,494.00	309,653,560.75	1870
60,481,916.23	157,583,827.58	9,016,794.74	125,576,565.93	292,177,188.25	1871
60,984,757.42	153,201,856.19	6,958,266.76	117,357,839.72	277,517,962.67	1872
73,328,110.06	180,488,636.90	5,103,919.99	104,750,688.44	290,345,245.33	1873
69,641,593.02	179,619,985.41	1,395,073.55	107,119,815.21	287,133,873.17	1874
71,070,702.98	171,529,848.27	.....	103,093,544.57	274,623,392.84	1875
66,958,373.78	158,216,526.10	.....	100,243,271.23	258,459,797.33	1876
56,252,066.60	141,535,497.35	.....	97,124,511.58	238,660,008.93	1877
53,177,703.57	134,463,452.15	.....	102,500,874.65	236,964,326.80	1878
65,741,555.49	161,619,933.53	.....	105,327,949.00	266,947,882.53	1879
54,713,529.76	169,090,062.25	2,795,320.42	95,757,575.11	267,642,957.78	1880
64,416,324.71	177,142,897.63	1,061,248.78	82,508,741.18	260,712,887.59	1881
57,219,750.98	186,904,232.78	.....	71,077,206.79	257,981,439.57	1882
68,678,022.21	206,248,006.29	.....	59,160,131.25	265,408,137.54	1883
70,920,433.70	189,547,865.85	.....	54,578,378.48	244,126,244.33	1884
87,494,258.38	208,840,678.64	.....	51,386,256.47	260,226,935.11	1885
74,166,929.85	191,902,992.53	.....	50,580,145.97	242,483,138.50	1886
85,264,825.59	220,190,602.72	.....	47,741,577.25	267,932,179.97	1887
72,952,260.80	214,938,951.20	8,270,842.46	44,715,007.47	267,924,801.13	1888
80,664,064.26	240,995,131.31	17,292,362.65	41,001,484.29	299,288,978.25	1889
81,403,256.49	261,637,202.55	20,304,224.06	36,099,284.05	318,040,710.66	1890
110,048,167.49	317,825,549.37	10,401,220.61	37,547,135.37	365,773,905.35	1891
99,841,988.61	321,645,214.35	.....	23,378,116.23	345,023,330.58	1892
103,732,799.27	356,213,562.31	.....	27,264,392.18	383,477,954.49	1893
101,403,455.85	338,751,953.44	.....	27,841,405.64	366,593,359.08	1894

## Expenditures of the United States Government for Period before the War, during the War, and since the War.

Miscellaneous.	Net ordinary expenditures.	Premiums.	Interest.	Total expenditures.
\$487,845,595.23	\$2,587,444,468.21	\$5,834,626.94	\$200,621,336.91	\$2,793,900,432.06
115,218,714.02	3,181,759,205.60	1,717,900.11	169,003,304.75	3,352,380,410.46
2,046,261,174.90	6,215,598,349.56	118,145,480.60	2,390,935,018.17	8,724,678,854.33
\$2,649,325,484.15	\$11,984,802,023.37	\$125,698,013.65	\$2,760,579,659.83	\$14,870,959,696.85



## Receipts and Expenditures of the Post Office Department from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1894.

It will be observed in the foregoing table of government expenditures that there is no column showing the expenditures for the postal service. This is accounted for from the fact that the receipts in that department have very nearly met the expenditures, and the small deficiency is included in the column headed "Miscellaneous." For instance, the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1894, was \$84,004,314.22, and the revenues of the department so nearly paid the expenses that they were only compelled to take from the Treasury \$8,250,000.

Year.	Receipts from Business.	Expenditures.	Received from Treasury.	Year.	Receipts from Business.	Expenditures.	Received from Treasury.
1866...	\$14,436,986.21	\$15,352,079.30	.....	1881...	36,785,397.97	39,592,566.22	3,297,921.46
1867...	15,297,026.87	19,235,483.46	\$3,991,666.67	1882...	41,876,410.15	40,482,021.23	6,595.12
1868...	16,292,600.80	22,730,592.65	5,696,525.00	1883...	45,508,692.61	43,282,944.43	21,416.85
1869...	18,344,510.72	23,698,131.50	5,707,115.30	1884...	43,325,958.81	47,224,560.27	140,690.79
1870...	19,772,220.65	23,998,837.63	4,022,140.85	1885...	42,560,843.83	50,046,235.21	6,066,473.00
1871...	20,037,045.42	24,390,104.08	4,126,200.00	1886...	43,948,422.95	51,004,743.80	8,751,070.73
1872...	21,915,426.37	26,658,192.31	4,933,750.00	1887...	48,837,609.39	53,006,194.39	4,746,167.06
1873...	22,996,741.57	29,084,945.67	5,690,475.00	1888...	52,695,176.79	56,468,315.20	3,386,441.70
1874...	26,471,071.82	32,126,414.58	5,922,433.55	1889...	56,175,611.18	62,317,119.36	5,745,017.89
1875...	26,791,360.59	33,611,309.45	6,704,646.96	1890...	60,882,097.92	66,259,547.84	6,100,000.00
1876...	28,634,197.50	33,263,487.58	5,088,583.03	1891...	65,931,785.72	73,059,519.49	4,441,772.08
1877...	27,531,555.26	33,486,322.44	7,013,300.00	1892...	70,930,475.98	76,980,846.16	6,260,232.64
1878...	29,277,516.95	31,165,084.49	5,307,752.82	1893...	75,896,933.16	81,074,104.90	6,727,828.43
1879...	30,041,982.86	33,449,899.45	3,297,965.25	1894...	74,980,253.84	84,212,057.05	8,250,000.00
1880...	33,315,479.34	36,542,803.68	3,597,717.20				

## Receipts of U. S. Government, 1861-94, by Fiscal Years.

YEAR.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Premium on Loans & Sales of Gold Coin.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total Revenue.
1861.....	\$39,582,126	.....	.....	\$33,631	\$1,894,174	\$41,509,930
1862.....	49,056,398	.....	.....	68,400	1,067,326	51,987,455
1863.....	69,059,642	\$37,640,788	1,485,104	602,345	3,909,411	112,697,291
1864.....	102,316,153	109,741,134	475,649	21,174,101	30,919,734	264,626,775
1865.....	84,928,261	209,464,215	1,200,573	11,683,447	26,438,109	333,714,605
1866.....	179,046,652	309,226,813	1,974,754	38,083,056	29,701,345	558,032,620
1867.....	176,417,811	266,027,537	4,200,234	27,787,330	16,201,098	490,634,010
1868.....	164,464,600	191,087,589	1,788,146	29,203,629	19,094,119	405,638,083
1869.....	180,048,427	158,356,461	765,686	13,755,491	18,017,683	370,943,747
1870.....	194,538,374	184,899,756	229,103	15,295,644	16,292,600	411,255,478
1871.....	206,270,408	143,098,158	580,355	8,892,840	24,482,188	383,323,945
1872.....	216,370,287	130,642,174	.....	9,412,638	17,681,765	374,106,868
1873.....	188,089,523	113,729,314	315,255	11,560,531	20,043,582	333,738,205
1874.....	163,101,834	102,409,785	.....	5,037,665	18,927,472	289,478,755
1875.....	157,167,722	110,007,494	.....	3,979,280	16,845,555	288,000,051
1876.....	148,071,985	116,700,732	93,799	4,029,281	18,586,243	287,482,039
1877.....	130,956,493	118,630,408	.....	405,777	19,007,909	269,000,587
1878.....	130,170,680	110,581,625	.....	317,102	16,694,471	257,763,879
1879.....	137,250,048	113,561,611	.....	1,505,048	21,510,478	273,827,184
1880.....	186,522,065	124,009,374	31	110	22,995,032	333,526,611
1881.....	198,159,670	135,264,386	1,517	.....	27,356,714	360,782,293
1882.....	220,410,730	146,497,595	160,142	.....	36,456,763	403,525,250
1883.....	214,706,497	144,720,365	108,157	.....	38,752,559	398,287,582
1884.....	195,067,490	121,586,073	70,721	.....	31,795,587	348,519,870
1885.....	181,471,939	112,498,726	.....	.....	29,720,041	323,690,706
1886.....	192,905,923	116,805,936	108,240	.....	26,620,27	336,439,277
1887.....	217,286,893	118,823,391	32,892	.....	35,260,101	371,403,278
1888.....	219,091,174	124,236,872	1,566	.....	35,876,465	379,266,075
1889.....	223,832,742	130,881,514	.....	.....	32,335,803	387,050,059
1890.....	229,668,585	142,666,766	.....	.....	30,805,693	403,080,983
1891.....	219,522,205	145,686,249	.....	.....	27,403,992	392,612,447
1892.....	177,452,964	139,717,072	.....	.....	23,513,748	354,937,784
1893.....	203,355,016	161,027,624	.....	.....	21,436,948	385,819,628
1894.....	132,294,243	146,945,778	.....	.....	17,720,315	296,960,336

# Expenditures of the State and Local Governments, 1890.

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STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Expenditures of—						Total expenditures—State, county, town, etc.
	States.	Counties reported in detail.	Municipalities having 50,000 or more population and reported in detail except for public schools.	Municipalities of less than 50,000, but 4,000 or more and reported in detail except for public schools.	School districts or other divisions in charge of public schools.	Additional estimated for places not reported in detail.	
Maine.....	\$1,012,308	\$434,627	.....	\$2,145,214	\$1,114,902	\$1,073,066	\$5,780,108
N. Hampshire.....	445,366	576,887	.....	1,387,057	814,394	359,000	3,582,704
Vermont.....	401,605	9,962	.....	231,046	689,917	819,787	2,152,317
Massachusetts.....	6,027,407	1,620,395	\$16,663,666	10,439,072	8,286,062	3,450,000	46,486,602
Rhode Island.....	769,539	(a)	1,267,616	1,544,834	917,990	500,000	5,699,999
Connecticut.....	1,865,132	184,766	1,625,967	1,766,251	2,123,839	922,407	8,488,362
New York.....	9,520,564	8,923,007	48,726,695	4,343,502	17,392,274	2,326,000	91,232,042
New Jersey.....	1,564,264	2,528,204	4,905,361	1,704,465	3,457,525	1,085,000	15,244,819
Pennsylvania.....	5,512,128	6,474,703	15,430,983	2,368,478	12,828,645	2,975,000	45,589,937
Delaware.....	112,025	46,494	398,581	4,034	329,008	174,521	1,064,663
Maryland.....	1,160,722	1,168,039	5,243,888	112,661	1,910,663	495,548	10,091,521
D. of Columbia.....	4,135,878	(a)	.....	.....	906,124	.....	5,042,002
Virginia.....	1,867,036	493,623	1,141,568	1,574,373	1,577,347	797,418	7,451,365
West Virginia.....	513,717	610,931	.....	271,334	1,244,991	840,000	3,550,973
North Carolina.....	1,052,945	258,416	.....	499,141	718,225	634,976	3,223,703
South Carolina.....	1,105,527	678,120	624,544	94,231	460,260	136,000	3,098,682
Georgia.....	1,531,690	399,475	894,788	1,720,717	967,590	1,517,000	7,031,260
Florida.....	567,684	152,247	.....	223,952	476,503	612,207	2,032,593
Ohio.....	3,427,709	6,799,574	10,686,065	3,352,016	10,755,246	5,305,000	40,325,610
Indiana.....	2,265,120	6,320,585	1,067,071	1,297,417	5,900,239	1,410,000	18,260,426
Illinois.....	2,664,452	1,876,363	12,945,391	1,915,34	11,288,529	3,025,000	33,715,078
Michigan.....	2,269,262	1,858,450	3,622,298	1,969,028	5,446,416	2,250,000	17,415,454
Wisconsin.....	1,769,662	1,416,967	2,301,697	1,902,478	3,711,286	3,785,000	14,887,090
Minnesota.....	2,237,219	2,202,245	7,779,250	1,277,799	4,033,516	1,029,121	18,559,150
Iowa.....	1,420,608	2,534,245	364,631	1,828,565	6,477,256	3,660,000	16,285,305
Missouri.....	1,969,302	2,966,919	7,099,302	47,477	5,128,260	3,410,000	21,011,260
North Dakota.....	.....	485,627	.....	82,083	626,946	1,497,590	2,692,246
South Dakota.....	257,452	537,983	.....	116,513	1,173,757	1,155,000	3,240,705
Nebraska.....	1,050,107	2,224,241	1,653,571	89,930	3,301,119	1,460,000	9,778,968
Kansas.....	1,318,879	2,232,382	.....	1,945,947	4,972,967	3,244,000	13,714,175
Kentucky.....	2,372,184	322,859	1,428,269	777,432	2,026,552	1,491,213	8,388,509
Tennessee.....	1,376,961	482,529	1,350,795	353,775	1,300,351	1,500,000	6,394,411
Alabama.....	1,093,776	405,253	.....	979,974	547,880	1,967,540	4,994,423
Mississippi.....	509,56	282,657	.....	204,605	1,09,916	1,271,227	3,362,561
Louisiana.....	1,872,446	250,585	1,910,345	96,460	704,586	578,343	5,412,765
Texas.....	2,485,303	2,111,879	.....	2,169,468	3,173,104	2,597,034	12,536,788
Arkansas.....	349,464	263,864	.....	180,407	1,019,060	1,104,067	2,916,862
Montana.....	355,500	1,058,454	.....	193,066	364,083	753,000	2,724,073
Wyoming.....	95,630	255,372	.....	17,000	152,918	277,000	797,920
Colorado.....	937,932	1,314,810	.....	276,904	1,681,379	2,138,000	6,349,025
New Mexico.....	143,750	50,657	.....	79,186	302,939	576,532	997,575
Arizona.....	.....	155,993	.....	17,098	177,484	647,000	2,254,128
Utah.....	332,065	291,550	.....	1,044,336	394,677	191,500	1,047,368
Nevada.....	366,538	382,233	.....	162,597	138,000	245,000	690,367
Idaho.....	99,424	177,625	.....	.....	168,318	1,110,000	5,954,845
Washington.....	504,609	1,303,012	.....	2,093,034	944,190	1,320,000	3,475,705
Oregon.....	407,076	394,827	.....	473,433	880,369	1,194,412	23,679,658
California.....	3,991,768	2,929,584	5,523,870	1,920,927	5,119,097	.....	.....
Total.....	77,105,911	68,479,220	155,356,212	57,442,844	113,065,537	71,802,910	599,252,634

a Has no county financial system. b Amount expended for colleges, academies, normal schools and other educational purposes not included.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures of the Federal, State, and local governments in 1890. Receipts: U. S. Government, excluding postal revenues, \$403,080,982; States, Territories and District of Columbia, \$116,157,640; Counties, partly estimated, \$133,525,493; Municipalities, partly estimated, \$329,635,200. Total, \$982,390,315. Expenditures: U. S. Government, including postal service deficiencies, \$318,040,710; States, Territories and District of Columbia, except for public schools, \$77,105,911; Counties, except for public schools, partly estimated, \$114,575,401; Municipalities, except for public schools, partly estimated, \$232,988,592; Public schools, 139,065,537; Miscellaneous, \$5,517,183. Total, \$887,293,344.

## Monetary Statistics.

(Compiled from official reports of the Director of United States Mint.)

### GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1860.

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1860.....	\$46,000,000	\$150,000	\$46,150,000	1877.....	\$46,897,390	\$39,793,573	\$86,690,963
1861.....	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000	1878.....	51,206,360	45,281,385	96,487,745
1862.....	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000	1879.....	38,899,858	40,812,132	79,711,990
1863.....	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000	1880.....	36,000,000	38,450,000	74,450,000
1864.....	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000	1881.....	34,700,000	43,040,000	77,700,000
1865.....	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000	1882.....	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1866.....	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000	1883.....	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1867.....	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000	1884.....	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1868.....	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000	1885.....	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1869.....	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000	1886.....	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000
1870.....	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000	1887.....	35,000,000	53,357,000	88,357,000
1871.....	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000	1888.....	33,175,000	59,195,000	92,370,000
1872.....	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000	1889.....	32,800,000	61,646,000	94,446,000
1873.....	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000	1890.....	32,845,000	70,464,000	103,309,000
1874.....	33,490,902	37,324,594	70,815,496	1891.....	33,175,000	75,416,565	108,591,565
1875.....	33,467,856	31,727,560	65,195,416	1892.....	33,014,981	82,101,110	115,116,091
1876.....	39,929,166	38,783,016	78,712,182	1893.....	35,955,000		

### WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1876-1893.

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.
1876.....	\$103,700,000	\$67,753,000	1885.....	\$108,400,000	\$91,652,000
1877.....	114,000,000	62,648,000	1886.....	106,000,000	93,276,000
1878.....	119,000,000	73,476,000	1887.....	105,775,000	96,124,000
1879.....	109,000,000	74,250,000	1888.....	110,197,000	108,827,000
1880.....	106,500,000	74,791,000	1889.....	123,489,000	125,420,000
1881.....	103,000,000	78,890,000	1890.....	118,848,700	133,212,600
1882.....	102,000,000	86,470,000	1891.....	126,183,500	144,204,900
1883.....	95,400,000	89,177,000	1892.....	146,297,600	197,230,500
1884.....	101,700,000	81,597,000	1893.....	155,521,700	207,895,400

### WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1893.

COUNTRIES.	Gold.	Silver.	COUNTRIES.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$35,955,000	\$77,575,700	Bolivia.....	\$67,000	\$15,488,000
Australasia.....	35,688,600	26,507,000	Ecuador.....	52,000	10,000
Mexico.....	1,305,300	57,357,600	Chili.....	1,436,600	2,231,600
Russia.....	24,806,200	601,700	Brazil.....	869,200	
Germany.....	1,498,900	8,240,100	Venezuela.....	806,100	
Austria-Hungary...	1,502,000	2,289,200	British Guiana.....	2,567,400	
Sweden and Norway.	62,000	372,600	Dutch Guiana.....	713,800	
Italy.....	117,000	1,200,400	French Guiana.....	998,200	
Spain.....		1,923,400	Peru.....	73,000	2,462,700
Greece.....		84,200	Uruguay.....	141,600	
Turkey.....	7,000	263,200	Central Am. States..	163,500	2,000,000
France.....	129,700	3,852,600	Japan.....	484,000	2,409,600
Great Britain.....	42,300	327,700	China.....	8,426,000	
Canada.....	927,200	321,400	Africa.....	29,305,800	
Argentina.....	82,000	620,000	India (British).....	3,813,600	
Colombia.....	2,892,800	2,182,400	Corea.....	587,900	

**COINAGE.**—The coinage executed during the fiscal year 1893 by the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans and Carson City consisted of 97,280,875 pieces, of the value of \$43,685,478.80. Of gold there were coined 2,282,269 pieces, value \$30,038,140. Of this sum \$20,444,760 were in double eagles; \$6,599,120 in eagles; \$2,987,925 in half eagles, and \$6,335 in quarter eagles. The silver coinage aggregated 34,291,176 pieces, of the nominal value of \$12,560,935.90. Of this sum \$5,343,715 were in standard dollars; \$3,266,630 half dollars, including \$2,501,052.50 in Columbian souvenir pieces; \$2,848,618 in quarter dollars, including \$1,005,750 Columbian souvenir pieces, and \$1,101,972.90 in dimes. The minor coinage, confined to the mint at Philadelphia, consisted of 11,975,715 5-cent nickel pieces of the nominal value of \$598,785.75, and 48,731,715 one-cent bronze pieces of the value of \$487,317.15, making an aggregate of minor coinage of \$1,086,102.90.

The total coinage of the mints of the United States from their organization to June 30, 1893, was: Gold, \$1,612,405,375.50; silver, \$669,929,323.00; minor coins, \$25,531,198.07; total, \$2,307,865,896.57. The mint at Philadelphia was organized in 1793; that at New Orleans was organized in 1838, suspended in 1861 and reopened in 1879; that at Charlotte, N. C., was organized in 1838 and suspended in 1861; that at San Francisco was organized in 1854; and that at Carson City in 1870.



## COINAGES OF NATIONS.

COUNTRIES.]	1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$20,467,182	\$39,202,908	\$29,222,005	\$27,518,857	\$34,787,223	\$12,641,078
Mexico.....	284,859	24,081,192	280,565	24,493,071	275,203	26,782,721
Great Britain.....	37,375,479	8,332,232	32,720,633	5,141,594	67,682,503	3,790,673
Australasia.....	25,702,600		26,389,044		30,784,262	
India*.....		57,931,323	117,411	32,670,498		52,258,747
France.....	3,976,340		3,362,450		871,225	
Germany.....	23,835,512		14,086,800	1,139,252	8,863,874	1,237,861
Russia†.....	21,726,239	1,614,422	2,110,981	2,690,902	555,909	2,920,474
Austria-Hungary†..	2,818,750	3,857,118	2,885,561	3,356,394	\$9,482,927	\$777,410
Italy.....	263,329	1,091	126,708		130,105	22,997
Spain.....	9,049,569	1,479,152		12,242,000	9,381,002	8,917,860
Japan.....	1,194,050	7,296,645	1,083,725	8,523,904	1,319,525	12,307,062
Portugal.....	407,160	540,000	169,560	7,277,040		3,075,840
Netherlands.....		199,000		367,000	245	1,567,800
Norway.....		120,600		134,000		120,600
Sweden.....	833,432	253,867		22,000		78,996
Denmark.....	547,931			121,750		242,207
Switzerland.....	482,500	279,850	386,000	144,750	386,000	183,350
Turkey.....	44,840		3,342,000	432,400	140,672	883,464
Egypt.....				322,468		649,5 5
Hong Kong.....		1,175,000		1,500,000		1,100,000
China.....				2,854,137		3,500,000
Indo-China.....		6,416				57,900
Tunis.....	149,100		2,663,400	675,500	3,231,905	471,131
Canada.....		155,000		200,000		298,000
Newfoundland.....		38,000				
Costa Rica.....		141,898				138,091
Brazil.....	86,093	821,996	126,279	499,941		
Bolivia.....		888,000		1,684,500		
Peru.....		2,687,119		3,169,799		2,614,948
Colombia.....						2,378,272
Ecuador.....		42,000				60,000
Hayti.....		300,000				
British West Indies..				23,000		
British Africa.....		28,951				
German East Africa..		73,136		81,125		364,814
S. Africa Republic..			75,000		24,697	49,519
Straits Settlements...		170,000		336,000		
Monaco.....			386,000			
Morocco.....				240,000		858,808
San Domingo.....				183,350		
Great Comoro.....		1,978				
French Colonies.....		6,436				
Eritrea (Italian Col.)		567,814		189,135		
Bulgaria.....						2,509,198
Ceylon.....						236,850
Zanzibar.....				60,000		
Total.....	\$149,244,965	\$152,293,144	\$119,534,122	\$138,294,367	\$167,917,337	\$143,096,239

\*Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$0.4737. †Silver florin calculated at coining rate, \$0.482. ‡Silver ruble calculated at coining rate, \$0.7718. §Hungary only.

## COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

1687.....	14 94	1810.....	15 77	1858.....	15 38	1871.....	15 57	1884.....	18 57
1690.....	15 02	1812.....	16 11	1859.....	15 19	1872.....	15 63	1885.....	19 41
1700.....	14 81	1813.....	16 25	1860.....	15 29	1873.....	15 92	1886.....	20 78
1710.....	15 22	1814.....	15 04	1861.....	15 50	1874.....	16 17	1887.....	21 13
1720.....	15 04	1820.....	15 62	1862.....	15 33	1875.....	16 59	1888.....	21 99
1730.....	14 81	1830.....	15 82	1863.....	15 37	1876.....	17 88	1889.....	22 09
1740.....	14 94	1840.....	14 62	1864.....	15 37	1877.....	17 22	1890.....	19 76
1751.....	14 55	1850.....	15 70	1865.....	15 44	1878.....	17 94	1891.....	20 92
1760.....	14 14	1853.....	15 33	1866.....	15 43	1879.....	18 40	1892.....	23 72
1770.....	14 62	1854.....	15 33	1867.....	15 57	1880.....	18 05	1893*.....	25 77
1780.....	14 72	1855.....	15 38	1868.....	15 59	1881.....	18 16		
1790.....	15 04	1856.....	15 38	1869.....	15 60	1882.....	18 19		
1800.....	15 68	1857.....	15 27	1870.....	15 57	1883.....	18 64		

\*Nine months.

# SITUATION OF THE PRINCIPAL BANKS OF ISSUE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Metallic Reserve.	Analysis of the Reserve.		Bills Payable to bearer in circulation.
		Gold.	Silver.	
Imperial Bank of Germany.....	\$178,177,600			\$265,645,200
Bank of Austria-Hungary.....	107,192,200	\$41,533,600	\$65,658,600	200,874,400
Bank of Belgium.....	19,087,700			77,045,600
National Bank of Bulgaria (a).....	1,698,400			193,000
National Bank of Denmark.....	14,378,500			20,535,200
Bank of Spain.....	68,804,500	38,194,700	30,609,800	177,521,400
Bank of Finland.....	4,940,800	4,188,100	752,700	8,607,800
Bank of France.....	572,495,900	327,289,400	245,206,500	669,285,400
National Bank of Greece.....	424,600			22,330,100
Italy—				
National Bank.....	50,180,000	45,490,100	4,689,900	110,589,000
Other institutions of issue.....	36,573,500	32,057,300	4,516,200	86,406,100
Bank of Norway.....	6,793,600			13,046,800
Bank of the Netherlands.....	45,181,300	11,464,200	33,717,100	76,312,200
Bank of Portugal.....	8,781,500	2,412,500	6,369,000	55,641,900
Bank of Roumania.....	11,811,600	11,792,300	19,300	27,425,300
United Kingdom—				
Bank of England.....	133,015,600	133,015,600		124,832,400
Banks of Scotland (b).....	23,449,500	22,967,000	19,782,500	14,011,800
Banks of Ireland (b).....	13,953,900	11,830,900	2,123,000	29,374,600
Imperial Bank of Russia.....	301,060,700	297,799,000	3,261,700	783,773,000
Bank of Servia.....	2,470,400	1,679,100	791,300	5,577,700
Sweden—				
Royal Bank (c).....	5,404,000	4,477,600	926,400	11,676,500
Private Banks (c).....	4,574,100	2,007,200	2,566,900	15,111,900
Swiss Banks of issue.....	16,520,800	13,664,400	2,856,400	32,771,400
Associated Banks of New York.....	75,945,500			13,124,000

a Situation on September 7. b Situation on July 15. c Situation on August 31.

## VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1864-1893.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1864.....	\$11,176,769	\$100,661,634	\$1,938,843	\$4,734,907
1865.....	6,498,228	58,381,033	3,311,844	9,262,193
1866.....	8,196,261	71,197,309	2,503,831	14,846,762
1867.....	17,024,866	39,026,627	5,045,609	21,841,745
1868.....	8,737,443	73,396,344	5,450,925	21,387,758
1869.....	14,132,568	36,003,498	5,675,308	21,134,882
1870.....	12,056,950	33,635,962	14,362,229	24,519,704
1871.....	6,883,561	66,686,208	14,386,463	31,755,780
1872.....	8,717,458	49,548,760	5,026,231	30,328,774
1873.....	8,682,447	44,856,715	12,798,490	39,751,859
1874.....	19,503,137	34,042,420	8,951,769	32,587,985
1875.....	13,696,793	66,980,977	7,203,924	25,151,165
1876.....	7,992,709	31,177,050	7,943,972	25,329,252
1877.....	26,246,234	26,590,374	14,528,180	29,571,863
1878.....	13,330,215	9,204,455	16,491,099	24,535,670
1879.....	5,624,948	4,587,614	14,671,052	20,409,827
1880.....	80,758,396	3,639,025	12,275,914	13,503,894
1881.....	100,031,259	2,565,132	10,544,238	16,841,715
1882.....	34,377,054	32,587,880	8,095,336	16,829,599
1883.....	17,734,149	11,600,888	10,755,242	20,219,445
1884.....	22,831,317	41,081,957	14,594,945	26,051,426
1885.....	26,691,696	8,477,892	16,550,627	33,753,633
1886.....	20,743,349	42,952,191	17,850,307	29,511,219
1887.....	42,910,601	9,701,187	17,260,191	26,296,504
1888.....	43,934,317	18,376,234	*20,514,232	†28,146,510
1889.....	*10,372,145	†60,033,246	*24,652,380	†36,716,783
1890.....	*13,097,146	†17,350,193	*27,524,147	†36,069,602
1891.....	*18,516,112	†86,462,880	*26,278,916	†23,533,551
1892.....	*50,162,879	*50,305,533	*28,764,734	†33,800,562
1893.....	*22,069,380	†108,966,655	*34,293,999	†41,947,812
Total.....	\$692,730,387	\$1,240,077,873	\$410,274,977	\$760,372,381

\* Includes that in ores. † Includes that in ores and copper matte.

## Banking Statistics.

(From Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

SUMMARY OF THE STATE AND CONDITION OF EVERY NATIONAL BANK  
REPORTING DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 3, 1893.

	Dec. 9, 1892.	May 4, 1893.	July 12, 1893.	Oct. 3, 1893.
	3,784 Banks.	3,830 Banks.	3,807 Banks.	3,781 Banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>				
Loans and discounts .....	\$2,166,615,720.28	\$2,161,401,858.59	\$2,020,483,671.04	\$1,843,634,167.51
U. S. bonds to secure circulation .....	166,449,250.00	172,412,550.00	176,588,050.00	206,463,850.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits .....	15,321,000.00	15,261,000.00	15,256,000.00	14,816,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand .....	4,148,600.00	3,519,550.00	3,078,050.00	2,760,950.00
Stocks, securities, etc. ....	153,648,180.71	150,747,862.86	149,690,701.61	148,569,950.46
Due from reserve agents ...	204,948,159.79	174,312,119.44	159,352,677.33	158,499,644.28
Due from national banks...	142,623,106.36	121,673,794.24	111,956,506.81	94,740,014.97
Due from State banks and bankers .....	34,403,231.75	32,681,708.90	27,211,234.32	24,229,106.82
Banking house, furniture and fixtures .....	72,294,364.78	73,386,921.79	72,750,830.15	72,322,826.68
Other real estate and mortgages owned .....	15,926,687.47	16,646,853.69	16,632,446.13	16,828,949.40
Current expenses and taxes paid .....	14,204,970.25	11,746,470.23	4,892,772.88	11,071,996.65
Premiums on U. S. bonds...	13,913,289.71	12,935,077.74	11,933,004.69	13,981,867.44
Checks and other cash items	16,755,332.09	17,546,973.93	16,707,680.61	15,359,764.56
Exchanges for clearing house .....	110,522,668.49	114,977,271.08	107,765,890.44	106,181,394.59
Bills of other national banks	20,488,781.00	20,085,688.00	20,135,054.00	22,402,611.00
Fractional currency, nickels and cents .....	893,900.82	952,810.90	952,632.48	1,026,813.90
Specie .....	209,895,260.76	207,222,141.81	186,761,173.31	214,703,860.07
Legal tender notes .....	102,276,335.00	103,511,163.00	95,833,677.00	114,709,352.00
U. S. certificates of deposit.	6,470,000.00	12,130,000.00	6,660,000.00	7,020,000.00
Five per cent. redemption fund .....	7,282,413.90	7,467,989.77	7,600,604.72	8,977,414.18
Due from Treasurer other than 5 per cent. fund.....	1,268,405.03	1,556,891.28	1,019,074.42	1,262,749.85
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,480,349,667.19</b>	<b>\$3,432,176,697.25</b>	<b>\$3,213,261,731.94</b>	<b>\$3,109,563,284.36</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>				
Capital stock paid in .....	689,698,017.50	688,701,200.00	685,786,718.56	678,540,338.93
Surplus fund .....	239,931,932.08	246,139,133.32	249,138,300.30	246,750,781.32
Undivided profits .....	114,603,884.52	106,966,733.57	93,944,649.73	103,474,662.87
National bank notes outstanding .....	145,669,499.00	151,694,110.00	155,070,821.50	182,959,725.90
State-bank notes outstanding.....	74,176.50	75,075.50	75,072.50	75,069.50
Dividends unpaid .....	1,308,137.97	2,579,556.38	3,879,673.50	2,874,697.59
Individual deposits .....	1,764,456,177.11	1,749,930,817.51	1,556,761,230.17	1,451,124,300.55
U. S. deposits .....	9,673,349.92	9,657,243.49	10,379,842.66	10,546,135.51
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers .....	4,034,240.37	4,293,739.93	3,321,271.84	3,776,438.21
Due to other national banks	323,339,449.03	275,127,229.28	238,913,573.51	226,423,979.06
Due to State banks and bankers .....	160,778,117.18	153,500,923.94	125,979,422.16	122,891,098.21
Notes and bills rediscounted	15,775,618.63	18,953,306.98	29,940,438.56	21,060,737.01
Bills payable .....	9,318,249.82	21,506,247.53	31,381,451.27	27,426,937.54
Liabilities, other .....	1,688,817.56	3,051,379.82	28,689,265.08	31,632,352.16
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,480,349,667.19</b>	<b>\$3,432,176,697.25</b>	<b>\$3,213,261,731.94</b>	<b>\$3,109,563,284.36</b>



# AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1892-93.

	State Banks.	Loan and trust Co's	Savings Banks.	Private Banks.	Total.
	3,579 banks	228 Co.'s	1,030 banks	348 banks	5,655 banks
<b>RESOURCES.</b>					
Loans on real estate.....	\$43,233,876	\$81,288,973	\$763,579,985	\$9,772,644	\$897,875,478
Loans on collateral security other than real estate.....	39,092,976	307,170,395	74,179,877	8,885,376	429,328,624
Other loans and discounts.....	675,236,292	74,270,229	209,014,835	54,879,855	1,013,401,211
Overdrafts.....	5,488,630	93,917	495,781	1,509,436	7,587,764
United States bonds.....	412,654	18,486,656	129,610,783	1,472,148	149,982,221
State, county & municipal bonds.	2,468,258	5,842,753	398,606,298	792,652	407,709,961
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	301,325	11,639,330	121,519,071	269,505	133,729,231
Bank stocks.....	98,953	668,470	44,466,725	517,866	45,752,014
Other stocks and bonds.....	73,275,186	92,187,712	105,169,599	1,798,426	272,430,923
Due from other banks & bankers.	103,790,249	53,352,071	83,007,108	10,551,291	250,700,719
Real estate, furniture & fixtures..	38,600,425	26,245,518	34,615,359	6,449,149	105,910,451
Current expenses and taxes paid.	4,242,164	984,177	748,432	527,765	6,502,538
Cash and cash items.....	137,026,652	22,216,539	36,956,824	9,445,188	205,645,203
Other resources.....	7,457,897	32,217,786	11,804,870	972,042	52,452,195
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,130,725,537</b>	<b>726,664,506</b>	<b>2,013,775,147</b>	<b>107,843,343</b>	<b>3,979,008,533</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Capital stock.....	250,767,709	94,867,238	33,429,188	26,943,075	406,007,240
Surplus fund.....	74,237,606	50,403,421	137,456,126	5,488,683	267,585,836
Other undivided profits.....	28,900,230	20,368,056	26,017,047	3,335,118	78,620,451
State bank notes outstanding.....	9,534	.....	.....	.....	9,534
Debenture bonds.....	.....	18,489,542	.....	.....	18,489,542
Dividends unpaid.....	525,502	67,385	160,297	.....	753,184
Individual deposits.....	706,865,643	486,244,079	23,649,305	68,552,696	1,285,311,723
Savings deposits.....	.....	.....	1,785,150,957	.....	1,785,150,957
Due to other banks and bankers..	48,259,262	2,690,476	2,350,368	1,670,358	54,970,464
Other liabilities.....	21,160,051	55,534,279	5,561,859	1,853,413	82,109,602
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,130,725,537</b>	<b>726,664,506</b>	<b>2,013,775,147</b>	<b>107,843,343</b>	<b>3,979,008,533</b>

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES AND TOTAL RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS COMPARED WITH ALL OTHERS.

	National banks.	All other banks.
Loans, etc.....	\$1,843,634,168	\$2,348,193,077
United States bonds.....	224,040,800	149,982,221
All other bonds.....	148,569,950	859,622,129
Capital stock.....	678,540,339	406,007,240
Surplus and profits.....	350,225,444	346,206,287
Deposits.....	1,465,446,904	3,070,462,680
Total resources.....	3,109,563,284	3,979,008,533

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF GOLD, ETC., HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS ON JULY 12, 1893, AND BY OTHER BANKING INSTITUTIONS ON OR ABOUT THE SAME DATE.

CLASSIFICATION.	National banks (3807).	All other banks (5685).	Total all banks (9492).
Gold Coin.....	\$95,799,862	\$7,618,014	\$103,417,876
Gold Treasury Certificates.....	50,550,100	.....	50,550,100
Gold (clearing house) Certificates.....	4,285,000	.....	4,285,000
Silver, dollars.....	7,38,457	1,815,624	15,315,656
Silver, fractional.....	6,119,575	.....	6,119,575
Silver, Treasury Certificates.....	22,626,180	.....	22,626,180
National bank notes.....	20,135,054	.....	20,135,054
Legal tender notes.....	95,833,677	*64,512,344	160,346,021
United States certificates for legal tenders..	6,660,000	.....	6,660,000
Fractional currency.....	952,632	.....	952,632
Specie, not classified.....	.....	15,093,221	15,093,221
Cash, not classified.....	.....	116,606,000	116,606,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$310,342,537</b>	<b>\$205,645,203</b>	<b>\$515,987,740</b>

\*Includes coin certificates and national bank notes.

# AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS OF SAVINGS BANKS, NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE EACH IN 1891-'92 AND 1892-'93.

STATES.	1891-'92.			1892-'93.		
	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average to each Depositor.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average to each Depositor.
Maine .....	146,668	\$50,278,452	\$342.80	155,333	\$53,397,950	\$343.76
New Hampshire ..	169,949	72,439,660	426.24	174,654	74,377,279	425.85
Vermont .....	80,740	24,674,742	305.60	89,115	27,262,990	305.93
Massachusetts ...	1,131,203	369,526,386	326.67	1,189,936	393,019,862	330.29
Rhode Island ....	136,648	66,276,157	485.01	142,492	69,906,993	490.60
Connecticut .....	317,925	122,582,160	385.57	331,061	130,686,729	394.75
Eastern States.	1,983,133	705,777,557	355.89	2,082,591	748,651,743	359.48
New York .....	1,516,289	588,425,421	388.07	1,593,804	629,358,274	349.88
New Jersey .....	131,739	33,807,634	256.62	140,772	36,488,246	259.20
Pennsylvania ....	248,471	65,233,993	262.54	252,980	66,417,794	262.54
Delaware .....	17,318	3,626,319	209.39	18,613	3,739,484	200.90
Maryland .....	142,135	41,977,868	295.34	147,462	44,495,123	301.74
Dist. of Columbia	1,303	60,178	46.18	1,400	74,729	53.38
Middle States.	2,057,255	733,131,413	356.36	2,155,031	780,573,655	362.21
West Virginia ...	8,428	473,848	56.22	* 5,149	237,707	46.16
North Carolina ..	6,247	282,425	45.21	6,112	301,234	49.28
South Carolina ..	21,397	4,225,459	197.48	24,422	5,913,139	242.12
Georgia .....	4,569	572,523	125.50	* 8,494	1,004,765	118.29
Florida .....	170	31,912	187.73	* 1,321	219,448	166.12
Alabama .....	1,698	220,046	129.59	1,848	73,032	39.52
Louisiana .....	5,557	1,695,732	305.15	6,507	2,003,854	307.95
Texas .....	1,950	279,783	143.48	2,583	356,553	138.04
Arkansas .....	258	51,854	200.10	844	123,451	146.27
Tennessee .....	* 16,392	1,292,913	78.87	* 14,126	1,778,174	125.88
Southern States	66,666	9,126,495	136.89	71,406	12,011,357	168.21
Ohio .....	84,779	33,895,078	399.80	85,614	34,606,213	404.21
Indiana .....	15,418	3,754,622	243.52	16,127	4,073,131	252.56
Illinois .....	* 73,872	21,106,369	285.72	* 84,861	23,498,504	276.90
Michigan .....	180,391	36,959,573	204.88	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin .....	948	138,926	146.59	1,164	184,698	158.67
Iowa .....	* 71,687	26,115,384	364.29	* 73,108	26,426,031	361.46
Minnesota .....	35,123	8,786,879	250.17	42,212	10,658,564	252.50
Western States.	462,218	130,756,831	282.89	303,086	99,447,141	328.11
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	* 2,461	683,620	277.78
Colorado .....	* 21,215	2,893,276	136.38	* 11,639	2,217,547	190.52
Utah .....	* 13,596	2,427,950	178.58	22,815	2,935,849	128.68
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....	1,736	423,248	243.80
New Mexico .....	900	149,449	166.05	885	186,923	211.21
Washington .....	* 8,955	1,193,967	133.33	.....	.....	.....
California .....	* 167,667	127,312,088	759.32	* 178,949	1,801,974	771.28
Pacific States and Territories	212,333	133,976,730	630.97	218,485	144,467,061	661.22
Total United States ....	4,781,605	1,712,769,026	358.20	4,830,599	1,785,150,957	369.55

\* Partially estimated.

## SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES EVERY TEN YEARS SINCE 1820.

YEAR.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	YEAR.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.
1820....	10	8,635	\$1,138,576	1870....	517	1,630,846	\$549,874,358
1830....	36	38,085	6,973,304	1880....	629	2,335,582	819,106,973
1840....	61	78,701	14,051,520	1890....	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506
1850....	108	251,354	43,431,130	1892....	1,059	4,781,605	1,712,769,026
1860....	278	673,870	149,277,504	1893....	1,090	4,830,599	1,785,150,957

## POPULATION, BANKING CAPITAL, ETC., OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Popula- tion June 1, 1893.*	Capital, Surplus, etc. All Banks.	Average per capita.					
			All Banks.	National Banks.	State Banks.	Loan and Trust companies.	Savings Banks.	Private Banks.
Maine.....	664,000	\$89,707,745	\$135.10	\$43.14	.....	\$6.48	\$85.48	.....
New Hampshire....	385,000	102,646,545	266.60	43.32	.....	14.26	209.02	.....
Vermont.....	333,000	47,883,258	143.79	55.08	.....	.....	88.71	.....
Massachusetts.....	2,462,000	803,901,450	326.52	122.40	.....	35.31	168.81	.....
Rhode Island.....	367,000	142,298,067	387.73	121.29	\$5.48	59.85	201.11	.....
Connecticut.....	791,000	218,071,008	275.69	82.57	9.91	8.04	175.17	.....
New York.....	6,311,000	1,839,989,879	291.55	83.82	41.15	52.13	113.79	\$0.66
New Jersey.....	1,557,000	136,829,792	87.88	48.05	6.56	7.80	25.47	.....
Pennsylvania.....	5,600,000	635,096,309	113.40	61.96	10.57	25.65	13.36	1.86
Delaware.....	175,000	15,630,358	89.31	44.17	12.53	8.31	24.30	.....
Maryland.....	1,069,000	110,397,805	103.27	53.18	3.34	2.09	44.22	.44
Dist. of Columbia..	269,000	22,364,276	83.14	51.66	.....	30.95	.53	.....
Virginia.....	1,696,000	44,329,571	26.13	12.76	13.32	.....	.....	.05
West Virginia.....	800,000	22,621,943	28.28	12.30	15.40	.28	.30	.....
North Carolina.....	1,668,000	13,167,178	7.89	4.25	2.84	.....	.22	.58
South Carolina.....	1,184,000	19,010,617	16.06	6.99	1.79	.....	7.28	.....
Georgia.....	1,917,000	38,014,463	19.83	5.45	12.41	.....	1.65	.32
Florida.....	437,000	8,624,906	19.74	15.11	2.89	.....	1.44	.30
Alabama.....	1,582,000	14,144,814	8.94	6.66	1.04	.....	.62	.62
Mississippi.....	1,332,000	12,162,893	9.13	2.36	6.77	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	1,160,000	38,032,893	32.78	20.09	10.73	.....	1.96	.....
Texas.....	2,386,000	73,245,261	30.70	27.27	.51	.....	.37	2.55
Arkansas.....	1,222,000	8,357,230	6.83	2.73	3.76	.....	.34	.....
Kentucky.....	1,905,000	78,873,841	41.40	18.79	22.61	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	1,820,000	37,523,635	20.62	13.91	5.17	.....	1.54	.....
Missouri.....	2,845,000	176,600,771	62.07	22.29	36.06	1.18	.....	2.54
Ohio.....	3,804,000	246,557,236	64.81	40.35	10.50	.....	10.23	3.73
Indiana.....	2,250,000	78,954,829	35.09	23.25	5.95	.....	2.00	3.89
Illinois.....	4,119,000	285,184,145	69.23	41.82	6.89	3.90	12.83	3.79
Michigan.....	2,237,000	130,848,877	58.50	24.90	†31.95	.....	.....	1.65
Wisconsin.....	1,826,000	97,715,823	53.51	23.24	26.00	.....	.10	4.17
Iowa.....	1,982,000	123,873,045	62.49	23.54	12.88	1.77	17.26	7.04
Minnesota.....	1,498,000	110,295,433	73.62	35.92	23.55	4.62	7.57	1.96
Kansas.....	1,516,000	52,497,761	34.63	22.31	†12.32	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	1,305,000	81,135,798	62.17	30.58	†31.59	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	46,000	1,074,641	23.36	19.89	.....	.....	.....	3.47
Oregon.....	373,000	17,962,442	48.15	37.93	2.77	.....	6.81	.64
Colorado.....	495,000	39,446,851	79.69	61.72	10.32	.....	5.84	1.81
Utah.....	230,000	14,040,602	61.04	28.93	5.82	.....	26.08	.21
Idaho.....	108,000	3,348,828	31.01	26.04	2.70	.....	.....	2.27
Montana.....	179,000	23,577,740	131.72	119.37	5.25	.....	4.87	2.23
Wyoming.....	77,000	4,598,619	59.72	44.71	3.38	.....	.....	11.63
New Mexico.....	165,000	3,386,024	20.52	15.57	2.63	.....	1.70	.62
North Dakota.....	253,000	10,885,193	43.02	30.27	†12.75	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	430,000	13,499,311	31.39	17.43	†13.96	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	485,000	30,715,357	63.33	38.12	24.43	.....	.....	.78
Arizona.....	64,000	1,814,601	28.35	16.59	11.76	.....	.....	.....
California.....	1,317,000	239,584,676	219.88	13.73	85.49	.....	115.37	2.29
Oklahoma Territory	130,000	1,523,792	11.72	7.67	4.05	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory....	195,000	891,822	4.57	4.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total United States.	67,021,000	6,412,939,954	95.68	38.64	15.83	9.73	29.93	1.55

\*Estimated by Mr. Joseph S. McCoy, Government actuary. †Includes savings banks and loan-trust companies. ‡Includes private banks.

## TOTAL CIRCULATION JULY 1, 1894.

Gold Coin.....	\$497,873,990	United States Notes.....	\$268,772,371
Standard Silver Dollars.....	51,191,377	Currency Certificates.....	58,935,000
Subsidiary Silver.....	58,233,344	National Bank Notes.....	200,754,351
Gold Certificates.....	66,344,409	Total Circulation.....	\$1,664,061,232
Silver Certificates.....	327,094,381	Per capita, \$24.33.	
Silver Treasury Notes.....	154,862,009		



## The Navies of the World.

(From the Statesman's Year Book for 1894.)

The great importance of being able to establish a comparison between the navies of the different powers, has led to an attempt being made in this volume to devise a system of classification of warships which should make such a comparison possible. At the present time almost every country has a classification of its own; and therefore the estimates of naval strength are given irrespective of formal systems and are based upon one uniform plan. Great simplicity has been aimed at. The results in regard to all but the least important navies are here brought together. In classifying battleships, three factors have been taken into consideration—displacement, age and speed—displacement because it implies offensive or defensive power, age as indicating efficiency, and speed as determining mobility. No vessel is admitted as a battleship which has less than 11 knots sea speed, such speed being considered as two knots less than the nominal speed. First-class battleships are of 6,000 tons at least, and are not more than 12 years old (1893), the date of launch being taken; second-class battleships (not more than 20 years old) and third-class battleships (not more than 27 years old) are admitted down to 5,000 tons displacement. Port and local defense vessels are a miscellaneous group of older and slower battleships, armoured gun-boats, etc. First-class cruisers, *a*, are all of 5,000 tons or more, armoured or otherwise, with a sea-speed of 15 knots at least; cruisers of the same class, *b*, are another miscellaneous group, all armoured, but of smaller displacement or speed than the *a* ships, some being old vessels excluded on the ground of age from the battleship list. These *b* vessels are admitted as cruisers largely for conveying purposes. Second-class cruisers are of 2,000 tons or more, with a sea-speed of at least 12 knots. With the view of simplification all other vessels of the cruising character—sloops, unarmoured gun vessels, torpedo gun-boats, etc., are grouped as third-class cruisers; those indicated by the letter *a* have a sea-speed of at least 10 knots; the *b* vessels are slower. Torpedo boats are divided into three classes—first-class (including destroyers and division boats) over 125 feet in length; second-class, from 100 feet to 125 feet; third-class, from 80 feet to 99 feet; boats of less than 80 feet being considered as useful only for harbour purposes, are not counted. It remains to be added that the estimates include vessels in hand, ordered to be built, or provided for.

	BATTLESHIPS.			Port Defense Vessels.	1st Class Cruisers.		2d Class Cruisers.	3d Class Cruisers.		Torpedo Craft.			Totals.
	Class.									Class.			
	1	2	3		a	b		a	b	1	2	3	
Great Britain..	25	9	11	18	23	12	63	103	86	85	33	18	480
France.....	23	8	3	19	8	10	37	47	65	45	148	38	451
Russia.....	16	..	1	25	6	7	3	31	12	53	6	..	160
Italy.....	9	3	..	4	4	5	15	31	8	100	33	4	219
Germany.....	4	8	2	14	1	8	9	22	3	77	64	..	212
Netherlands..	..	..	..	2	..	6	5	10	67	6	14	3	133
Spain.....	1	..	..	2	8	2	6	24	25	11	27	1	108
Austria.....	1	5	2	10	1	..	4	16	12	24	5	26	106
Sweden.....	..	..	..	16	..	..	1	10	8	..	16	2	53
Norway.....	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	14	..	5	3	31
Denmark.....	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	6	14	6	4	2	42
Portugal.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	25	5	3	1	40
Turkey.....	1	1	..	7	1	9	2	33	12	9	1	7	107
Greece.....	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	4	16	6	6	6	43
United States..	6	..	..	17	5	2	13	7	14	2	..	1	67
Brazil.....	..	2	..	9	..	..	3	4	18	3	5	..	44
Argentine.....	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	7	5	8	4	..	31
Chile.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	5	2	8	..	6	3	27
China.....	1	1	..	9	..	3	9	12	35	2	26	13	111
Japan.....	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	15	7	1	49	..	77

## Facts about Ocean Steamers.

The "Savannah" was the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic. She made the first trip in 1819, taking 25 days.

The cost of a steamship like the "Majestic" is nearly \$2,000,000.

The great steamships consume about 300 tons of coal in 24 hours, equal to about 463 pounds a minute. The average expense of a single voyage, New York to Liverpool and return, is about \$75,000.

## Our Citizen Soldiers.

Table showing the number, condition and efficiency for service of the Militia of the United States, from a recent publication issued by the military information bureau of the War Department.

### STATES HOLDING ENCAMPMENTS.

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF STATE TROOPS.	Authorized Strength.	Organized Strength.	Percentage Attending Camp.	Liable to Military Duty.
Alabama State Troops .....	4,683	2,960	67 6	160,000
Arkansas State Troops .....	Not fixed.	981	27 0	213,734
Connecticut, National Guard of.....	4,353	2,751	93 38	97,990
Florida State Troops .....	1,504	1,011	66 66	*60,000
Georgia Volunteers and Volunteers Colored	Not fixed.	3,535	Not stated.	264,021
Illinois National Guard.....	19,400	14,777	76 6	650,000
Indiana Legion.....	.....	2,633	76 6	481,192
Iowa National Guard .....	5,000	2,315	*70 0	262,799
Kentucky State Guard .....	3,500	1,331	68 7	405,000
Louisiana State National Guard.....	Not fixed.	1,249	17 6	138,439
Massachusetts Volunteer Militia .....	6,173	5,566	91 0	391,323
Michigan National Guard .....	3,644	2,801	73 0	250,000
Minnesota, National Guard, State of.....	2,570	1,801	40 0	150,000
New Hampshire National Guard .....	1,663	1,255	86 0	*34,000
New York, National Guard, State of.....	15,000	12,810	*80 0	650,000
North Carolina State Guard.....	5,000	1,782	*82 0	235,000
Ohio National Guard .....	9,460	6,125	90 9	600,000
Oregon National Guard.....	2,163	1,575	48 0	44,444
Pennsylvania, National Guard of .....	*10,752	8,614	98 2	790,451
Brigade of Rhode Island Militia.....	1,570	1,476	81 0	130,566
South Carolina State Volunteer Troops...	Not fixed.	5,440	1 5	.....
Texas Volunteer Guard .....	*3,000	2,784	43 0	300,000
Vermont, National Guard, State of.....	784	784	98 0	44,164
West Virginia National Guard .....	1,438	900	.....	.....
Wisconsin National Guard.....	2,862	2,721	80 0	*306,043

### NO CAMP, BUT REPORTS RECEIVED FROM OFFICERS

Colorado, National Guard of .....	2,845	827	No camp.	80,000
Idaho National Guard .....	Not fixed.	232	No camp.	13,932
Maine, National Guard of the State of.....	2,114	1,064	No camp.	98,972
Maryland National Guard .....	2,400	2,113	No camp.	.....
Tennessee, National Guard, State of.....	Not fixed.	1,794	No camp.	169,000
Dist. of Columbia, National Guard of the..	3,312	1,563	No camp.	42,000

### REPORTS RECEIVED FROM ADJUTANT-GENERALS OF STATES.

California, National Guard of.....	7,515	4,944	No camp.	179,558
North Dakota National Guard .....	Not stated.	479	No camp.	40,500
Virginia Volunteers .....	Not stated.	3,221	No camp.	220,000

### FROM ANNUAL RETURN OF MILITIA FOR JANUARY, 1894.

Delaware, National Guard of the State of..	.....	330	.....	28, 80
Kansas National Guard.....	.....	1,666	.....	120,000
Mississippi National Guard .....	.....	1,705	.....	.....
Missouri, National Guard of.....	.....	2,415	.....	350,000
Montana, National Guard of .....	.....	526	.....	25,000
Nebraska National Guard .....	.....	1,086	.....	125,000
Nevada National Guard.....	.....	493	.....	.....
New Jersey, National Guard of .....	.....	3,915	.....	284,887
South Dakota National Guard .....	.....	779	.....	32,189
Washington, National Guard of.....	.....	1,702	.....	86,156
Wyoming National Guard.....	.....	415	.....	12,000
Arizona, National Guard of .....	.....	470	.....	7,600
New Mexico Militia .....	.....	469	.....	25,000
Alaska, None organized .....	.....	None.	.....	.....
Oklahoma, None organized .....	.....	None.	.....	.....
Utah, None organized. . . . .	.....	None.	.....	25,000
Total.....	.....	112,190	.....	8,634,640

1. Not including 861 Nava. Militia. 2. Of the one brigade attending camp. 3. Only one-half of Guard at camp each year. 4. Of the two regiments ordered to camp. 5. Not including Naval Militia. 6. Enlisted; number of officers not fixed by law.

The figures in the second and last columns are from "An Abstract of the Militia Force of the United States for the year 1893," and differ in some cases from those given in reports of encampments and officers on duty in the States. Figures obtained from those sources are marked (\*).

## The Decisive Battles of History.

**MARATHON, 490 B. C.**—The Persians, under Datis, were defeated by the Athenians, under Miltiades. Free government preserved.

**SYRACUSE, 414 B. C.**—The Syracusans and their allies, the Spartans, under Gylippus, defeated the Athenians.

**ARBELA, 331 B. C.**—The Macedonians and Greeks, under Alexander the Great, defeated the Persians. End of the Persian Empire.

**METAUROS, 207 B. C.**—The Romans, under Caius and Marcus Livius, defeated the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal.

**PHILLIPI, 42 B. C.**—Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavius and Antony, and the fate of the Republic decided.

**ACTIUM, 31 B. C.**—The fleets of Antony and Cleopatra were defeated by Octavius, and Imperialism was established in the person of Octavius.

**WINFIELD-LIPPE, 9 A. D.**—Teutonic independence was established by the defeat of the Roman legions, under Varus, by the Germans under Arminius (Hermann).

**CHALONS, 451 A. D.**—The confederate armies of Romans and Visigoths defeated the Huns, under Attila, called the "Scourge of God."

**TOURS, 732 A. D.**—Charles Martel defeated the Saracens and rescued Christendom from Islam.

**HASTINGS, 1066 A. D.**—William the Conqueror defeated the English army commanded by Harold, and a new regime was established in England by the Normans.

**SEIGE OF ORLEANS, 1429 A. D.**—The French, under Joan of Arc, defeated the English.

**DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA, 1588 A. D.**—England saved from Spanish invasion.

**LUTZEN, 1632 A. D.**—Gustavus Adolphus killed, and the religious liberties of Germany decided.

**BLENHEIM, 1704 A. D.**—The English and their allies, under Marlborough, defeated the French and Bavarians, under Marshall Tallard.

**PULTOWA, 1709 A. D.**—The Russians, under Peter the Great, defeated Charles XII., of Sweden.

**SARATOGA, 1777 A. D.**—Critical battle of the American Revolution. The Americans, under General Gates, defeated the British.

**VALMY, 1792 A. D.**—The French, under Kellermann, defeated an invading army of Austrians, Prussians and Hessians, under the Duke of Brunswick. The first success of the Republic against foreigners.

**TRAFALGAR, 1805 A. D.**—The great naval battle of Trafalgar was fought October 21st, of this year, when the English defeated the French and destroyed Napoleon's hopes of a successful invasion of England.

**WATERLOO, 1815 A. D.**—The allied armies of Russia, Austria, Prussia and England, under the Duke of Wellington, defeated the French, under Napoleon.

**SEIGE OF SEBASTOPOL, 1854-5 A. D.**—The Russians succumbed to the beleaguering armies of France, Turkey and England, and the result delayed the expansion of the Russian Empire.

**GETTYSBURG, July, 1863 A. D.**—The decisive battle of the War of the Rebellion. The Union forces, under Meade, defeated the Confederates under General Lee.

**SEDAN, 1870 A. D.**—The decisive battle of the Franco-German War.

## Wars of the United States.

### NUMBER OF U. S. TROOPS ENGAGED.

WARS.	Began.	Ended.	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total.
Revolution.....	Apr. 19, 1775	Apr. 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian War.....	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France.....	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	*4,593
War with Tripoli.....	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	*3,330
Creek Indian War.....	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812.....	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	556,622
Seminole Indian War.....	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War.....	Apr. 21, 1831	Sept. 31, 1832	1,239	5,126	6,465
Cherokee Disturbance.....	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian Disturbance..	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War.....	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook Disturbance.....	1838	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
Mexican War.....	Apr. 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo and Utah War.	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,561
Seminole Indian War.....	1856	1858	.....	3,697	3,697
War of the Rebellion.....	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,778,304

\* Naval forces engaged.



## The Civil War of 1861-65.

### MEN CALLED FOR BY THE PRESIDENT AND FURNISHED FROM EACH STATE.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE.				Aggregate reduced to a 3 years' standard.
	Quota.	Men furnished.	Paid commutation.	Total.	
Alabama.....	.....	2,576	.....	2,576	1,611
Arkansas.....	780	8,289	.....	8,289	7,836
California.....	.....	15,725	.....	15,725	15,725
Colorado Territory.....	.....	4,903	.....	4,903	3,697
Dakota Territory.....	44,797	55,864	1,515	57,379	50,623
Connecticut.....	.....	206	.....	206	206
Delaware.....	13,935	12,284	1,386	13,670	10,322
District of Columbia.....	13,973	16,534	338	16,872	11,506
Florida.....	.....	1,290	.....	1,290	.....
Illinois.....	244,496	259,092	55	259,147	214,133
Indiana.....	194,788	196,363	784	197,147	153,576
Iowa.....	79,521	76,242	67	76,309	68,630
Kansas.....	12,931	20,149	2	20,151	18,706
Kentucky.....	100,782	75,760	3,265	79,025	70,832
Louisiana.....	.....	5,224	.....	5,224	4,654
Maine.....	73,587	70,107	2,007	72,114	56,776
Maryland.....	70,965	46,638	3,678	50,316	41,275
Massachusetts.....	139,095	146,730	5,318	152,048	124,104
Michigan.....	95,007	87,364	2,008	89,372	80,111
Minnesota.....	26,326	24,020	1,032	25,052	19,693
Mississippi.....	.....	545	.....	545	545
Missouri.....	122,496	109,111	.....	109,111	86,530
Nebraska Territory.....	.....	3,157	.....	3,157	2,175
Nevada.....	.....	1,080	.....	1,080	1,080
New Hampshire.....	35,897	33,937	602	34,629	30,849
New Jersey.....	92,820	76,814	4,196	81,010	57,908
New York.....	507,148	448,850	18,197	467,047	392,270
New Mexico Territory.....	.....	6,561	.....	6,561	4,432
North Carolina.....	1,560	3,156	.....	3,156	3,156
Ohio.....	306,322	313,180	6,479	319,659	240,514
Oregon.....	.....	1,810	.....	1,810	1,773
Pennsylvania.....	885,369	337,936	23,171	366,107	265,517
Rhode Island.....	18,898	23,236	463	23,699	17,866
Tennessee.....	1,560	31,092	.....	31,092	26,394
Texas.....	.....	1,965	.....	1,965	1,632
Vermont.....	32,074	33,288	1,974	35,262	29,068
Washington Territory.....	.....	964	.....	964	964
West Virginia.....	34,463	32,068	.....	32,068	27,714
Wisconsin.....	109,080	91,327	5,097	96,424	79,260
Indian Nation.....	.....	3,530	.....	3,530	3,530
Colored Troops*.....	.....	99,337	.....	99,337	99,434
Total.....	2,763,670	2,778,304	86,724	2,865,028	2,320,369

\* The colored soldiers organized under the direct authority of the General Government and not credited to any State were recruited as follows: Alabama 4,969; Arkansas, 5,526; Colorado, 95; Florida, 1,044; Georgia, 3,486; Louisiana, 24,052; Mississippi, 17,869; North Carolina, 5,035; South Carolina, 5,462; Tennessee, 20,133; Texas, 47; Virginia, 5,723. There were also 5,896 negro soldiers enlisted at large or whose credits are not specifically expressed by the records. Of the number of colored troops credited to the States 5,052 were obtained, under the provisions of Section 3, act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, from the States that had seceded.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 190,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 192,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821. Deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

## Principal Battles of the Civil War.

From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by Wm. F. Fox, Lieut. Col. U. S. V.

As to the loss in the Union armies, the greatest battles in the war were:

DATE.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.*	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863.....	Gettysburg.....	3,070	14,497	5,484	23,001
May 8-18, 1864.....	Spottsylvania.....	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,399
May 5-7, 1864.....	Wilderness.....	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862.....	Antietam†.....	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863.....	Chancellorsville.....	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863.....	Chickamauga.....	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864.....	Cold Harbor.....	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862.....	Fredericksburg.....	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862.....	Manassas‡.....	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862.....	Shiloh.....	1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047
December 31, 1862.....	Stone's River§.....	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864.....	Petersburg (assault)...	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

\* Wounded in these and the following returns includes mortally wounded.

† Not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap.

‡ Including Chantilly, Rappahannock, Bristol Station and Bull Run Bridge.

§ Including Knob Gap and losses on January 1 and 2, 1863.

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, were: killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Day's Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, Aug. 21-Sep. 2, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, Sept. 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, killed, 586; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone's River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971.

"Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war; Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the Seven Days' fight; by the Unionists at the Wilderness."

## Principal Naval Battles of the Civil War.

1862, Feb. 6.—Fort Henry, Tenn., captured by Commodore Foote.

Feb. 8.—Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Commodore Goldsborough and General Burnside.

Feb. 16.—Fort Donelson, Tenn., combined forces of General Grant and Commodore Foote.

Mar. 8.—Confederate ram Merrimac sank U. S. frigates Cumberland and Congress, Hampton Roads, Va.

Mar. 9.—Federal Monitor disabled the Merrimac.

April 6.—Pittsburg landing.

April 8.—Capture of Island No. 10.

April 11.—Fort Pulaski, Ga., captured by land and naval forces.

April 24.—Forts Jackson, St. Phillip and New Orleans.

May 13.—Natchez, Miss., captured by Admiral Farragut.

July 1.—Malvern Hill.

1863, Jan. 11.—Fort Hindman, Ark., Admiral Porter.

Jan. 11.—U. S. Steamer Hatteras sunk by Confederate Alabama.

Jan. 17.—Monitor Weehawken captured Confederate ram Atlanta.

May 18.—Vicksburg, Miss., Admiral Porter.

July 8.—Port Hudson, Miss., captured.

July 8.—Natchez, Miss.

1864, June 19.—U. S. Steamer Kearsarge sank the Alabama off Cherbourg, France.

Aug. 5.—Mobile, Ala., Admiral Farragut.

1865, Jan. 15.—Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by General Terry and Commodore Porter.

During the Civil War the Federal Navy was increased in two years to over 400 vessels, the greater part of which were used in blockading Southern ports; many Confederate cruisers, however, escaped the blockade and destroyed a large number of Northern merchant vessels.

## Facts Worth Knowing.

Sound moves about 743 miles per hour.

The Chinese invented paper 170 B. C.

The first watches were made in 1746.

The number of Indians in the United States in 1890 was 249,273.

Rome was founded by Romulus 752 B. C.

Postage stamps were first used in England in 1840; in United States in 1847.

The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1629.

Japanese children are taught to write with either hand.

Every President of the United States has been either a lawyer, a soldier, or both.

There are over 1,100,000 railroad cars and 33,000 locomotives in the United States.

Only one person in 1,000 dies of old age.

Of every 1,000,000 people in the world 800 are blind.

An inch of rain means 100 tons of water on every acre.

There are at least 10,000,000 nerve fibers in the human body.

A needle passes through eighty operations in the course of manufacture.

There are about 180,000 suicides in the world every year.

The canals of the United States are 4,468 miles in length.

Wool is manufactured into nearly 32,000 different kinds of goods.

Italy produced 675,000,000 gallons of wine in 1893.

It is estimated that there are 400,000,000 mummies of human beings in Egypt.

The dark ages were from the sixth to the fourteenth century.

The value of a ton of pure gold is \$602,799.21.

Slavery in the United States was begun at Jamestown in 1619.

The largest bell in the world is at Moscow, Russia, and weighs 432,000 pounds.

The highest denomination of United States legal tender notes is \$10,000.

The first theatre in the United States was at Williamsburg, Va., 1752.

The first cotton raised in the United States was in Virginia, in 1621; first exported,

1747.

Glass was made in Egypt 3,000 B. C.; earliest date of transparent glass, 719 B. C.; glass windows were introduced into England in the eighth century.

The first illumination with gas was in Cornwall, England, 1792; in the United States, at Boston, 1822.

Printing was known in China in the sixth century; introduced into England about 1474; America, 1536.

The great wall of China, built 200 B. C., is 1,250 miles long, 25 feet high, and 25 feet thick at the base.

The first American library was founded in 1638, at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

The first steam engine used on the Western Continent was brought to this country from England in 1753.

The highest natural bridge in the world is at Rockbridge, Virginia, being 200 feet high to the bottom of the arch.

The longest tunnel in the world is St. Gothard, on the line of the railroad between Lucerne and Milan, being  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length.

The highest active volcano is Popocatepetl. It is 17,784 feet in height, and its crater is three miles in circumference and 1,000 feet deep.

The grade of titles in Great Britain stands in the following order from the highest: Prince, Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, Baron, Baronet, Knight.

Amsterdam, Holland, is built upon piles driven into the ground. It is intersected by numerous canals, crossed by nearly three hundred bridges.

Coal was used as fuel in England as early as 852, and in 1234 the first charter to dig for it was granted by Henry III. to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The smallest known insect, *Pteratomus Putnamii*, a parasite of the ichneumon, is but one-ninetieth of an inch in length.

The thickness of human hair varies from the 250th to the 600th part of an inch; blonde hair is the finest, and red the coarsest.

A sickle blade found at Karnack, near Thebes, and believed to date from about 2,000 B. C., is regarded as the oldest bit of wrought iron in the world.

Tobacco was discovered in San Domingo in 1496; in Yucatan by the Spaniards in 1520. It was introduced into France in 1560, and into England in 1583.

It is claimed that crows, eagles, ravens and swans, live to be 100 years old; herons, 50; parrots, 60; geese, 50; sparrow hawks, 40; peacocks, canaries and cranes, 24.

The oldest catacombs are those of the Theban kings, 4,000 years. The catacombs of Rome contain the remains of about 6,000,000 human beings; those of Paris, 3,000,000.

The first English newspaper was the *English Mercury*, pamphlet shaped, issued in Queen Elizabeth's reign. The *Gazette* of Venice was the original model of the modern newspaper. The *Acta Diurna* ("Day's Doings"), published in the later days of the Roman Empire, was the first newspaper the world ever had.

● In China all land belongs to the State, and a trifling sum per acre, never altered through long centuries, is paid as rent; this is the only tax in the country, and it amounts to but about sixty cents per head.



The "Seven Wonders of the World" of anelent times were: The Pyramids of Egypt, Pharos of Alexandria, Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Statue of the Olympian Jupiter, Mausoleum of Artemisia and Colossus of Rhodes.

The Great Eastern, the largest ship ever built, was designed and constructed by Scott Russell, at Maxwell, on the Thames. Work upon her was commenced in May, 1854, and she was launched January 13, 1858. Her total length was 600 feet; breadth, 118 feet; total weight when launched, 12,000 tons. Her first long trip was made to New York in 1859-60. A few years ago she was broken to pieces and sold to junk dealers.

The highest building in the world, not counting the Eiffel Tower and the Washington Monument, is the Cologne Cathedral. The height from the pavement to the top of the cupola is 511 feet. It is 511 feet long and 231 feet wide. It was begun August 15th, in the year 1248, and was pronounced finished August 14th, 1880, over 600 years after the the corner stone was laid.

The great pyramid of Cheops is the largest structure ever erected by the hand of man. Its original dimensions at the base were 764 feet square, and its perpendicular height in the highest point, 488 feet; it covers 4 acres, 1 rood and 22 rods of ground, and has been estimated by an eminent English architect to have cost not less than 33,000,000 pounds sterling. It was begun 2170 B. C. It is estimated that about 5,000,000 tons of hewn stone were used in its construction, and the evidence shows that these stones were brought from quarries in Arabia, about 700 miles distant.

The grandest temple of worship in the world, as well as the largest, is St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome. It stands on the site of Nero's circus, in the northwestern part of the city, and is built in the form of a Latin cross. The total length of the interior is 612½ feet; transept, 446½ feet; height of nave, 152½ feet; diameter of cupola, 193 feet; height of dome from pavement to top of cross, 448 feet. The great bell alone, without the hammer, weighs 18,600 pounds. The foundation was laid in 1450 A. D. Forty-three Popes lived and died during the time the work was in progress. It was dedicated in 1826, but was not entirely finished until 1880. Its cost was about seventy million dollars.

Bartholdi's statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," on Bedloe's or Liberty Island, in New York Harbor, is the largest statue ever built. It was presented to the United States by the French people in 1885. Eight years were consumed in construction. Its weight is 440,000 pounds, of which 146,000 pounds are copper, the remainder iron and steel. The height of statue is 152½ feet. The electric light held in the hand is 305 feet above tide water. The head is 14½ feet in diameter. The index finger is 8 feet in length, and the nose 3¾ feet. It was unveiled in 1886.

The longest stone bridge in the world is at Lagang, China, completed in May, 1885. It crosses an arm of the China Sea, and is nearly six miles in length. It was constructed under the sole supervision of native engineers. It is composed entirely of stone, and has 300 arches, each 70 feet high. The largest truss iron bridge in the world crosses the Firth of Tay, Scotland. It is 18,612 feet in length, and contains 85 spans. The longest wooden bridge in the world crosses Lake Ponchartrain, near New Orleans. It is a trestle-work 21 miles long, built of cypress piles saturated with creosote to preserve them. The highest bridge in this country is over Kinzua Creek, near Bradford, Pa. It was built in 1882, has a total span of 2,051 feet, and is 301 feet above the creek bed.

Brooklyn Bridge, over the East River, was begun January 2, 1870, and opened to traffic May 24, 1883. It cost over \$15,000,000. Its dimensions are: Width, 85 feet; length of river span, 1,585 feet 6 inches; length of each land span, 930 feet; length of Brooklyn approach, 971 feet; length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches; total length of carriageway, 5,980 feet; total length of bridge with extensions, 6,537 feet. The New York tower contains 46,945 cubic yards masonry. The Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic yards masonry. Size of towers at high water line, 140 by 59 feet. Total height of towers above high water, 278 feet. Clear height of bridge in center of river span above high water at 90 degrees Fahr., 135 feet. Number of cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 15¾ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 3,578 feet 6 inches. Strength of each cable, 12,000 tons. Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel, oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder.

The corner stone of the Washington Monument, the highest in the United States, and until 1889 the highest in the world, was laid July 4, 1848. Robert E. Winthrop, then Speaker of the House, delivered the oration. After the work had steadily progressed for six years, the funds of the monumental society became exhausted, and from 1854 until 1879 practically nothing was done on the building. At that time the monument was about 175 feet high. In 1879 Congress voted an appropriation of \$200,000 to complete the work. From that time the work was pushed steadily forward until December 6, 1884, when the aluminum apex was 555 feet, 5¼ inches from the foundation, and the work was declared finished. The foundation is 146½ feet square; total weight of stone used in work, 81,120 tons.

The Capitol building at Washington, D. C., is the largest building in the United States. The corner stone was laid December 18, 1793, by President Washington, assisted by other prominent Masons. It was partially destroyed by the British in 1814. The present dome was begun in 1855 and finished in 1865. The flag of the United States first hoisted from it December 12, 1863. The cost of the entire building has been over \$13,000,000. Its length is 715 feet 4 inches; width, 324 feet. It covers 3½ acres of ground. The distance from the ground to the top of the dome is 301½ feet; diameter of dome, 135½ feet.

## Property Exempt from Taxation by the Tax Laws of the States and Territories.

Property of U. S., State, County and Municipality is exempt in most States.

**ALABAMA.**—Household furniture up to \$150, books, maps, charts, etc., except professional libraries, tools of trade up to \$25, certain farm products, all school and church property.

**ALASKA.**—Same as Oregon.

**ARIZONA.**—Churches, cemeteries, charitable institutions, schools, and libraries, properties of widows and orphans up to \$1,000 for a family, where total assessment does not exceed \$2,000.

**ARKANSAS.**—School and church property in actual use, property used exclusively for public or charitable purposes.

**CALIFORNIA.**—Growing crops, school and church property.

**CONNECTICUT.**—Household furniture up to \$500, property of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors up to \$1,000, tools of trade up to \$200, school and church property, parsonages up to \$500, public libraries, private libraries up to \$200, certain farm products.

**COLORADO.**—Real estate of schools and churches in actual use, public libraries.

**DELAWARE.**—Household furniture, books, maps, charts, etc., belonging to churches or charitable institutions and all professional books, tools of mechanics or manufacturers in actual use, stock of manufactories on hand and imported merchandise, products of farms, vessels trading from ports of the State, all school and church property.

**FLORIDA.**—Household property of widows with dependent families and cripples unable to perform manual labor up to \$400, all public libraries, church and school property.

**GEORGIA.**—Public libraries, church and school property.

**IDAHO.**—Household property up to \$200, tools of trade, growing crops, books, school property, church property in actual use and not rented.

**ILLINOIS.**—Church property in actual use, property of agricultural societies, U. S. public buildings, cemeteries and certain other public property.

**INDIANA.**—Public libraries, school property (with land not to exceed 320 acres), church property in actual use.

**IOWA.**—Kitchen furniture and bedding, public libraries, private libraries up to \$300, tools of trade up to \$300, certain farm products, school property including residences of teachers and land up to 640 acres, church property in actual use.

**KANSAS.**—Household furniture up to \$200 for each family, private libraries up to \$50 and all public libraries, sugar manufactories, school buildings including land not to exceed 5 acres, church property in actual use including land not exceeding 10 acres.

**KENTUCKY.**—Articles manufactured in family for family use, public libraries, certain farm products, all church and school property.

**LOUISIANA.**—Household furniture up to \$500, public libraries, school and church property, and until 1899 certain specific manufacturing property.

**MAINE.**—Household furniture up to \$200 for each family, libraries of benevolent or educational institutions, a mechanic's tools necessary for his business, certain farm products, vessels being constructed or repaired, school property, church property in use and parsonages up to \$6,000 each.

**MARYLAND.**—Libraries of charitable or educational institutions, tools of mechanics or manufacturers' use by hand, all unsold farm products, school and church property.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Household furniture up to \$1,000, all farming tools, mechanics' tools up to \$300, public libraries, vessels engaged in foreign trade, school property, church property in actual use.

**MICHIGAN.**—Household furniture, public libraries, private libraries up to \$150, \$200 of personal property besides special exemptions, church property in actual use and school property.

**MINNESOTA.**—Each taxpayer entitled to exemption on \$100 personal property selected by himself, public libraries, church and school property.

**MISSOURI.**—Cemeteries, church property, school property including land not to exceed 1 acre in the city and 5 acres in the country.

**MISSISSIPPI.**—Household furniture up to \$250, certain farm products, tools of trade, cemeteries, school and church property, and until 1900 certain specified manufactories.

**MONTANA.**—Books of educational institutions, school property and church property in actual use.

**NEBRASKA.**—Libraries of schools and charitable institutions, school and church property in actual use.

**NEVADA.**—Household furniture of widows and orphans, property of educational institutions established by State laws, church property up to \$5,000.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—Certain farm products, school and church property.

**NEW JERSEY.**—Household furniture of firemen, soldiers and sailors up to \$500, libraries of educational institutions, school and church property.

**NEW YORK.**—Buildings erected for use of college, incorporated academy or other seminary of learning; buildings for public worship, schoolhouses, real and personal property of public libraries; all stocks owned by State, or literary or charitable institutions; personal estate of incorporate company not made liable to taxation; personal property and real estate of clergymen up to \$1,500; also many special exemptions.

## Property Exempt from Taxation.—Continued.

**NEW MEXICO.**—Public libraries, school and church property, mines and mining claims for ten years from date of location, irrigating ditches, canals and flumes, cemeteries.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—Each taxpayer entitled to \$25 exemption on personal property of his own selection, public libraries, property used exclusively for educational purposes, church property in actual use.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**—Books, maps, etc., church and school property.

**OHIO.**—Personal property up to \$50, libraries of public institutions, church and school property, cemeteries.

**OREGON.**—Household furniture up to \$300, books, maps, etc., church and school property.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Household furniture, books, maps, etc., tools of trade, products of manufactories, all products of farms except horses and cattle over four years old, water craft, property of all free schools, church property in actual use.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—School property and endowments, buildings and personal estates of incorporated charitable institutions, church buildings in use and ground not to exceed 1 acre.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—Household furniture up to \$100, all necessary school and church buildings and grounds not leased.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**—Household furniture up to \$25, all books, etc., belonging to charitable, religious or educational societies, school property, church buildings in actual use and parsonages.

**TENNESSEE.**—Personal property to the value of \$1,000, articles manufactured from the products of the State in the hands of the manufacturers, all growing crops and unsold farm products, school and church property.

**TEXAS.**—Household furniture up to \$250, books, maps, etc., school and church property.

**VERMONT.**—Household furniture up to \$500, libraries, tools of mechanics and farmers, machinery of manufactories, hay and grain sufficient to winter stock, school and church property.

**VIRGINIA.**—Public libraries and libraries of ministers, all farm products in hand of producer, church and school property.

**WASHINGTON.**—Each taxable entitled to \$300 exemption from total valuation, free and school libraries, church property up to \$5,000, public schools, cemeteries, fire engines.

**WISCONSIN.**—Kitchen furniture, all libraries, growing crops, school property with land not exceeding 40 acres, church property in actual use.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**—Public and family libraries, unsold products of preceding year of manufactories and farms, colleges, academies, free schools, church property in use, parsonages and furniture.

**WYOMING.**—Public libraries, church and school property.

## The Italian Coral Industry.

The *Journal of the Society of Arts* says: "Genoa, Leghorn and Naples are the principal ports of Italy at which coral is worked up in establishments of more or less importance. The manufacturers, or rather those who are engaged in the coral-working industry, buy it from the fishermen, who obtain it during the summer months—that is to say, from March to October—on the coasts of Sicily and Sardinia. Formerly the Italian fisherman sought for coral on the French coast, from Nice to Marseilles, and also in Algeria; but for some years past the French government having imposed a tax of 1,000 francs on foreign boats engaged in the coral-fishing industry in French waters, this business has shown a decided falling off. Moreover, a large amount of coral has been imported into Italy from Spain, Cape Verde Islands, Japan, and sometimes from Dalmatia, although as regards the latter place the fishing for coral has been abandoned for some time past. It appears from a report recently presented to the Austrian Fishery Society of Trieste by the secretary, Mr. G. Hutterott, that prior to 1880 the product of the Italian coral fishery was insignificant; for example, a boat engaged in this business during six months of the year on the coast of Sardinia, with a crew of from ten to twelve men, frequently took no more than 30 kilograms of coral (about 66 pounds avoirdupois); a greater quantity than this was considered an excellent take. In 1880, however, the condition of the coral fishery was entirely changed, and very large quantities were taken, due to the discovery of a coral reef at Sciacca, in Sicily, and it was no uncommon thing for the fishermen to obtain in one day as much coral as previously they had been only able to obtain during the whole of the season. In this year the value of the coral fished amounted, according to the statistical returns of the director-general of the Italian mercantile marine, to about 3,000,000 lire (about \$580,000). Consequently upon this enormous take there was a decided fall in prices, and, moreover, the supply of coral exceeded the demand, but of late years there has been a great falling off in the amount fished. A very good description of coral is that found in Sardinian waters, principally in the Straits of Bonifacio, and is much esteemed on account of its good color. The Sciacca coral is not so highly valued as the above, as the branches are not so argé and the color is not so vivid."



## Official Statement of the Single Tax Principle.

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and all the obligations of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, State government, and the general government, as the revenue from direct tax is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax would:

"1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

"2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

"3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor.

"4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of our Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions, which are the outgrowths of the tariff.

"5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization."

With respect to monopolies other than monopoly of land, we hold that when free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned through their proper government, local, State, or national, as may be.

## Facts about the Bible.

The King James version of the Bible contains 3,566,480 letters, 773,446 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 66 books. The middle book is Micah; the middle (and smallest) chapter Psalm 117; the middle verse the 8th of 118th Psalm. The largest book is that of the Psalms; the largest chapter is Psalm 119; the largest verse is the 9th of the 8th chapter of Esther. The word "and" occurs 46,227 times; the word "Lord" occurs 1,855 times; the word "reverend" occurs but once, in the 8th verse of the 11th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except j.

The seven Bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohanmedans, the Eddas of the Scandinavians, the Try Pitikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the Three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Zendavesta of the Persians, and the Scriptures of the Christians. The Koran is of most recent date, being not older than the seventh century of the Christian era. The Eddas of the Scandinavians were first published in the fourteenth century. The author of the Pitikes of the Buddhists lived and died in the sixth century B. C. The Five Kings of the Chinese cannot be traced to a period earlier than the eleventh century B. C. The Three Vedas are the most ancient books of the Hindoos, and in the opinion of eminent authorities they are not older than eleven centuries B. C. Zoroaster, whose sayings are contained in the Zendavesta, was born in the twelfth century B. C. Moses lived and wrote his Pentateuch fifteen centuries B. C.

## The Mineral Production of the United States, 1892 and 1893.

(Compiled for THE MINERAL INDUSTRY, Vol. 2, by Richard P. Rothwell, editor "The Engineering and Mining Journal.")

PRODUCT.	Customary Measures.	1892.			1893.		
		Quantity.		Value at Place of Production.	Quantity.		Value at Place of Production.
		Customary Measures.	Metric Tons.		Customary Measures.	Metric Tons.	
Asbestos	Short tons...	100	91	\$5,000	120	109	\$6,000
Antimony ore	" "	850	771	51,000	850	771	41,000
Asphalt'm & ashp't rock	" "	47,040	42,675	254,016	34,944	31,701	174,720
Barytes, crude	" "	28,476	25,833	142,380	26,632	24,161	133,160
Bauxite	" "	9,800	8,891	49,000	11,041	10,106	55,205
Borax	Pounds	12,538,196	5,687	940,365	8,699,000	3,946	652,425
Bromine	"	379,480	172	64,512	348,399	158	87,100
Building stone				44,589,500			40,000,000
Cement, hydraulic	Barrels of 300-	8,211,181		5,999,150	7,508,385		5,180,797
Cement, Portland	400 lbs.	547,440		1,153,600	596,531		1,152,339
Coal, anthracite	Long tons	46,850,405	47,352,696	89,727,982	48,044,834	48,818,356	98,091,670
Coal, bituminous	" "	114,220,101	116,059,045	124,230,532	113,436,871	115,268,04	118,595,834
Coke	Short tons	12,010,829	12,204,203	23,421,117	9,792,330	9,949,986	14,683,495
Cobalt oxide	Pounds	8,600	3,903	6,450	3,838	1,766	3,500
Copperas	Short tons	13,250	12,021	110,272	16,000	14,515	95,440
Copper sulphate	Pounds				54,000,000	24,492	1,822,500
Corundum	Short tons	1,504	1,364	139,994	1,747	1,585	140,589
Chrome ore	Long tons	1,650	1,677	16,500	1,620	1,646	16,000
Feldspar	" "	16,000	16,258	80,000	17,000	17,274	85,000
Flint	" "	37,000	37,596	185,000	38,000	38,612	190,000
Fluorspar	Short tons	9,000	8,165	54,000	9,700	8,800	63,070
Grindstones	" "			804,890	45,580	41,350	345,920
Gypsum	" "	256,259	252,458	695,492	250,000	226,799	562,500
Infusorial earth & tripoli	" "	1,323	1,200	41,950	1,709	1,550	46,800
Lime	Barrels, 200lbs	70,000,000	6,350,200	38,500,000	60,000,000	5,443,164	30,000,000
Limestone for iron flux	Long tons	4,560,000	4,633,416	2,097,600	3,750,000	3,810,375	2,250,000
Magnesite	Short tons	1,402	1,272	9,814	1,143	1,037	8,300
Manganese ore	Long tons	19,117	19,425	129,586	9,150	9,297	60,000
Marls	Short tons	125,000	113,400	65,000	110,000	99,792	55,000
Mica	Pounds	75,000	34	100,000	75,000	34	100,000
Millstones				20,000			18,000
Mineral paints	Long tons	50,000	50,805	650,000			546,000
Natural gas				14,800,000			14,000,000
Onyx	Cubic feet	3,500		40,000	2,175		28,750
Ozokerite, refined	Pounds	130,000	59	7,800	None.		
Petroleum	Bbls., 42 gals.	50,512,136	7,000,982	30,229,128	50,349,228	6,978,403	30,223,505
Phosphate rock	Long tons	902,723	917,257	3,822,021	981,340	997,140	3,434,690
Plumbago, crude	Short tons	900	816	3,500	1,500	1,365	7,500
Plumbago, refined	Pounds	1,398,363	634	87,902	896,603	406	39,503
Potters' clay	Long tons	450,000	457,349	1,000,000	393,000	399,327	830,000
Precious stones				188,000			200,000
Pyrites	Long tons	106,250	109,957	857,000	95,000	96,526	285,000
Salt	Barrels, 280lbs	11,784,954	1,542,133	5,900,000	11,435,487	1,452,388	5,717,743
Slate, for pigment	Short tons	3,400	3,085	21,000	3,000	2,721	18,000
Slate, for roofing	In squares	953,000		3,396,625	871,500		2,780,600
Slate, other kinds				750,500			737,400
Soapstone	Short tons	23,208	21,054	423,449	20,100	18,235	366,825
Soda, natural	" "	3,300	2,994	16,500	2,500	2,268	12,500
Soda, natural sulphate	" "	1,680	1,524	8,400	90	82	450
Sulphur	" "	1,825	1,656	54,750	1,344	1,219	26,880
Talc, fibrous	" "	41,925	38,034	472,485	36,500	33,113	337,625
Venetian red	" "	4,205	3,815	89,335	3,830	3,475	81,475
Whetstones	Gross pounds	1,080,000		107,580	900,000		105,925
Zinc, white	Short tons	27,500	24,946	2,200,000	25,000	22,678	1,875,000
Total non-metallic				396,610,582			371,376,935
METALLIC.							
Aluminum, value N. Y.	Pounds	295,000	134	191,750	312,000	142	202,800
Antimony, value S. Fran	Short tons	200	181	36,000	350	318	63,000
Copper, value N. Y.	Pounds	325,500,000	147,647	36,716,400	322,585,500	146,324	34,677,940
Gold, coin'g value	Troy ounces.	1,596,375	49,652	32,997,071	1,739,081	*54,091	35,950,000
Pig iron, value N. Y.	Long tons	8,977,869	9,122,413	134,668,035	7,043,384	7,156,782	93,888,309
Lead, value N. Y.	Short tons	205,630	186,548	16,450,400	193,928	175,931	14,467,029
Nickel, fine	Pounds	96,152	*43,614	57,691	25,893	*11,745	12,429
Nickel, crude	Troy ounces.	350	*11	1,750	300	*9.3	9,900
Quicksilver, value S. F.	Flasks, 76½lbs	27,993	971	1,119,720	30,164	1,046	1,108,527
Silver, coin'g value	Troy ounces.	65,000,000	*2,022,195	34,038,500	60,500,000	*1,881,732	78,220,450
Spiegeleisen & ferroman	Long tons	179,131	182,015	6,647,290	81,118	82,424	2,893,229
Tin	Pounds	143,400	65	29,827	None.		
Zinc, value N. Y.	Short tons	84,082	76,279	7,785,998	76,255	69,178	6,214,782
Total metallic				320,740,427			267,707,795
Est. prod'ts, unspecified				7,500,000			6,000,000
Grand total				724,821,009			645,084,730

\*Kilograms.

## Iron and Steel.

(Compiled from the Bulletins of the American Iron and Steel Association.)

The total production of pig iron in the United States for the calendar year 1893 was 7,124,502 gross tons, against 9,157,000 tons in 1892, 8,279,870 tons in 1891, and 9,202,703 tons in 1890. The total production in the first half of 1894 was 2,717,983 gross tons, against 2,561,584 tons in the second half of 1893, an increase of 156,399 tons. As compared with the first half of 1893, however, the production in the first half of 1894 shows a large decline, the total for the first half of 1893 being 4,562,918 tons, or 1,844,935 tons more than the production in the first half of 1894. The total production for each half year since 1892 has been: First half 1892, 4,769,683 tons; second half 1892, 4,387,317 tons; first half 1893, 4,562,918 tons; second half 1893, 2,561,584 tons; first half 1894, 2,717,983. The output of pig iron by States for the calendar years 1891, 1892 and 1893, is shown in the following table:

STATES.	1891.	1892.	1893.	STATES.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Massachusetts.	8,900	7,946	7,853	Kentucky .....	44,844	56,548	47,501
Connecticut...	21,811	17,107	12,478	Tennessee ..	291,738	300,081	207,915
New York .....	315,112	310,395	191,115	Ohio .....	1,035,013	1,221,913	875,265
New Jersey....	92,490	87,975	74,305	Indiana .....	7,729	7,700	5,567
Pennsylvania..	3,952,387	4,193,805	3,645,022	Illinois .....	669,202	949,450	405,261
Maryland .....	123,398	99,131	151,773	Michigan .....	213,145	184,421	117,538
Virginia .....	295,292	342,847	302,856	Wisconsin .....	197,160	174,961	131,772
North Carolina	3,217	2,908	2,843	Missouri .....	29,229	57,020	32,360
Georgia .....	49,858	9,950	39,075	Minnesota ..	1,226	14,071	10,373
Alabama .....	795,673	915,296	726,888	Colorado .....	18,116	32,441	45,555
Texas .....	18,662	8,613	6,257	Oregon .....	9,295	7,628	4,739
West Virginia.	86,283	154,793	81,591	Totals .....	8,279,870	9,157,000	7,124,502

On the 30th of June, 1894, there were but 108 iron furnaces in blast, as contrasted with 408 out of blast; on December, 31, 1893, there were 137 in blast and 381 out of blast. The number of furnaces in blast June 30, 1893, was 226; December 31, 1892, 253; June 30, 1892, 256.

The total stocks of pig iron unsold in the hands of makers or their agents, and not intended for their own consumption, including stock held by the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company under control of makers, for four half-yearly periods, are shown in the following table:

STATES.	Dec. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1893.	Dec. 31, 1893.	June 30, 1894.
New England .....	14,093	12,222	16,623	15,387
New York .....	45,627	44,866	42,976	36,033
New Jersey .....	23,083	11,268	20,417	15,659
Pennsylvania .....	113,115	151,858	193,286	118,398
Maryland .....	3,404	2,178	2,525	3,703
Va., N. C., Ga. and Texas.....	58,893	59,421	92,416	80,978
Alabama .....	68,318	73,188	69,067	70,261
West Virginia...	5,230	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky .....	6,321	5,580	5,381	9,263
Tennessee .....	25,818	25,562	25,452	22,982
Ohio .....	62,376	67,454	111,737	43,198
Michigan, Indiana and Minnesota.....	30,263	45,891	29,028	51,411
Illinois and Wisconsin.....	16,353	14,770	16,360	17,639
Missouri and Colorado.....	31,322	32,845	34,298	30,824
Pacific States.....	1,900	1,938	2,502	1,300
Totals.....	506,116	549,141	662,068	517,036

The following table gives the production of Bessemer steel ingots in the first half of 1894 compared with the first and second half of 1893. In the figures for the periods mentioned are included the production of Bessemer steel by the Clapp-Griffiths works and Robert-Bessemer works:

STATES.	INGOTS, GROSS TONS.			
	First Half 1893.	Second Half 1893.	Total 1893.	First Half 1894.
Pennsylvania .....	1,337,079	789,141	2,126,220	1,129,559
Illinois .....	220,059	94,770	314,829	252,080
Ohio .....	232,980	115,162	348,141	171,048
Other States .....	301,999	124,557	426,496	114,767
Totals.....	2,092,057	1,123,629	3,215,686	1,667,454



## Iron and Steel.—Continued.

The following table gives the production of Bessemer steel rails of all weights and sections, including street rails, in the first half of 1894, compared with the first half and second half of 1893. In this statement are not included street and other Bessemer rails which were rolled from purchased blooms in any of the half years mentioned :

STATES.	RAILS, GROSS TONS.			
	First Half 1893.	Second Half 1893.	Total 1893.	First Half 1894.
Pennsylvania.....	429,059	210,372	639,431	284,061
Illinois.....	170,263	61,997	232,260	95,955
Other States.....	104,918	59,744	164,662	19,388
Totals.....	704,240	332,113	1,036,353	399,404

## World's Supply of Tin.

The amount of the world's supply of tin for the calendar year 1893 is given officially in the annual report of Dr. D. T. Day, chief of the division of mineral resources, United States Geological Survey. The total amount for the year was 67,232 tons, classed as follows: English production, 8,650; Straits shipments to Europe and America, 39,874; Australian shipments to Europe and America, 5,579; Banca sales in Holland, 5,418, and Billeton sales in Java, 5,211. The total value of tin and tinplates imported and entered for consumption in the United States during the year was \$20,808,864. In blocks, bars or pigs and grain tin the quantity and value were 38,304,008 cwt., \$5,675,128, and in tinplates, sheets, etc., 545,472,209 cwt., \$15,127,736.

## World's Copper Output.

The production of copper throughout the world in 1893 has been given at 17,250 tons for Germany, 160 tons for the Argentine Republic, 1,425 tons for Austria-Hungary, 7,500 for Australia, 2,500 for Bolivia, 4,000 for Canada, 6,090 for Cape Colony, 54,270 for Spain and Portugal, 147,210 for the United States, 21,350 for Chili, 400 for England, 2,040 for Newfoundland, 2,500 for Italy, 18,000 for Japan, 8,480 for Mexico, 460 for Peru, 5,000 for Russia, 750 for Sweden and 2,850 for Venezuela. This makes a total of 303,975 tons, against 310,845 in 1892, 279,491 in 1891, and 269,630 in 1890. The average price per ton was 1,693 francs in 1893, 1,150 in 1892, 1,277 in 1891, and 1,135 in 1890.

## Exports of Copper from the United States.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Total.	France.	United Kingdom.	Netherlands	Germany.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1874.....	503,160	.....	2,520	.....	16,374
1875.....	5,123,470	95,349	22,512	22,935	196,988
1876.....	14,304,160	1,586,695	430,753	714,115	2,013,947
1877.....	13,461,553	8,207,840	1,398,074	315,041	3,611,972
1878.....	11,297,876	9,306,522	544,186	390,204	2,718,921
1879.....	17,200,739	8,485,007	180,859	11,227	2,430,967
1880.....	4,206,258	11,510,928	931,902	1,263,501	2,978,601
1881.....	4,865,407	2,617,171	336,500	465,750	184,885
1882.....	3,340,531	4,344,509	210,747	144,024	116,747
1883.....	8,221,363	2,533,526	512,403	72,423	90,310
1884 <i>a</i> .....	16,939,090	6,101,301	1,282,115	220,183	234,270
1885.....	44,672,493	9,863,838	3,953,762	1,014,559	1,346,686
1886.....	24,239,258	21,287,307	9,653,926	5,321,027	4,267,652
1887.....	19,580,923	8,510,723	6,644,922	4,209,186	1,167,172
1888.....	25,303,337	12,377,214	5,238,769	1,195,476	204,470
1889.....	14,334,043	12,790,252	8,158,587	2,444,727	709,772
1890.....	20,237,409	7,698,783	5,102,854	498,887	696,069
1891.....	34,554,517	6,474,829	7,976,889	3,915,420	1,187,762
1892.....	56,453,736	11,751,263	8,089,664	8,530,677	3,186,281
1893.....	37,642,464	19,911,540	12,716,800	12,817,032	7,718,346
1894.....	195,047,642	.....	.....	.....	.....

*a* Prior to 1884 sheets are included.

## Exports of Zinc from the United States.

The total exports of zinc during the fiscal years 1873 to 1894 have been: 1873, Pounds: 73,953; 1874, 43,566; 1875, 38,090; 1876, 134,542; 1877, 1,419,922; 1878, 2,545,320; 1879, 2,132,949; 1880, 1,368,302; 1881, 1,491,786; 1882, 1,489,552; 1883, 852,333; 1884, 126,043; 1885, 101,685; 1886, 770,558; 1887, 363,199; 1888, 48,616; 1889, 79,867; 1890, 3,511,302; 1891, 1,577,088; 1892, 11,769,046; 1893, 7,796,636; 1894, 5,627,618 lbs.

## Imports and Exports of Merchandise.

ARTICLES.	Year Ending June 30.					
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
<b>IMPORTS FREE OF DUTY.</b>						
Animals	\$3,287,538	\$3,496,655	\$2,465,110	\$1,675,803	\$1,425,720	\$1,090,687
Articles returned	5,857,510	4,231,952	4,466,279	4,347,920	4,649,055	3,453,621
Art works	338,177	400,128	395,858	306,669	428,946	238,382
Books, maps, etc.	1,161,251	1,115,353	1,655,514	1,890,668	2,077,589	1,875,254
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	26,625,435	26,814,390	31,639,714	31,523,331	36,566,034	27,430,057
Cocoa, or cacao, crude	14,42,061	2,312,781	2,817,168	3,221,041	4,017,801	2,402,382
Coffee	74,274,882	78,267,432	96,123,777	126,801,607	76,668,983	87,167,993
Cork wood or cork bark	902,047	1,213,872	1,249,008	1,368,244	1,641,294	985,913
Cotton, unmanufactured	1,194,505	1,392,728	2,825,004	3,217,521	4,688,799	3,010,205
Farinaceous substances	941,998	1,088,726	5,45,760	257,739	327,878	220,459
Fertilizers	1,613,662	1,213,989	1,525,331	1,431,285	1,231,969	1,139,294
Fruits, including nuts	5,951,362	6,867,670	10,422,814	9,649,578	10,026,227	8,890,602
Furs and fur skins, undressed	2,088,167	2,165,213	2,822,166	3,352,429	4,049,173	2,639,994
Hair	2,431,518	2,866,231	2,265,714	1,685,562	2,005,796	839,972
Hats, bonnets, etc.			1,549,725	1,897,190	2,262,472	2,017,678
Hides and skins	25,127,750	21,881,886	27,930,759	26,658,133	27,020,775	15,838,888
Household effects, etc.	2,732,972	2,735,099	2,920,050	2,921,893	3,512,667	2,774,894
India rubber and gutta percha, crude	12,387,131	14,854,512	18,020,804	19,833,090	17,964,667	15,162,333
Ivory, animal	591,502	848,105	886,302	893,139	1,083,539	374,685
Mattings for floors, etc.			1,489,093	1,637,473	1,665,106	1,874,647
Oils	1,749,888	1,823,214	2,369,432	3,329,244	3,596,261	2,250,207
Ores, silver-bearing	6,951,719	7,748,572	8,953,608	9,606,065	11,100,747	6,631,011
Paper stock, crude	5,925,047	5,261,448	5,019,533	5,448,263	6,272,298	3,048,094
Silk, unmanufactured	19,333,229	24,325,531	19,076,081	25,059,325	29,836,986	16,234,182
Spices, unground	2,984,198	2,973,994	2,889,151	2,740,087	3,002,002	2,004,701
Sugar and inolasses	12,084,666	11,559,142	45,333,773	106,720,226	116,947,430	126,619,809
Tea	12,654,640	12,317,493	13,893,993	14,373,222	13,857,482	14,143,107
Textile grasses	483,212	697,680	15,305,999	16,478,122	18,806,918	10,579,173
Tin, bars, blocks, or pigs, grain or granulated	7,014,495	6,898,909	7,977,515	8,667,870	12,358,999	.....
Wood, unmanufactured	4,439,624	4,242,085	5,276,972	5,560,991	6,642,889	5,966,598
All other free articles	12,766,892	14,028,835	26,196,562	15,442,528	18,807,709	12,891,184
Total free of duty	256,487,078	265,668,629	366,241,352	457,999,658	444,544,211	379,796,006
<b>IMPORTS DUTIABLE.</b>						
Animals	\$3,936,505	\$3,270,277	\$2,480,255	\$2,575,813	\$3,216,475	\$1,310,379
Art works	1,308,597	1,796,372	2,014,510	2,030,599	2,366,765	1,484,163
Books and other printed matter	2,913,942	2,878,717	2,571,889	2,115,417	2,117,430	1,584,182
Breadstuffs: Barley	7,723,838	5,629,849	5,222,538	1,532,040	921,945	358,744
All other	305,636	404,423	1,261,856	3,039,408	1,608,258	1,622,573
Bristles	1,284,724	1,286,219	1,357,938	1,455,058	1,508,258	929,231
Cement	1,459,638	2,172,952	4,021,998	3,855,572	3,770,444	3,265,087
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	15,028,237	14,737,688	15,677,317	14,433,368	16,271,655	10,119,917
Clocks and watches	2,082,940	2,114,284	2,284,906	1,930,538	1,997,982	2,000,620
Coal, bituminous	5,929,245	5,087,760	4,588,273	4,373,079	3,614,202	3,704,046
Cotton, manufactures of	26,806,942	29,918,055	29,712,624	28,255,841	33,560,293	22,346,479
Earthenware	6,476,229	7,030,301	8,381,338	8,708,593	9,529,431	6,879,109
Feathers and artificial flowers	1,527,964	2,639,232	3,119,493	2,738,013	2,536,918	2,454,658
Fish	5,235,860	5,710,382	4,734,242	4,535,450	4,492,172	4,643,706
Flax, hemp, jute, etc.: Raw	20,468,475	19,844,087	19,881,006	2,645,917	2,644,637	1,576,763
Manufactures of	25,776,553	28,421,257	24,082,094	26,230,912	28,130,751	19,230,041
Fruits, including nuts	5,328,056	5,388,603	15,560,392	11,294,323	13,661,195	9,862,062
Furs and manufactures of	7,713,921	7,352,513	7,006,332	6,841,702	6,518,634	4,979,224
Glass and glassware	4,197,877	3,398,657	6,72,935	8,756,964	8,021,741	5,216,653
Hats, bonnets, etc.	1,082,835	1,143,445	445,461	715,151	444,755	761,997
Hay	1,155,472	1,030,616	1,737,460	883,701	1,085,407	484,415
Hops	1,907,658	2,415,174	2,430,159	2,592,461	1,765,797	388,720
Iron and steel: Iron ore	21,222,653	20,928,150	35,746,920	12,915,562	17,602,640	11,969,518
Manufactures of: Tin plates, etc.	21,155,140	20,751,351	17,494,102	16,105,185	16,885,964	8,624,855
All other	10,020,026	13,558,886	18,830,868	12,972,938	15,365,208	5,342,766
Lead, and manufactures of	549,237	657,658	2,600,888	3,633,378	5,792,624	6,595,792
Leather, and manufactures of	11,296,322	12,436,080	12,683,303	13,360,821	15,387,970	9,416,145
Malt liquors	1,361,990	1,427,608	1,765,702	1,709,960	1,940,370	1,510,720
Marble and stone	3,060,577	1,297,637	1,262,713	1,385,810	1,737,938	1,288,929
Metal, metal compositions, etc.	3,327,020	4,234,082	7,222,670	6,574,483	7,118,059	4,456,229
Musical instruments	1,721,428	1,703,129	1,444,755	1,031,483	994,366	619,459
Oils	1,876,614	1,851,739	1,532,462	1,064,730	2,067,123	1,699,511
Paints and colors	1,294,811	1,843,457	174,391	1,372,052	1,446,761	680,099
Paper, and manufactures of	2,542,833	2,816,860	3,081,454	3,342,804	3,880,981	2,628,064
Provisions	1,774,301	2,011,314	2,108,891	1,796,096	2,440,593	1,797,847
Rice	3,006,271	2,042,120	4,113,910	2,663,350	2,440,593	2,014,896
Salt	4,438,131	950,923	928,889	779,481	692,493	592,722
Seeds	4,943,431	3,530,631	2,385,926	779,798	661,462	1,067,487
Silk, manufactures of	35,132,766	38,686,374	37,880,143	31,172,894	38,958,828	24,811,820
Spirits, distilled	1,928,087	2,214,200	2,209,736	1,871,110	2,000,319	1,409,874
Sugar and confectionery	81,249,845	89,734,684	52,732,512	664,072	1,354,174	2,252,151
Tin, bars, blocks, pigs, grain or granulated						2,624,188

## Imports and Exports of Merchandise.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Year Ending June 30.					
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
<b>IMPORTS DUTIABLE.—Continued.</b>						
Tobacco: Leaf.....	\$10,868,226	\$17,605,192	\$18,284,162	\$10,832,423	\$14,702,440	\$11,001,798
Manufactures of.....	3,742,761	4,105,262	3,478,979	2,926,051	2,016,706	2,154,146
Toys.....	1,865,389	2,070,659	2,279,121	2,476,132	2,833,619	2,149,641
Vegetables.....	2,269,799	4,455,374	7,076,374	2,833,227	5,586,689	3,894,992
Wines.....	7,706,772	8,859,356	10,007,060	8,944,503	10,205,353	6,739,425
Wood, and manufactures of.....	11,234,978	12,999,831	14,611,214	14,276,447	16,509,710	12,187,502
Woods: Unmanufactured.....	17,974,515	15,264,083	18,231,372	19,688,108	21,064,189	6,107,438
Manufactures of.....	52,564,942	56,582,432	41,060,080	35,565,879	33,048,513	19,439,830
All other dutiable.....	16,823,277	16,236,120	15,309,853	15,435,390	20,179,688	15,299,234
Total dutiable.....	488,644,574	523,641,780	478,674,844	369,402,804	421,856,711	275,199,145
Total value of imports of mdse....	745,181,652	789,310,409	844,916,196	827,402,462	866,400,922	654,995,151
Per cent. of free of duty.....	34.42	33.66	43.35	55.36	51.31	57.98
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS.</b>						
Agricultural implements.....	3,623,769	3,859,184	3,219,130	3,794,983	4,657,333	5,027,823
Animals: Cattle.....	16,616,917	31,261,131	30,445,249	35,099,095	26,032,428	33,455,992
All other.....	1,757,888	2,376,907	2,489,837	1,399,126	1,495,557	2,243,092
Books, maps, engravings, etc.....	1,712,079	1,886,094	1,820,470	1,943,228	1,808,873	2,618,625
Breadstuffs: Corn and meal.....	33,852,762	43,554,894	18,599,664	42,510,421	25,380,592	30,981,680
Wheat and wheat flour.....	86,949,186	102,312,074	106,125,888	236,761,415	169,029,317	128,678,801
All other.....	3,074,713	9,058,959	3,396,104	20,091,281	5,902,745	7,114,077
Carriages and cars.....	3,090,521	4,746,678	4,901,120	3,264,435	2,575,672	3,949,605
Chemicals, drugs and dyes.....	5,542,755	6,224,504	6,545,354	6,693,855	6,754,068	7,399,451
Clocks and watches.....	1,855,319	1,695,136	1,580,164	1,229,616	1,204,181	1,302,778
Coal.....	6,690,479	6,856,088	8,391,026	8,649,158	10,004,138	11,912,136
Copper: Ore.....	7,518,258	6,053,236	7,260,893	6,086,777	4,591,338	2,435,716
Manufactures of.....	2,348,954	2,349,392	4,614,597	7,236,392	4,525,753	19,697,140
Cotton: Unmanufactured.....	237,775,270	250,968,792	290,712,898	258,461,241	188,771,445	210,869,289
Manufactures of.....	10,212,644	9,999,277	13,604,857	13,226,277	11,809,355	14,310,683
Fertilizers.....	988,569	1,618,681	2,182,274	2,657,120	3,927,343	5,038,445
Fish.....	5,969,735	6,040,826	4,996,621	4,522,763	4,750,769	3,492,189
Flax, hemp, jute, manufactures of.....	1,614,485	2,094,807	1,504,740	1,998,663	1,778,746	1,732,024
Fruits, including nuts.....	5,071,584	4,059,547	2,434,793	6,626,145	3,918,799	2,220,965
Furs and fur skins.....	5,034,435	4,661,934	3,236,705	3,586,339	3,699,579	4,239,485
Grease, and all soap stock.....	827,876	1,506,819	2,038,886	1,298,598	1,067,723	1,380,290
Hides and skins.....	909,798	1,828,635	1,333,655	1,253,895	1,497,003	3,972,487
Hops.....	2,523,832	1,110,571	2,327,474	2,420,502	2,695,867	3,841,194
India rubber, and manufactures of.....	331,748	1,090,307	1,236,443	1,416,067	1,609,406	1,461,792
Instruments.....	1,033,388	1,429,785	1,575,444	1,838,117	1,345,621	1,733,986
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	21,156,077	25,542,208	26,809,614	28,800,930	30,166,482	29,214,393
Leather, and manufactures of.....	10,747,710	12,438,847	13,278,843	12,084,781	11,942,154	14,281,936
Marble and stone.....	657,052	961,316	845,154	707,536	886,509	1,054,704
Musical instruments.....	998,068	1,105,134	1,326,389	1,164,656	1,824,107	972,115
Naval stores.....	5,965,851	7,444,446	8,198,611	7,989,933	7,287,901	6,790,948
Oil cake and oil-cake meal.....	6,927,912	7,999,926	7,452,094	9,713,204	9,688,778	8,807,807
Oils: Animal.....	1,117,856	1,686,643	1,281,783	978,688	535,816	704,223
Mineral, crude.....	5,083,132	6,744,235	5,676,452	5,101,840	4,567,391	4,415,064
Refined or manufactured.....	44,890,545	44,658,854	46,150,282	39,704,152	37,574,667	37,082,442
Vegetable.....	1,585,783	5,672,441	4,302,392	5,334,955	4,565,355	6,660,599
Paper, and manufactures of.....	1,191,035	1,226,686	1,299,169	1,362,251	1,510,886	1,904,218
Paraffin and paraffin wax.....	2,029,602	2,408,769	3,714,619	3,965,263	4,515,534	3,820,656
Provisions: Meat products.....	93,403,418	123,182,650	129,153,691	130,008,266	123,830,098	135,684,070
Dairy products.....	10,719,026	13,081,856	9,963,780	10,358,893	9,571,493	9,578,193
Seeds.....	3,874,504	2,637,888	2,500,899	6,252,282	3,903,729	7,941,935
Soap.....	839,358	1,109,017	1,137,263	1,068,207	1,007,283	1,189,720
Spirits, distilled.....	2,218,101	1,633,110	1,887,431	2,401,117	2,724,057	5,676,936
Sugar and molasses.....	2,117,533	3,029,413	7,094,788	1,935,984	2,303,376	2,209,265
Tobacco: Unmanufactured.....	18,901,068	21,479,556	21,033,759	20,700,045	22,891,899	24,085,234
Manufactures of.....	3,708,600	3,876,045	4,186,713	4,069,880	4,050,555	3,819,452
Vegetables.....	1,449,952	1,357,095	1,335,975	1,898,145	1,897,997	1,740,604
Wood, and manufactures of.....	26,910,672	28,274,529	26,270,040	25,788,967	26,666,435	27,642,051
All other articles.....	16,592,790	19,098,876	18,597,676	20,837,027	21,255,467	23,599,532
Total value of exports of domestic merchandise.....	730,282,609	845,293,828	872,270,283	1015,732,011	831,030,785	869,207,941
Total value of exports of foreign merchandise.....	12,118,766	12,534,856	12,210,527	14,546,137	16,634,409	23,935,606

## Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion.

IMPORTS.—Year ending June 30, 1891: Gold, \$18,232,567; Silver, \$18,026,880. Year ending June 30, 1892: Gold, \$49,699,454; Silver, \$19,955,036. Year ending June 30, 1893: Gold, \$21,174,391; Silver, \$23,193,252. Year ending June 30, 1894: Gold, \$72,449,119; Silver, \$13,286,552.

EXPORTS.—Year ending June 30, 1891: Gold, \$86,362,654; Silver, \$22,590,968. Year ending June 30, 1892: Gold, \$50,195,327; Silver, \$32,810,550. Year ending June 30, 1893: Gold, \$106,680,844; Silver, \$40,737,319. Year ending June 30, 1894: Gold, \$76,978,061; Silver, \$50,451,265.



## Imports and Exports of Merchandise, Fiscal Years 1894 and 1893.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, AND TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1894.	1893.	↑ Increase. ↓ Decrease.	1894.	1893.	↑ Increase ↓ Decrease
Europe—Austria-Hungary . . . . .	\$6,896,341	\$10,054,501	d \$3,158,160	\$527,509	\$571,037	d \$43,528
Azores and Madeira Islands . . . . .	10,234	27,011	d 16,777	294,933	293,887	1,046
Belgium . . . . .	8,609,741	11,166,196	d 2,556,455	28,422,989	26,740,454	1,682,535
Denmark . . . . .	194,900	235,855	d 40,955	5,051,837	5,270,434	d 218,597
France . . . . .	47,550,274	76,076,215	d 28,525,941	55,315,511	46,619,138	8,696,373
Germany . . . . .	69,387,835	96,210,203	d 26,822,368	92,357,160	83,578,968	8,778,192
Gibraltar . . . . .	11,104	181,220	d 170,116	508,068	434,226	173,842
Greece . . . . .	798,291	1,283,557	d 485,276	124,449	130,461	d 6,012
Greenland, Iceland, etc . . . . .	170,215	110,618	59,602	2,800	2,800	
Italy . . . . .	18,006,675	26,250,241	d 8,243,566	13,978,650	13,019,539	959,111
Netherlands . . . . .	10,690,979	17,448,948	d 6,757,969	43,570,312	38,505,193	5,065,119
Portugal . . . . .	2,030,966	2,689,731	d 658,765	5,194,231	5,727,334	d 533,103
Roumania . . . . .				91,198	48,798	142,400
Russia, Baltic and White Seas . . . . .	1,636,920	3,031,479	d 1,394,559	23,623,628	2,035,581	14,588,042
Russia, Black Sea . . . . .	1,214,350	2,703,617	d 1,489,267	553,852	266,242	287,610
Servia . . . . .	22,360	23,808	d 1,448			
Spain . . . . .	4,255,875	5,694,553	d 1,438,678	13,168,002	13,460,083	d 292,081
Sweden and Norway . . . . .	3,112,066	4,176,384	d 1,064,318	4,391,046	4,084,704	306,342
Switzerland . . . . .	11,450,270	16,010,728	d 4,560,458	17,124	7,391	9,733
Turkey in Europe . . . . .	1,637,218	2,215,464	d 578,246	85,166	45,889	39,277
United Kingdom—England . . . . .	89,327,468	154,281,905	d 64,954,437	374,917,816	361,410,055	13,507,761
Scotland . . . . .	11,375,564	18,637,007	d 7,261,443	37,800,122	36,890,882	909,240
Ireland . . . . .	6,669,954	9,920,857	d 3,250,903	18,345,749	22,833,664	d 4,487,915
North America—Bermuda . . . . .	444,595	759,846	d 315,251	928,878	962,116	d 33,238
British Honduras . . . . .	112,966	155,171	d 42,205	320,923	405,168	d 84,245
Canada—Nova Scotia, N. Bruns'ck, etc . . . . .	4,473,712	5,706,714	d 1,233,002	4,050,617	3,662,101	1,388,516
Quebec, Ontario, etc . . . . .	22,921,523	29,186,239	d 6,264,716	50,522,398	41,300,151	9,222,247
British Columbia . . . . .	3,435,813	2,884,510	1,551,303	1,764,676	1,832,079	d 67,403
Newfoundland and Labrador . . . . .	536,815	408,879	1,26,936	1,649,129	1,834,177	d 185,048
Central American States—Costa Rica . . . . .	2,287,384	2,309,358	d 21,974	1,002,051	1,210,740	d 208,689
Guatemala . . . . .	2,225,586	2,554,710	d 329,124	1,664,584	1,763,862	d 99,278
Honduras . . . . .	765,138	684,912	1,80,226	558,511	471,695	88,816
Nicaragua . . . . .	1,564,472	1,400,286	1,164,236	1,324,760	937,859	386,901
Salvador . . . . .	2,926,469	1,355,730	1,570,739	1,071,695	1,138,430	d 66,735
Mexico . . . . .	28,727,096	33,555,099	d 4,828,003	12,841,940	19,568,684	d 6,726,694
Miquelon, Langley, etc. . . . .	117,255	67,691	49,564	156,644	197,226	d 40,582
West Indies—British . . . . .	13,018,168	16,023,592	d 3,010,424	8,503,405	8,044,846	458,559
Danish . . . . .	510,470	547,626	d 37,156	581,959	634,323	d 22,364
Dutch . . . . .	62,687	271,594	d 208,907	598,267	702,703	d 154,436
French . . . . .	13,318	8,340	5,978	1,846,401	1,818,955	27,446
Haiti . . . . .	835,197	736,021	99,176	5,743,935	5,472,040	271,895
Santo Domingo . . . . .	3,200,852	2,396,315	1,804,537	1,768,611	1,143,479	625,132
Spanish—Cuba . . . . .	75,673,261	78,706,506	d 3,033,245	20,125,321	24,157,698	d 4,032,377
Puerto Rico . . . . .	3,135,634	4,008,623	d 872,989	2,720,580	2,510,607	209,973
South America—Argentine Republic . . . . .	3,497,030	5,239,095	d 1,742,065	4,862,746	4,979,696	d 116,950
Bolivia . . . . .		5,476	d 5,476	10,071	24,849	d 14,778
Brazil . . . . .	79,360,159	76,222,138	3,138,021	13,866,006	12,388,124	1,477,882
Chile . . . . .	3,536,197	3,995,441	d 459,244	2,249,635	2,980,831	d 731,196
Colombia . . . . .	2,234,887	3,572,918	d 1,338,031	2,784,634	3,155,777	d 371,143
Ecuador . . . . .	816,484	960,228	d 143,744	761,178	817,425	d 56,247
Guianas—British . . . . .	4,223,970	5,029,173	d 805,208	2,404,420	2,000,675	403,745
Dutch . . . . .	1,078,541	1,079,710	d 1,169	389,057	373,359	15,698
French . . . . .	23,400	85,965	d 12,565	117,957	113,353	4,604
Paraguay . . . . .	1,001		1,001			
Peru . . . . .	491,384	819,163	d 327,779	591,377	636,721	d 45,344
Uruguay . . . . .	19,416,549	16,222,138	3,194,411	1,015,171	960,606	54,565
Venezuela . . . . .	3,464,481	3,625,118	d 160,637	4,137,163	4,207,661	d 70,498
Asia—China . . . . .	17,131,928	20,636,555	d 3,504,627	5,861,828	3,900,457	1,961,371
East Indies—British . . . . .	14,782,745	25,968,554	d 11,185,809	4,329,108	3,152,760	1,176,343
Dutch . . . . .	11,325,641	8,696,588	2,629,053	1,722,876	1,183,605	539,271
French . . . . .				193,049	156,020	37,029
Hongkong . . . . .	863,131	878,078	d 14,947	4,174,018	4,216,602	d 42,584
Japan . . . . .	19,416,549	27,454,220	d 8,037,671	3,982,260	3,195,494	786,766
Korea . . . . .		79	d 79			
Russia, Asiatic . . . . .	855,476	881,919	d 26,443	163,855	145,691	18,164
Turkey in Asia . . . . .	2,204,973	3,533,197	d 1,328,224	107,162	132,786	d 25,624
All other countries in Asia . . . . .	63,501	75,276	d 11,775	297,628	139,039	158,589
Total Oceania . . . . .	21,454,215	25,997,373	d 4,543,163	11,881,386	11,999,477	d 118,091
Total Africa . . . . .	3,476,542	5,857,032	d 2,380,490	4,919,845	5,196,480	d 276,635
All other countries—						
British Possessions, all other . . . . .	1,660,639	2,471,987	d 811,298	581,664	570,332	11,332
German Oceania . . . . .				1,330		1,330
Spanish Possessions, all other . . . . .	180		180	2,312	1,519	793
All other islands and ports . . . . .	52,523	59,509	d 6,986	51,288	70,356	d 19,068
Grand total . . . . .	651,965,151	866,400,922	d 214,435,771	892,143,547	847,665,194	44,478,353

## Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise, 1873-94.

Year Ending June 30	EXPORTS.		Total Exports.	Imports.	Total Exports and Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.					
1873....	\$505,033,439	\$17,446,483	\$522,479,922	\$642,136,210	\$1,104,616,132		\$119,656,288
1874....	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	567,406,342	1,153,689,382	\$18,876,698	
1875....	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147		19,562,725
1876....	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	460,741,190	1,001,125,861	79,643,481	
1877....	589,670,224	12,804,996	602,475,220	451,323,126	1,053,798,346	151,152,094	
1878....	680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,766	437,051,532	1,131,917,298	257,814,234	
1879....	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	445,777,775	1,156,217,216	264,661,666	
1880....	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	667,954,746	1,503,593,404	167,683,912	
1881....	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	642,664,628	1,545,041,974	259,712,718	
1882....	733,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831	25,902,683	
1883....	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	723,180,914	1,547,020,316	100,658,488	
1884....	724,964,852	15,548,757	740,513,609	667,697,693	1,408,211,302	72,815,916	
1885....	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084	164,662,426	
1886....	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830	635,436,136	1,314,960,966	44,088,694	
1887....	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,979	23,863,443	
1888....	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621		28,002,607
1889....	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375	745,131,652	1,487,533,027		2,730,277
1890....	845,238,288	12,534,856	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093	68,518,275	
1891....	872,270,283	12,210,527	884,480,810	844,916,196	1,729,397,006	39,564,614	
1892....	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148	827,402,462	1,857,880,610	202,875,686	
1893....	831,030,785	16,634,409	847,665,194	866,400,922	1,714,066,116		18,735,728
1894....	869,207,941	22,935,606	892,143,547	654,995,151	1,547,138,698	237,148,396	

The imports and exports of specie are not included in the above table.

## Internal Revenue Statistics.

## AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE BY STATES AND TERRITORIES FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate Collections.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate Collections.
Alabama.....	\$112,768.14	Montana (g).....	\$150,257.47
Arkansas.....	103,340.20	Nebraska (h).....	2,240,292.03
California (a).....	1,907,921.20	New Hampshire (i).....	494,012.32
Colorado (b).....	298,220.14	New Jersey.....	4,230,610.86
Connecticut (c).....	1,044,999.17	New Mexico (k).....	36,720.56
Florida.....	416,332.82	New York.....	18,922,111.64
Georgia.....	413,442.43	North Carolina.....	2,369,781.63
Illinois.....	30,942,233.86	Ohio.....	12,454,898.37
Indiana.....	4,920,667.23	Oregon (l).....	340,531.04
Iowa.....	488,288.13	Pennsylvania.....	12,151,196.35
Kansas (d).....	362,739.97	South Carolina.....	73,834.90
Kentucky.....	24,308,630.94	Tennessee.....	1,010,291.70
Louisiana (e).....	828,647.66	Texas.....	377,100.49
Maryland (f).....	3,842,242.59	Virginia.....	2,548,051.75
Massachusetts.....	2,453,203.36	West Virginia.....	864,380.96
Michigan.....	2,127,647.28	Wisconsin.....	4,517,792.12
Minnesota.....	2,178,592.49		
Missouri.....	7,636,660.61	Total.....	\$147,168,442.41

a Including the State of Nevada. b Including the State of Wyoming. c Including the State of Rhode Island. d Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma. e Including the State of Mississippi. f Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia, and two counties of Virginia. g Including the State of Idaho and the Territory of Utah. h Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota. i Including the States of Maine and Vermont. k Including the Territory of Arizona. l Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska.

## WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, and oleomargarine on which tax was paid during the fiscal year 1894 are as follows:

Spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes, 1,430,553 gals.; spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches and grapes, 87,346,834 gals.; fermented liquors, 33,334,733 bbls.; cigars, cheroots and cigarettes weighing over 3 lbs. per 1,000, 4,066,917,433; cigarettes weighing not over 3 lbs. per 1,000, 3,183,574,700; cigarettes weighing over 3 lbs. per 1,000, 208,370; snuff, 11,627,092 lbs.; tobacco, chewing and smoking, 235,451,805 lbs.; oleomargarine, 66,427,900 lbs.

## INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	Receipts during fiscal year ended June 30.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.
<b>SPIRITS.</b>			
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes	\$1,764,956.15	\$1,518,787.02	\$1,287,497.30
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches and grapes	83,776,252.86	87,712,513.03	78,612,150.22
Rectifiers (special tax)	208,316.32	182,408.53	195,404.21
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	5,080,176.95	4,867,324.59	4,723,495.74
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	468,793.04	425,339.27	423,503.16
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	1,647.93	1,325.01	908.35
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax)	4,810.00	4,440.00	2,670.00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	5,030.40	8,123.30	13,917.40
Total	91,309,983.65	94,720,260.55	85,259,546.38
<b>TOBACCO.</b>			
Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes weighing over three pounds per thousand	13,646,398.25	14,442,591.35	12,200,752.30
Cigarettes weighing not over three pounds per thousand	1,446,491.42	1,588,346.85	1,591,787.38
Cigarettes weighing over three pounds per thousand		15.00	625.11
Snuff	669,861.08	714,773.63	697,625.52
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	15,237,742.32	15,143,984.91	14,127,108.31
Total	31,000,493.07	31,889,711.74	28,617,898.62
<b>FERMENTED LIQUORS.</b>			
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors	29,431,498.06	31,962,743.15	30,834,674.11
Brewers (special tax)	173,880.14	168,666.78	157,371.14
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	184,160.62	174,043.08	179,765.34
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	247,913.95	243,530.06	242,683.38
Total	30,037,452.77	32,548,983.07	31,414,493.97
<b>OLEOMARGARINE.</b>			
Oleomargarine, domestic and imported	945,675.00	1,301,317.50	1,328,558.00
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	10,400.00	15,350.00	11,250.00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	204,215.00	238,332.00	276,277.90
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	106,036.00	115,644.00	107,394.00
Total	1,266,326.00	1,670,643.50	1,723,479.90
<b>BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.</b>			
Bank circulation			2.26
Notes of persons, State banks, towns, cities, etc., paid out			
Total			2.26
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
Penalties	239,732.21	168,357.57	151,038.44
Opium manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes	700.00	125.00	410.00
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	2,856.65	6,908.24	1,572.84
Total	243,288.86	175,390.81	153,021.28
Aggregate receipts	153,857,544.35	161,004,959.67	147,168,442.41



## Wheat Crops of the World.

The following table shows for the chief wheat producing countries the wheat crops in 1893, and the probable exports and imports, with the total supply required for the year 1893-94, according to estimates laid before the Association Nationale de la Meunerie Francaise:

COUNTRIES.	Production.	Exports.	Imports.	Net supply.
United States.....	385,000,000	67,375,000	.....	317,625,000
Russia.....	353,897,500	96,750,000	.....	257,647,500
India.....	264,000,000	41,250,000	.....	222,750,000
Hungary.....	137,500,000	44,000,000	.....	93,500,000
Asia Minor, Persia.....	60,500,000	8,250,000	.....	52,250,000
Argentina.....	55,000,000	27,500,000	.....	27,500,000
Roumania.....	44,000,000	30,200,000	.....	13,750,000
Canada.....	42,625,000	9,625,000	.....	33,000,000
Australia.....	37,125,000	26,125,000	.....	11,000,000
Bulgaria.....	30,250,000	11,000,000	.....	19,250,000
Turkey, European.....	27,500,000	5,500,000	.....	22,000,000
Algeria and Tunis.....	26,125,000	2,750,000	.....	23,375,000
Chili.....	19,937,000	5,500,000	.....	14,437,000
Servia.....	8,250,000	2,750,000	.....	5,500,000
Egypt.....	5,500,000	1,237,500	.....	4,262,500
France.....	279,433,400	.....	27,500,000	306,933,400
Italy.....	115,775,000	.....	31,900,000	147,675,000
Germany.....	89,375,000	.....	24,750,000	114,125,000
Spain.....	79,750,000	.....	13,750,000	93,500,000
United Kingdom.....	49,500,000	.....	165,000,000	214,500,000
Austria.....	44,600,000	.....	39,875,000	84,475,000
Belgium.....	15,125,000	.....	27,500,000	42,625,000
Greece.....	6,875,000	.....	4,125,000	11,000,000
Netherlands.....	6,187,500	.....	8,250,000	14,437,500
Portugal.....	5,500,000	.....	5,500,000	11,000,000
Sweden and Norway.....	4,675,000	.....	2,750,000	7,425,000
Denmark.....	4,125,000	.....	2,750,000	6,875,000
Switzerland.....	4,125,000	.....	12,375,000	16,500,000
Total.....	2,202,255,400	379,362,500	366,025,000	2,188,917,900

The Financial Chronicle of October 23, 1893, brings into comparison four estimates of the world's wheat crop for 1893, prepared by leading foreign authorities: The Hungarian minister, Beerbohm's Corn Trade List, Dornbusch's Cargoes List, and George J. S. Broomhall's Corn Trade News. Three of these estimates are given here.

	Corn Trade List (Beerbohm).	Corn Trade News (Broomhall).	Estimates of Hun- garian minister.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Europe.....	1,335,600,000	1,341,700,000	1,321,387,000
America.....	520,400,000	548,100,000	517,842,000
Asia.....	327,200,000	345,400,000	340,097,000
Africa.....	32,400,000	36,200,000	36,716,000
Australasia.....	36,000,000	41,600,000	39,725,000
Grand Total.....	2,251,600,000	2,313,000,000	2,279,000,000

## Prices of Wheat for 26 Years.

The following shows the highest and lowest prices for No. 2 spring wheat in the Chicago market for 26 years, and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range.	Months of Highest Price.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range.	Months of Highest Price.
1868 November.	\$1.04 to \$2.20	July.	1881 January.	\$.95¾ to 1.43¾	October.
1869 December.	.76½ 2.47	August.	1882 December.	.91½ 1.40	Apr. & May.
1870 April.	.73¾ 1.31½	July. [Sept.	1883 October.	.90 1.13½	June.
1871 August.	.99½ 1.32	Feb. Apr. &	1884 December.	.69½ .96	February.
1872 November.	1.01 1.61	August.	1885 March.	.73¾ .91¾	April.
1873 September.	.89 1.46	July.	1886 October.	.69¾ .84¾	January.
1874 October.	.81½ 1.28	April.	1887 August.	.66½ .94¾	June.
1875 February.	.83¾ 1.30½	August.	1888 April.	.71½ 2.00	September.
1876 July.	.83 1.26¾	December.	1889 June.	.75 1.08¾	February.
1877 August.	1.01½ 1.76½	May.	1890 February.	.74¼ 1.0¾	August.
1878 October.	.77 1.14	April.	1891 July.	.85 1.16	April.
1879 January.	.81½ 1.33½	December.	1892 October.	.69½ .91¾	February.
1880 August.	.86½ 1.32	January.	1893 August.	.58¾ .83¾	January.

## The Cotton Supply.

### CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SIXTY YEARS.

The following statements are furnished by the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle."

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1829.....	870,415	1845.....	2,394,503	1861.....	3,676,006	1879.....	5,073,531
1830.....	976,845	1846.....	2,100,537	1862 to 1865	No record	1880.....	5,757,397
1831.....	1,038,848	1847.....	1,778,651	1866.....	2,193,987	1881.....	6,589,329
1832.....	987,487	1848.....	2,347,634	1867.....	2,019,774	1882.....	5,435,845
1833.....	1,070,438	1849.....	2,728,596	1868.....	2,593,993	1883.....	6,692,234
1834.....	1,205,324	1850.....	2,096,706	1869.....	2,439,039	1884.....	5,714,052
1835.....	1,254,328	1851.....	2,355,257	1870.....	3,154,946	1885.....	5,669,021
1836.....	1,360,752	1852.....	3,015,029	1871.....	4,352,317	1886.....	6,550,215
1837.....	1,422,930	1853.....	3,262,882	1872.....	2,974,351	1887.....	6,513,624
1838.....	1,801,497	1854.....	2,930,027	1873.....	3,930,508	1888.....	7,017,707
1839.....	1,360,532	1855.....	2,847,339	1874.....	4,170,388	1889.....	6,935,082
1840.....	2,177,835	1856.....	3,527,845	1875.....	3,832,991	1890.....	7,313,726
1841.....	1,634,945	1857.....	2,939,519	1876.....	4,669,288	1891.....	8,655,518
1842.....	1,683,574	1858.....	3,113,962	1877.....	4,485,423	1892.....	9,038,707
1843.....	2,378,875	1859.....	3,851,481	1878.....	4,811,265	1893.....	6,717,142
1844.....	2,030,449	1860.....	4,669,770				

• The returns are for the years ending September 1. The average net weight per bale is 470 pounds.

### EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTON DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Belgium.....	46,793,869	48,711,513	67,186,580	45,199,505
Denmark.....	1,977,640	101,736	373,142	482,833
France.....	241,669,354	275,114,504	345,989,821	283,454,911
Germany.....	418,736,023	509,487,987	482,441,204	425,193,571
Italy.....	64,875,247	97,011,029	85,501,316	80,009,738
Netherlands.....	8,718,999	21,854,800	13,962,690	13,306,881
Portugal.....	2,423,937	4,825,873	2,234,556	3,862,463
Russia.....	96,581,200	67,763,143	67,196,148	18,178,048
Spain.....	87,669,782	109,417,985	93,729,102	100,105,977
Sweden and Norway.....	5,562,110	18,499,799	16,890,642	6,879,217
United Kingdom.....	1,444,149,631	1,687,579,712	1,682,170,368	1,174,178,942
Canada.....	29,233,240	34,630,711	39,614,004	31,493,865
Mexico.....	13,047,475	12,841,122	22,117,381	20,905,980
Japan.....	841,959	2,406,234	1,574,315	793,242

### CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

[Thousands of bales of 400 pounds.]

(From the report of the Commission Permanente des Valeurs de Douane, 1893, p. 201.)

COUNTRY.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1871.	Difference		Increase in 1892 Over 1891.
						Of 1892 Over 1891.	Of 1892 Over 1889.	
England.....	3,847	4,175	4,141	3,825	3,073	-328	+ 22	+ 774
Continental Europe.....	4,576	4,549	4,381	4,121	1,962	+ 27	+ 455	+ 2,614
United States.....	3,039	2,814	2,736	2,692	1,056	+ 225	+ 347	+ 1,983
British India.....	1,143	1,154	988	871	87	- 11	+ 272	+ 1,056
Total.....	12,605	12,692	12,246	11,509	6,173	- 87	+ 1,096	+ 6,427

### Exports of Hops from the United States.

The exports of hops from the United States for the fiscal years 1873 to 1894 have been: 1873, 1,795,437 lbs.; 1874, 117,358; 1875, 3,066,703; 1876, 9,191,589; 1877, 9,581,108; 1878, 18,458,782; 1879, 5,458,159; 1880, 9,739,566; 1881, 8,990,655; 1882, 5,867,363; 1883, 7,817,228; 1884, 10,516,643; 1885, 7,055,289; 1886, 13,665,661; 1887, 260,721; 1888, 6,793,818; 1889, 12,589,262; 1890, 7,540,844; 1891, 8,736,080; 1892, 12,604,686; 1893, 11,367,030; 1894, 17,472,421.

## Exports of Beef Products from the United States.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Canned. <sup>a</sup>	Fresh. <sup>b</sup>	Salted or pickled.	Other cured. <sup>b</sup>	Tallow.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1878.....	.....	54,046,771	38,831,379	.....	85,505,919
1879.....	.....	54,025,832	36,950,563	.....	99,963,752
1880.....	.....	87,717,194	45,237,472	.....	110,767,627
1881.....	.....	106,004,812	40,698,649	.....	96,403,372
1882.....	.....	69,586,466	45,899,737	.....	50,474,210
1883.....	.....	81,064,373	41,680,623	.....	38,810,098
1884.....	.....	120,784,064	42,379,911	641,163	63,091,103
1885.....	.....	115,780,830	48,143,711	572,427	50,431,719
1886.....	.....	99,423,362	58,903,370	824,955	40,919,951
1887.....	43,050,588	83,560,874	36,287,188	192,191	63,278,403
1888.....	40,458,375	93,498,273	48,980,269	83,151	92,483,052
1889.....	51,025,254	137,859,391	55,006,399	194,036	77,844,555
1890.....	82,628,507	173,237,596	97,508,419	102,110	112,745,370
1891.....	109,585,727	194,045,638	90,286,979	1,621,833	111,689,251
1892.....	87,028,084	220,554,617	70,204,736	953,712	89,781,010
1893.....	79,089,493	206,294,724	58,423,963	898,920	61,819,153
1894.....	55,974,910	193,832,992	62,681,937	1,216,334	54,661,524

<sup>a</sup> Not separately enumerated prior to 1887. <sup>b</sup> Included in "salted," etc., prior to 1884.

## Exports of Dairy Products from the United States.

The total exports of dairy products and the exports to the United Kingdom from 1878 are given in the following table.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Butter.		Cheese.	
	Total.	To United Kingdom.	Total.	To United Kingdom.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1878.....	21,837,117	14,345,758	123,783,736	120,929,600
1879.....	38,248,016	24,841,714	141,654,474	136,663,242
1880.....	39,236,658	27,887,803	127,553,907	122,165,332
1881.....	31,560,500	23,491,810	147,995,614	141,122,395
1882.....	14,794,205	8,683,420	127,989,780	121,904,755
1883.....	12,348,641	4,817,302	99,221,467	91,582,656
1884.....	20,627,374	9,597,337	112,869,575	102,680,747
1885.....	21,683,148	10,599,509	111,992,990	100,342,281
1886.....	18,953,990	7,830,064	91,877,225	81,442,670
1887.....	12,531,171	4,152,732	81,255,994	72,630,458
1888.....	10,455,651	3,675,214	88,008,458	77,627,517
1889.....	15,504,978	7,454,107	84,991,828	72,304,393
1890.....	29,748,042	15,448,163	95,376,053	81,875,298
1891.....	15,187,114	4,993,180	82,133,876	71,104,253
1892.....	15,047,246	5,915,185	82,100,221	70,201,769
1893.....	8,920,107	3,869,649	81,350,923	69,845,314
1894.....	11,806,734	.....	73,851,434	.....

## Exports of Sole Leather from the United States.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Total.	United Kingdom.	Sweden and Norway.	Germany.	Belgium.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1881.....	28,630,640	23,048,247	.....	3,659,991	574,727
1882.....	33,777,711	27,870,497	46,820	2,561,447	757,409
1883.....	28,593,894	21,847,571	919,474	2,481,629	861,567
1884.....	22,421,293	15,357,905	1,758,167	2,598,348	667,310
1885.....	27,313,766	18,708,359	2,111,278	3,057,536	807,348
1886.....	24,265,880	17,773,819	1,987,548	2,091,834	557,465
1887.....	30,550,484	22,731,227	2,627,201	1,953,389	900,345
1888.....	28,712,673	20,405,357	3,094,871	1,818,111	931,565
1889.....	35,558,945	27,519,404	3,006,514	1,696,803	1,208,492
1890.....	39,595,219	29,997,873	3,408,620	1,712,723	1,740,291
1891.....	37,501,278	27,419,058	4,317,500	1,496,432	1,560,331
1892.....	37,053,381	28,819,708	3,032,378	816,671	1,686,243
1893.....	33,570,037	25,655,464	2,959,960	548,500	1,834,597
1894.....	42,877,497	.....	.....	.....	.....



## Sugar Production.

(Willett & Gray's Estimates of Cane Sugar Crops, Feb. 8, 1894.)

COUNTRIES.	1893-'94.	1892-'93.	COUNTRIES.	1893-'94.	1892-'93.
	Tons.	Tons.	Exports.	Tons.	Tons.
United States (beets 20,000)	295,000	250,000	Asia:		
Canada (beets).....	300	300	British India.....	50,000	50,000
Spanish West Indies:			Siam.....	7,000	7,000
Cuba.....	1,000,000	841,000	Java.....	485,000	485,000
Puerto Rico.....	60,000	50,000	Japan (consumption		
British West Indies:			125,000 tons, mostly		
Trinidad.....	55,000	52,000	imported).....		
Barbados.....	63,000	60,000	Philippine Islands....	265,000	270,000
Jamaica.....	30,000	25,000	Cochin China.....	30,000	30,000
Antigua and St. Kitts.	25,000	24,000	Total in Asia.....	837,000	842,000
French West Indies:			Australia and Polynesia:		
Martinique.....	32,000	34,000	Queensland.....	65,000	60,600
Guadeloupe.....	40,000	42,000	New South Wales.....	35,000	32,000
Danish West Indies:			Hawaii Islands.....	140,000	135,000
St. Croix.....	12,000	9,000	Fiji Islands.....	10,000	10,000
Haiti and Santo Domingo.	22,000	20,000	Total in Australia		
Lesser Antilles, not named			and Polynesia....	250,000	237,600
above.....	8,000	8,000	Africa:		
Mexico.....	2,000	2,000	Egypt.....	62,000	60,000
Central America:			Mauritius and other		
Salvador.....	500	500	British Possessions..	125,000	75,000
Nicaragua.....	500	500	Reunion and other		
British Honduras (Be-	200	200	French Possessions..	37,000	35,000
South America:			Total in Africa..	224,000	170,000
British Guiana (Dem-			Europe: Spain.....	40,000	20,000
erara).....	120,000	120,000	Total cane-sugar pro-		
Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	4,000	4,000	duction.....	3,450,500	3,119,100
French Guiana.....			Total beet-sugar pro-		
Venezuela.....			duction (Licht)....	3,841,000	3,428,515
Peru.....	65,000	67,000	Total cane and beet-		
Argentine Republic...	40,000	40,000	production.....	7,291,500	6,547,615
Brazil.....	225,000	200,000			
Total in America..	2,099,500	1,849,500			

## EUROPEAN BEET-SUGAR PRODUCTION (LICHT'S ESTIMATE).

COUNTRIES.	1893-'94.	1892-'93.	1891-'92.	1890-'91.	1889-'90.	1888-'89.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Germany.....	1,350,000	1,225,331	1,193,156	1,331,965	1,261,607	990,604
Austria-Hungary.....	845,000	802,577	786,566	773,473	753,078	523,242
France.....	575,000	588,838	650,377	694,037	787,989	466,767
Prussia.....	650,000	455,000	550,994	514,162	456,711	526,387
Belgium.....	235,000	196,699	180,377	205,623	221,480	145,804
Holland.....	75,000	68,070	46,815	76,635	69,765	56,047
Other countries.....	111,000	92,000	88,635	80,000	80,000	87,000
Total.....	3,841,000	3,428,515	3,501,920	3,710,895	3,633,630	2,795,851

## THE UNITED STATES BOUNTY ON SUGAR.

The bounty paid on sugar during the fiscal year 1892 was \$7,342,077.79; in 1893, \$9,375,130.88; in 1894, \$12,099,899.47. The total amount of bounty paid under the act of October 1, 1890, for the three years ending June 30, 1894, was \$28,817,108.14.

The payments made during the fiscal year 1894, and the States in which such payments have been made, are as follows:

BOUNTY PAID ON CANE SUGAR.—Louisiana, \$10,868,896.42; Texas, \$223,165.92; Florida, \$22,113.37; Mississippi, \$114.76. Total, \$11,114,290.47.

BOUNTY PAID ON BEET SUGAR.—California, \$655,768.84; Nebraska, \$118,864.00; Utah, \$77,542.00. Total, \$852,174.84.

BOUNTY PAID ON SORGHUM SUGAR.—Kansas, \$17,312.26. Total, \$17,312.26.

BOUNTY PAID ON MAPLE SUGAR.—Maine, \$57.70; New Hampshire, \$2,480.13; Vermont, \$63,267.40; New York, \$25,401.06; Pennsylvania, \$8,090.39; Maryland, \$2,763.39; West Virginia, \$156.26; Ohio, \$6,153.94; Michigan, \$1,668.65; Minnesota, \$216.64; Massachusetts, \$865.94. Total, \$116,121.00. Grand total, \$12,099,899.47.

## Sheep and Wool.

(From the *American Economist*.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of sheep		Average price.		Total value.		Estimated clip for 1893, washed and unwashed.
	1892.	1894.	1892.	1894.	1892.	1894.	
Maine.....	566,577	326,937	\$3.01	\$2.41	\$1,717,274	\$787,918	Pounds. 2,392,224
New Hampshire.....	188,678	175,471	2.87	2.27	540,751	261,115	950,976
Vermont.....	358,274	280,170	3.29	2.69	1,179,726	753,657	2,472,000
Massachusetts.....	57,644	51,441	3.89	3.29	223,947	169,241	318,192
Rhode Island.....	20,433	11,279	4.35	3.75	88,881	42,296	73,560
Connecticut.....	47,199	39,930	4.08	3.48	192,451	122,984	212,795
Total New England.....	1,241,805	825,228	3.58	2.98	3,943,036	2,137,211	6,419,397
New York.....	1,421,455	1,355,051	3.80	3.20	5,401,529	4,441,763	9,328,300
New Jersey.....	162,077	57,571	4.05	3.45	413,922	198,620	306,230
Pennsylvania.....	1,091,477	1,473,494	3.83	3.23	4,178,173	4,769,485	9,823,296
Delaware.....	22,967	12,873	3.87	3.27	88,768	41,985	71,531
Maryland.....	164,680	145,446	3.91	3.31	644,558	481,436	681,777
Total Middle States.....	2,802,656	3,077,435	3.89	3.29	10,726,950	9,933,299	20,214,134
Virginia.....	449,009	488,432	3.65	2.45	1,370,016	1,196,658	2,492,000
North Carolina.....	390,261	376,369	1.82	1.22	710,275	459,097	1,900,575
South Carolina.....	89,073	73,384	1.89	1.29	167,903	101,115	591,920
Georgia.....	383,017	411,169	1.76	1.16	673,956	476,956	1,947,611
Florida.....	117,028	112,885	2.06	1.46	241,499	164,812	532,475
Alabama.....	269,292	343,832	1.65	1.05	443,927	361,024	1,611,711
Mississippi.....	223,578	415,855	1.50	.90	335,567	374,270	1,892,936
Louisiana.....	118,488	184,273	1.61	1.01	191,249	196,619	959,795
Texas.....	5,040,175	3,814,405	1.55	.95	7,808,229	3,623,685	30,341,857
Arkansas.....	264,094	228,310	1.50	.90	396,557	205,479	1,441,966
Tennessee.....	506,007	519,770	2.19	1.59	1,105,879	826,434	2,977,849
West Virginia.....	529,204	765,705	3.11	2.51	1,616,354	1,891,920	4,627,887
Kentucky.....	773,336	1,163,097	2.18	2.58	2,456,889	2,900,193	6,205,359
Total Southern States.....	9,152,562	8,902,427	2.07	1.47	17,548,080	12,778,922	57,978,921
Ohio.....	4,468,087	3,765,704	3.20	2.70	14,724,581	10,167,401	21,893,625
Michigan.....	2,353,777	2,392,617	3.21	2.61	7,560,338	6,214,730	16,370,536
Indiana.....	1,161,702	972,375	3.70	3.10	4,298,762	3,014,270	6,482,298
Illinois.....	818,092	1,032,976	3.57	2.97	3,025,314	3,067,729	7,717,638
Wisconsin.....	907,768	1,063,376	2.96	2.36	2,688,630	2,516,647	7,189,070
Minnesota.....	357,101	514,939	2.80	2.20	998,578	1,132,866	2,999,676
Iowa.....	565,031	775,222	3.42	2.82	1,933,084	2,186,126	5,537,301
Missouri.....	916,624	1,000,953	2.57	1.97	2,355,262	1,911,877	6,594,688
Kansas.....	463,433	323,392	2.34	1.74	1,096,595	561,702	3,117,016
Nebraska.....	269,805	277,952	2.56	1.96	691,887	534,786	2,452,518
Colorado.....	1,710,395	1,293,058	2.46	1.89	4,263,673	2,443,880	9,236,170
Total Western States.....	14,027,755	13,415,534	2.99	2.39	43,635,724	31,842,014	89,595,446
California.....	4,083,541	3,913,157	2.42	1.82	9,884,211	7,131,046	26,868,444
Nevada.....	504,710	544,077	2.49	1.89	1,256,223	1,078,305	19,618,616
Oregon.....	2,456,077	2,529,759	2.24	1.64	5,491,789	4,148,805	4,411,448
Washington.....	636,521	832,063	2.71	2.11	1,858,824	1,755,653	5,766,775
Total Pacific States.....	7,730,849	7,824,056	2.47	1.87	18,491,047	14,063,709	56,665,283
Dakota (North and South)....	596,000	707,840	3.15	2.55	1,861,496	1,804,992	4,434,700
Idaho.....	521,077	719,517	2.40	1.80	1,264,985	1,463,185	6,114,176
Montana.....	2,489,337	2,780,908	2.50	1.90	5,228,765	5,283,725	17,696,686
New Mexico.....	2,967,480	2,921,188	1.54	.94	4,556,566	2,745,917	12,285,369
Arizona.....	611,452	691,246	2.30	1.70	1,406,310	1,175,118	5,227,011
Utah.....	2,055,900	1,905,819	2.26	1.66	4,650,466	3,163,660	14,823,009
Wyoming.....	1,141,492	1,198,567	2.46	1.86	2,808,070	2,129,335	10,187,820
Total all others.....	9,932,738	10,955,115	2.37	1.77	21,776,453	17,705,932	70,768,921
Total United States.....	44,938,365	45,629,791	2.55	2.01	116,121,290	90,461,177	301,674,102

## Sheep and Wool.—Continued.

QUANTITIES OF WOOL PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1840, 1850, 1860, AND FROM 1863 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30	Production. <i>b</i>	Exports of Domestic.	Domestic Retained For Consumption.	Imports.	Exports of Foreign.	Foreign Retained For Consumption.	Total Consumption, Domestic and Foreign.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1840 <i>a</i> ..	35,802,114	.....	35,802,114	9,898,740	85,528	9,813,212	45,615,326
1850....	52,516,959	35,898	52,481,061	13,695,294	.....	18,695,294	71,176,355
1860....	60,264,913	1,055,928	59,208,985	26,282,955	157,064	26,125,891	85,334,876
1863....	106,000,000	355,722	105,644,278	75,121,728	708,850	74,412,878	108,057,156
1864....	123,000,000	155,482	122,844,518	91,250,114	223,475	91,026,639	213,871,157
1865....	142,000,000	466,182	141,533,818	44,420,376	679,281	43,741,094	185,274,912
1866....	155,000,000	973,075	154,026,925	71,287,988	852,045	70,435,943	224,462,868
1867....	160,000,000	307,418	159,692,582	38,158,382	619,614	37,538,768	197,231,350
1868....	168,000,000	558,435	167,441,565	25,467,336	2,801,852	22,665,484	190,107,049
1869....	180,000,000	444,387	179,555,613	59,275,926	342,417	38,933,509	218,489,122
1870....	162,000,000	152,892	161,847,108	49,230,199	1,710,053	47,520,146	209,367,254
1871....	160,000,000	25,195	159,974,805	68,058,028	1,305,311	66,752,717	226,727,522
1872....	150,000,000	140,515	149,859,485	126,507,409	2,343,937	124,163,472	274,022,957
1873....	158,000,000	75,129	157,924,871	85,496,049	7,040,385	78,455,663	236,380,534
1874....	170,000,000	319,600	169,680,400	42,939,541	6,816,157	36,123,364	205,803,784
1875....	181,000,000	178,034	180,821,966	54,901,760	3,567,627	51,334,133	232,156,099
1876....	192,000,000	104,763	191,895,232	44,642,886	1,518,426	43,124,410	235,019,642
1877....	200,000,000	79,599	199,920,401	42,171,192	3,088,957	39,082,235	239,002,636
1878....	208,250,000	347,854	207,902,146	48,449,079	5,952,221	42,496,858	250,399,004
1879....	211,000,000	60,784	210,939,216	39,005,155	4,104,616	34,900,529	245,839,755
1880....	232,500,000	191,551	232,308,449	128,131,747	3,648,520	124,483,227	356,791,676
1881....	240,000,000	71,455	239,928,545	55,964,236	5,507,534	50,456,702	290,385,247
1882....	272,000,000	116,179	271,883,821	67,861,744	3,831,836	64,029,908	335,913,729
1883....	240,000,000	64,474	239,935,526	70,575,478	4,010,043	66,565,425	356,500,961
1884....	300,000,000	10,393	299,989,607	78,350,651	2,304,701	76,045,950	376,035,557
1885....	308,000,000	88,006	307,911,994	70,596,170	3,115,339	67,480,831	375,392,823
1886....	302,000,000	146,423	301,853,577	129,084,958	6,534,426	122,550,532	424,404,109
1887....	285,000,000	257,940	284,742,060	114,038,030	6,728,292	107,309,738	392,051,798
1888....	269,000,000	22,164	268,977,836	113,558,753	4,359,731	106,199,022	378,176,858
1889....	267,000,000	141,576	266,858,424	126,487,729	3,263,094	123,224,635	388,083,050
1890....	276,000,000	231,042	275,768,958	105,431,285	3,288,467	102,142,818	377,911,776
1891....	285,000,000	201,922	284,708,078	129,303,648	2,638,123	126,665,525	411,373,608
1892....	294,000,000	202,456	293,797,544	108,070,652	3,007,563	145,663,089	439,460,633
1893....	303,153,000	91,858	303,061,142	172,433,838	4,218,637	168,215,201	471,276,333

*a* Year ending September 30. *b* From estimates of the Department of Agriculture.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF SHEEP IN THE UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 1ST OF EACH YEAR FROM 1869 TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.

JANUARY 1.	Sheep.		JANUARY 1.	Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
1869.....	37,724,297	\$82,139,979	1842....	45,016,224	106,595,954
1870.....	40,853,000	93,364,433	1883....	49,237,291	124,365,835
1871.....	41,851,000	74,035,837	1884....	50,626,626	119,902,706
1872.....	31,679,300	88,771,197	1885....	50,360,243	107,960,650
1873.....	33,002,400	97,922,350	1886....	48,322,331	92,443,867
1874.....	33,928,206	88,690,569	1887....	44,759,314	89,279,926
1875.....	33,783,600	94,320,652	1888....	43,544,755	89,872,839
1876.....	35,935,300	93,666,318	1889....	42,599,079	90,640,369
1877.....	35,804,200	80,892,683	1890....	44,336,072	100,659,761
1878.....	35,740,500	80,603,062	1891....	43,431,136	108,397,447
1879.....	38,123,800	79,023,984	1892....	44,938,365	116,121,290
1880.....	40,765,900	90,230,537	1893....	47,273,553	125,909,264
1881.....	43,576,899	104,070,759	1894....	45,048,017	89,186,110



## Postal Information.

### DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

**CLASSIFICATION.**—Domestic mail matter, that is, matter sent in the mails from some post-office within the United States to some other post-office within the same, is divided into four classes, as follows:

**FIRST CLASS.**—Written matter, namely, letters, postal cards and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except mss. copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of same); also all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. The rate of postage on letters to any part of the United States, or for local delivery at free delivery offices is two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. One cent per ounce for local delivery in a place where carriers are not employed. Postal cards are sold at one cent each and need no further prepayment, but if anything be attached to them (except an address label on the face) they are subject to letter postage. There is no limit of weight for first class matter.

Postage on all letters should be fully prepaid, but if prepaid one full rate only they will be forwarded to destination, and the amount of deficient postage collected on delivery. If wholly unpaid or prepaid with less than one full rate and deposited in a post-office, the addressee will be notified to remit postage; should he fail to do so, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office; but if the sender's address be printed or written on them and if he is located at the place of mailing, they will be returned to him.

Prepaid letters will be forwarded from one post-office to another without additional postage, on the written request of the person addressed, and the direction may be changed as many times as may be necessary to reach the person addressed.

Letters, only, will be returned to sender free, if a request to that effect be printed or written on the envelope.

All productions by the typewriter or manifold process are subject to letter postage.

Rates on special delivery letters, ten cents in addition to regular postage. Special delivery stamps are on sale at all post-offices, and must be affixed to such letters. Ordinary ten cent stamps will not entitle letters to special delivery. The special delivery service, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of carrier routes; at other offices to one mile from the post-offices.

**SECOND CLASS.**—This class includes all newspapers and other periodical publications issued at stated intervals and as frequently as four times a year, which bear a date of issue, and are issued from a known office of publication or news agency, to actual subscribers or news agents, and transient newspapers and periodicals mailed by persons other than publishers or news agents.

Rate of postage to publishers on second class matter, one cent per pound or fraction thereof, prepaid by special stamps. Publications intended primarily for free distribution or for advertising, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are subject to third class rates.

Publications of the second class, one copy only to each actual subscriber residing in the county where published, are free, unless mailed to carrier offices for local delivery, in which case they are subject to the one cent a pound rate.

Postage on transient periodicals one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof, fully prepaid.

Second class matter is entitled to special delivery when ten cent special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to regular postage.

Transient second class matter should be so wrapped as to admit of easy inspection. Sender's name and address may be written on them, but any other writing subjects the matter to letter rates.

**THIRD CLASS.**—Books, circulars, pamphlets and other matter wholly in print (not included in second class matter), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript accompanying the same constitute third class matter. "Printed matter" is defined by statute to be "the reproduction upon paper, by any process except that of handwriting, of any words, letters, characters, figures or images, or of any combination thereof, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence."

The rate on third class matter is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, fully prepaid. Third class matter must be so wrapped as to enable the postmaster to inspect it. It may contain the name and address of the sender in writing. Circulars may contain date and name of the addressee in writing, or the correction of mere typographical errors. Books may contain simple manuscript dedication. The limit of weight of each package is four pounds, except on single books, on which there is no limit.

**FOURTH CLASS.**—Matter of this class embraces merchandise, samples and all mailable articles not embraced in the first, second or third class, and must be so wrapped as to admit of easy examination.

Rate on fourth class matter, one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof; but seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants are mailable at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Postage on fourth class matter must be fully prepaid. It is entitled to special delivery if ten cent special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to regular postage. Limit of weight of fourth class matter (excepting liquids) four pounds.

Matter of a harmful nature, such as poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, live animals, insects or reptiles, fruits or vegetables, matter liable to decomposition, articles exhaling a bad odor, and liable to explosion, combustion or ignition by shock or jar, are not mailable.

Articles not excluded from the mails, but which are from their nature liable to damage contents of mail bag must be first placed in bag, box or removable envelope or wrapping, and then placed in box or tube made of metal or some hard wood, with sliding clasp or screw lid. In cases of articles liable to break, the inside wrapper must be surrounded by sawdust, cotton or other elastic substance.

Admissible liquids and oils (not exceeding 4 oz. liquid measure) and articles easily liquefiable, must conform to the following conditions: When in glass bottles or vials, such bottles or vials must be strong enough to stand the shock of handling in the mails, and be enclosed in a wooden or papier-maché block or tube not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick in the thinnest part, strong enough to support the weight of mails piled in bags and resist rough handling; and there must be provided between the bottle and its case a cushion of cork crumbs, cotton, felt, asbestos or other like substance; the block or tube to be impervious to liquid, including oils, and to be closed by a tightly fitting screw lid of wood or other metal, with a rubber or other pad so adjusted as to prevent the leakage of contents in case of breaking glass. When enclosed in a tin cylinder, metal case or tube, such cylinder, case or tube should have a screw lid with a rubber or cork cushion to make it water tight, and should be securely fastened by a wooden or papier-maché block (open at one end) and not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. Manufacturers or dealers should submit a sample package showing their mode of packing to postmasters, who will give them any necessary instructions.

With a package of fourth class matter the sender may enclose any third class matter. On wrapper, cover, tag or label may be written or printed name and address of sender, with word "from," and any marks, numbers, names or letters for purpose of description, but there must be left on the address side space sufficient for legible address and necessary stamps.

**REGISTRATION.**—All classes of mailable matter may be registered. The fee is eight cents for each package, in addition to postage, both of which must be fully prepaid. The package must bear the name and address of sender, must be fully, legibly and correctly addressed, must be securely sealed if first class, or if third or fourth class must be indorsed with the name of its class and so wrapped as to safely bear transportation as well as admit of easy inspection. The sender is entitled to and should require a receipt for it upon its acceptance by the postmaster; and he is also entitled to a receipt properly signed by the person to whom delivery is made, the latter to be returned to him by the delivering postmaster when delivery is effected.

All valuable matter to be sent by mail should be registered, for although the Post Office Department is not liable for the loss of registered mail matter, such matter receives protection which it is not possible to give ordinary mail matter.

**DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.**—These are issued by money order post-offices at the following rates: For sums not exceeding \$2.50, three cents; \$2.50 to \$5, five cents; \$5 to \$10, eight cents; \$10 to \$20, ten cents; \$20 to \$30, twelve cents; \$30 to \$40, fifteen cents; \$40 to \$50, eighteen cents; \$50 to \$60, twenty cents; \$60 to \$75, twenty-five cents; \$75 to \$100, thirty cents. The maximum amount for which a single money order may be issued at a "Money Order Office" is \$100, and at a "Limited Money Order Office," \$5. When a larger sum is to be sent additional orders must be obtained. But postmasters are instructed to refuse to issue in one day to the same remitter and in favor of the same payee on any one post-office of the fourth class, money orders amounting in the aggregate to more than \$300, as such office might not have funds sufficient for immediate payment of any large amount. Fractions of a cent are not to be introduced.

## REGULATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING FOREIGN MAILS.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles only by means of postage stamps of the country in which the articles are mailed. The limit of weight for a single rate of postage on letters to Canada and Mexico is one ounce; on letters to other foreign countries one-half ounce. Letters conveyed in vessels not regularly employed in carrying the mails (commonly called "ship letters") are subject to double rates of domestic postage (4 cents per ounce) on delivery. Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates must be so wrapped that it can be easily examined without destroying the wrapper. Newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails to foreign countries other than those of the Postal Union should be wrapped singly. Those sent by publishers to regular subscribers in Canada and Mexico are transmissible as in domestic mails, except that packages addressed to Mexico must not exceed 4 lbs. 6 oz. in weight.

The U. S. two-cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico, to which countries the one-cent card is transmissible); but where these cannot be obtained, the one-cent card (except the largest size) with a one-cent U. S. adhesive postage stamp attached may be used.

\* Mail matter of all kinds (except articles contained in Parcels Post mails) received from any country of the Postal Union will be forwarded, at the request of the addressee, from one post-office to another, or to any foreign country of the Postal Union without additional charge for postage.



## FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

The countries not in the Universal Postal Union and the rate on letters for each half ounce are: Africa, except Egypt, Liberia, Congo, British, French, Spanish and Portuguese colonies in; the territories of Southwest Africa and of Togo, Western Africa (German Protectorates), Tunis, and the European post-offices in Morocco, Abyssinia and Madagascar, 10 cents; Ascension, 10 cents; Cape Colony, 10 cents; China via Brindisi, 10 cents; Comoro Islands, 5 cents; Madagascar (except French stations), 10 cents; Morocco (except Spanish possessions), 10 cents; Orange Free State, 10 cents; Friendly Islands, Rarotonga Islands and Savage Islands via New Zealand, 10 cents. The rate on newspapers to above countries is 2 cents per 2 oz., except Comoro Islands, 1 cent per 2 oz.

All countries except the above are included in the Universal Postal Union, within which (except to Canada and Mexico) the rates are as follows: Letters, per half ounce, 5 cents; postal cards, each, 2 cents; newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 oz., 1 cent; commercial papers and samples of merchandise same as "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package of commercial papers is 5 cents, and on any package of merchandise 2 cents. Registration fee, 8 cents.

The rates to Canada are: Letters, per ounce, 2 cents; postal cards, each, 1 cent; newspapers, per 4 oz., 1 cent; merchandise and samples of merchandise (limit of weight, 4 lbs.), per 4 oz., 1 cent; commercial papers same as to other countries of the Postal Union. Registration fee, 8 cents.

The rates to Mexico on letters, newspapers and printed matter are same as in the United States. Samples are 1 cent per each 2 oz.

Samples of merchandise to be sent by mail to countries of the Postal Union must conform to the following conditions: They must be placed in bags, boxes or removable envelopes in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection; they must not have any salable value, nor bear any manuscript other than the name or profession of sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade-mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight or size of the quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise; they must not exceed 250 grains in weight ( $8\frac{3}{4}$  oz.), or the following dimensions: Thirty centimeters (12 in.) in length, 20 centimeters (8 in.) in breadth, and 10 centimeters (4 in.) in depth; except that when in the form of rolls, packages of samples may measure not to exceed 30 centimeters (12 in.) in length and 15 centimeters (6 in.) in diameter.

By special agreement between the United States and France, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, the Argentine Republic, Italy, Egypt, Austria-Hungary, Hawaii, and the British colonies except Canada, India and the Australian colonies, packets of samples of merchandise up to 350 grams (12 oz.) in weight are admissible to the mails between the United States and the countries named.

## PARCELS POST.

Mailable merchandise in unsealed packages may be sent by parcels post to Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, Hawaii, the Leeward Islands, Colombia, Salvador, Costa Rica, the Danish West Indies, British Guiana and the Windward Islands, at the rate of 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. The maximum weight allowed is 11 pounds. The extreme dimensions allowed for Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico are 2 feet in length by 4 feet girth, and for the other countries 3 feet 6 inches in length and not exceeding 6 feet in length and girth combined. Parcels to any of the above countries except Barbados may be registered for a fee of 8 cents.

## INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.

There are now in operation postal conventions for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the following countries, viz.: Switzerland, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, the Cape Colony, the Windward Islands (embracing Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), the Leeward Islands (consisting of the Presidencies of Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), Belgium, Portugal, Tasmania, Hawaii, Sweden, Japan, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, the Bahama Islands, the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, Austria, Hungary, British Guiana, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Bermuda, South Australia and Salvador.

Upon receiving an International Money Order, properly filled out from the issuing postmaster, the remitter must send it, at his own cost, to the payee, if the latter reside in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, France and Algeria, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, Cape Colony, Hawaii, Jamaica, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, the Bahama Islands, the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Bermuda and South Australia.

But the order should be retained by the remitter if the intended beneficiary live in any of the following named countries: Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Japan, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg and Salvador, in which case it is of no value except as evidence of the deposit by him of the sum therein mentioned. Another and different form of order will be forwarded to the payee by the exchange office in the country of payment.



The rates of commission or fees charged for the issue of all international money orders are: For sums not exceeding \$10, 10 cents; over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 20 cents; over \$20 and not exceeding \$30, 30 cents; over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, 40 cents; over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, 50 cents; over \$50 and not exceeding \$60, 60 cents; over \$60 and not exceeding \$70, 70 cents; over \$70 and not exceeding \$80, 80 cents; over \$80 and not exceeding \$90, 90 cents; over \$90 and not exceeding \$100, \$1.

The maximum amount for which international money orders will be issued is \$50 for Great Britain and Ireland, the Cape Colony, Jamaica, British Guiana and Bermuda, and \$100 for all other countries named above.

### SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC ON POSTAL SUBJECTS.

Mail matter should be addressed legibly and completely, giving the name of the post-office and State, and if to a city having a free delivery the street and number, and the post-office box of the person should be added if he have one. To secure return to sender in case of misdirection or insufficient postage, his name and address should be written or printed upon the upper left hand corner of all mail matter.

Dispatch is hastened by early mailing, especially when large numbers of letters, newspapers or circulars are mailed at once.

Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the address side. Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the free delivery system is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General Delivery" if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

A subscriber to a newspaper or periodical who changes his residence and post-office should at once notify the publisher.

All inquiries relative to matter known to have been sent to the Dead Letter Office should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Dead Letter Office.

All inquiries relative to lost or missing mail matter should be addressed to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Post Office Inspectors and Mail Depredations, Post Office Department, as soon as possible after the loss.

*Avoid thin envelopes. Affix stamps firmly. Register valuable matter.*

### POSTAL DISTANCES AND TIME FROM NEW YORK TO PRINCIPAL FOREIGN CITIES.

(Prepared in the Office of Foreign Mails.)

NAME OF PLACE.	Days	Statute Miles.	NAME OF PLACE.	Days	Statute Miles.
<i>via</i>			<i>via</i>		
Adelaide, Australia.San Francisco	34	12,845	Hague, The, Netherlands.London	10	3,950
Aden, Arabia.....London	20	7,875	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....London	2	645
Alexandria, Egypt....."	15	6,150	Hamilton, Bermuda.....London	2	780
Algiers, Africa....."	13	5,030	Havana, Cuba.....London	3	1,413
Amsterdam, Netherlands....."	10	3,985	Hong Kong, China.San Francisco	25	10,590
Antwerp, Belgium....."	10	4,000	Honolulu, Hawaii.....London	13	5,645
Athens, Greece....."	14	5,655	Iceland.....London	19	5,350
Auckland, New Zealand, San Francisco	26	10,120	Kingston, Jamaica.....London	7	1,820
Bahia, Brazil.....London	21	5,870	La Guayra, Venezuela.....London	10	2,258
Bangkok, Siam.....San Francisco	43	12,990	Lisbon, Portugal.....London	12	5,335
Barbados, Windward Islands....."	8	2,145	London, England....Queenstown	8	3,740
Batavia, Java.....London	41	12,800	Madrid, Spain.....London	11	4,925
Belize, British Honduras, New Orleans	9	2,360	Maracaibo, Venezuela.....London	11	2,280
Berlin, Germany.....London	10	4,385	Martinique, Windward Islands... "	9	1,980
Berne, Switzerland....."	10	4,490	Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, San Francisco	32	12,265
Bombay, British India....."	27	9,765	Mexico City, Mexico.....R. R.	7	3,750
Brussels, Belgium....."	10	3,975	Monrovia, Liberia, Africa.London	28	7,385
Buda Pesth, Hungary....."	11	4,910	Moscow, Russia....."	12	5,535
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Repub.. "	29	8,045	Munich, Bavaria....."	10	4,610
Cairo, Egypt.....London	15	6,280	Nassau, Bahamas.....London	4	1,105
Calcutta, British India....."	30	11,120	Natal, Africa.....London	35	12,062
Cape Town, South Africa....."	30	11,245	Panama, Colombia.....London	7	2,355
Carthagena, U. S. of Colombia, Panama	12	2,445	Paris, France.....London	8	4,020
Christiania, Norway.....London	12	4,650	Port au Prince, Hayti.....London	7	1,800
Colon, Colombia.....Panama	6	2,281	Quebec, Canada.....London	2	555
Constantinople, Turkey...London	14	5,810	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....London	25	6,204
Copenhagen, Denmark....."	11	4,575	Rome, Italy.....London	11	5,030
Curacao, West Indies....."	6	2,030	Saigon, Cochinchina.San Francisco	39	12,240
Demerara, British Guiana....."	11	2,605	St. John's, Newfoundland.....London	4	1,245
Glasgow, Scotland....."	10	3,375	St. Petersburg, Russia.....London	12	5,370
Greytown, Nicaragua.Nw Orleans	7	2,810	Valparaiso, Chili.....Panama	37	5,910
			Vienna, Austria.....London	12	4,740
			Yokohama, Japan..San Francisco	16	7,348

## Naturalization Laws of the United States.

The conditions and the manner in which an alien may be admitted as a citizen of the United States are prescribed by Sections 2165-74 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

**DECLARATION OF INTENTION.**—An alien seeking naturalization must declare on oath before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, at least two years prior to his admission, that it is, *bona fide*, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign State or prince, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

**OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.**—At the time of his application to be admitted he must declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject," which proceedings must be recorded by the clerk of the court.

**CONDITIONS OF CITIZENSHIP.**—It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which he has applied that the alien has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held one year at least; and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

**TITLES OF NOBILITY.**—If the applicant bears any hereditary title or belongs to any order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation of the same at the time of his application.

**SOLDIERS.**—Any alien twenty-one years old and upward who has been in the armies of the United States, and has been honorably discharged therefrom, may become a citizen on his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, provided that he has resided in the United States at least one year previous to his application, and is of good moral character.

**MINORS.**—Any alien under the age of twenty-one years who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for two years next preceding it has been his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen.

**CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.**—The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

**CITIZENS' CHILDREN WHO ARE BORN ABROAD.**—The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

**CHINESE.**—The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

**PROTECTION ABROAD TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS.**—Section 2000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

**THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.**—The right to vote is conferred by the State. Naturalization is a Federal right, and is a gift of the Union, not of any one State. In many States aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens; in the others only actual citizens may vote. The Federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence, except an honorably discharged soldier or a person whose parents have been naturalized while he was under twenty-one years of age, as above recited. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him, and he may vote in several States six months after landing, if he has declared his intention, under United States law, to become a citizen.



## Qualifications for Voting.

(Corrected to date by the Attorneys-General of the respective States.)

In all the States except Wyoming (where women are entitled to full suffrage) the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males twenty-one years old or over.

The registration of voters is required in the following States and Territories: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and Wyoming. In some counties in Georgia registration is required by local law. In Kentucky registration is required in cities; in Kansas in cities of the first and second class; in Nebraska and Iowa in cities of 2,500 population and over; in North Dakota in cities of over 3,000; in Ohio in some cities; in Maine in towns of 500 or more voters; in South Dakota in cities and towns of over 1,000 voters and in counties where registration has been adopted by popular vote; in Tennessee in all counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants; in New York in all cities and villages of over 7,000 population; in Missouri in cities of 100,000; in Wisconsin in some cities.

In Texas cities of 10,000 or over may require registration. In Rhode Island non-taxpayers are required to register before December 31, each year. Registration is prohibited by constitutional provision in Arkansas and West Virginia.

The qualifications for voting in each State and the classes excluded from suffrage are as follows:

**ALABAMA.**—Citizen or alien who has declared intention; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 3 mo., town or precinct 30 days; persons convicted of crime punishable by imprisonment, idiots or insane excluded from suffrage.

**ARKANSAS.**—Citizen or alien who has declared intention; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 6 mo., precinct 30 days; persons convicted of felony, until pardoned, failing to pay poll tax, idiots or insane excluded.

**CALIFORNIA.**—Citizen by nativity, naturalization or treaty of Queretaro; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 90 days, precinct 30 days; Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime excluded.

**COLORADO.**—Citizen or alien who has declared intention four months previous to offering to vote; must have resided in State 6 mo., county 90 days, town or precinct 10 days; persons under guardianship, in prison, insane or idiots excluded.

**CONNECTICUT.**—Citizen who can read constitution or statutes; must have resided in State 1 yr., town 6 mo.; persons convicted of felony or theft excluded.

**DELAWARE.**—Citizen and paying county tax after age of 22; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 1 mo., precinct 15 days; idiots, insane, paupers, felons excluded.

**FLORIDA.**—Citizen or alien who has declared intention and paid capitation tax two years; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 6 mo.; persons under guardianship, insane, convicted of felony or any infamous crime excluded.

**GEORGIA.**—Citizen who has paid all his taxes since 1877; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 6 mo.; idiots, insane, convicted of crime punishable by imprisonment until pardoned, tax delinquents excluded.

**IDAHO.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 6 mo., county 30 days; Chinese, Indians, Mormons, felons, insane, convicted of treason or election bribery excluded.

**ILLINOIS.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 90 days, town or precinct 30 days; persons convicted of crime punishable in penitentiary until pardoned and restored to rights excluded.

**INDIANA.**—Citizen or alien who has declared intention and resided 1 yr. in U. S. and 6 mo. in State; must have resided in State 6 mo., town 60 days, precinct 30 days; persons convicted of crime and disfranchised by judgment of court excluded.

**IOWA.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 6 mo., county 60 days; idiots, insane, convicted of infamous crime, non-resident U. S. soldiers and marines excluded.

**KANSAS.**—Citizen or alien who has declared intention; must have resided in State 6 mo., town or precinct 30 days; idiots, insane, convicts, rebels not restored to citizenship, persons under guardianship, public embezzlers, bribed, excluded.

**KENTUCKY.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 6 mo., town or precinct 60 days; idiots, insane, persons convicted of treason, felony, or bribery at election excluded.

**LOUISIANA.**—Citizen or alien who has declared intention; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 6 mo., precinct 30 days; idiots, insane, persons convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary excluded.

**MAINE.**—Citizen; must have resided in town 3 mo.; paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed, and in 1893 all new voters who cannot read constitution or write their own names in English excluded.

**MARYLAND.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 6 mo.; persons over twenty-one years convicted of larceny or other infamous crime unless pardoned, under guardianship as lunatics or *non compos mentis* excluded.



**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Citizen who can read constitution in English, and write; must have resided in State 1 yr., town 6 mo.; paupers (except U. S. soldiers and sailors honorably discharged) and persons under guardianship excluded.

**MICHIGAN.**—Citizen or inhabitant who has declared intention under U. S. laws six months before election and lived in State  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years; must have resided in State 3 mo., town or precinct 10 days; Indians, duellists and accessories excluded.

**MINNESOTA.**—Citizen or alien who has declared intention and civilized Indians; must have resided in U. S. 1 yr. prior to election, State 4 mo., town or precinct 10 days; persons convicted of treason or felony unless pardoned, under guardianship or insane excluded.

**MISSISSIPPI.**—Citizen who can read or understand constitution after Jan. 1, 1892; must have resided in State 2 yrs., town or precinct 1 yr. (except clergymen, who are qualified after 6 mo. in precinct); insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, persons who have not paid taxes excluded.

**MISSOURI.**—Citizen or alien who has declared intention not less than one year nor more than five before offering to vote; must have resided in State 1 yr., town 60 days; U. S. soldiers and marines, paupers, criminals convicted once until pardoned, felons and violators of suffrage laws convicted a second time excluded.

**MONTANA.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 30 days; Indians, felons and soldiers excluded.

**NEBRASKA.**—Citizen or alien who has declared intention 30 days prior to election; must have resided in State 6 mo., county 40 days, town or precinct 10 days; idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony unless pardoned, soldiers and sailors excluded.

**NEVADA.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 6 mo., town or precinct 30 days; idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unannetsted Confederates who bore arms against the U. S. excluded.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—Inhabitants, native or naturalized; must have resided in town 6 mo.; paupers (except U. S. soldiers and sailors honorably discharged), persons excused from paying taxes at their own request excluded.

**NEW JERSEY.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 5 mo.; idiots, insane paupers, persons convicted of crimes (unless pardoned) which exclude them from being witnesses excluded.

**NEW YORK.**—Citizen ten days previous to election; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 4 mo., town or precinct 30 days; persons convicted of bribery or any infamous crime unless sentenced to reformatory or pardoned, bettors on result of any election at which they offer to vote, bribers and bribed for votes excluded.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 90 days; persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime, idiots and lunatics excluded.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**—Citizen, alien who has declared intention one year, or civilized Indian who has severed tribal relations two years prior to election; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 6 mo., precinct 90 days; U. S. soldiers and sailors, persons *non compos mentis* and felons excluded.

**OHIO.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 30 days, precinct 20 days; persons convicted of felony until pardoned and restored to citizenship, idiots, insane, U. S. soldiers and sailors excluded.

**OREGON.**—Citizen or alien who has declared intention one year; must have resided in State 6 mo.; idiots, insane, convicted of felony, U. S. soldiers and sailors and Chinese excluded.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Citizen one month, and if twenty-two years or over must have paid tax within two years; must have resided in State 1 yr., or 6 mo. if after having been a qualified elector or native he shall have removed and returned; in precinct 2 mo.; non-taxpayers and persons convicted of some offense whereby right of suffrage is forfeited excluded.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 2 yrs., town 6 mo.; paupers, lunatics, persons *non compos mentis*, convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored to right to vote, under guardianship excluded.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., town 60 days; persons convicted of treason, murder or other infamous crime, duelling, paupers, insane and idiots excluded.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**—Citizen or alien who has declared intention; must have resided in U. S. 1 yr., State 6 mo., county 30 days, precinct 10 days; persons under guardianship, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony unless pardoned excluded.

**TENNESSEE.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 6 mo., and be resident of precinct or district; persons convicted of bribery or other infamous offense excluded.

**TEXAS.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., town 6 mo., and be actual resident of precinct or district; idiots, lunatics, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors and persons convicted of felony excluded.

**VERMONT.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., town or precinct 3 mo. (if residing in State 1 yr., *bona fide* resident in precinct at time of registration may vote); unpardoned convicts, deserters during civil war and ex-Confederates excluded.

**VIRGINIA.**—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., town 3 mo., precinct 30 days; idiots, lunatics, persons convicted of bribery at election, embezzlement of public funds, treason, felony and petty larceny, duellists and abettors unless pardoned by Legislature excluded.

WASHINGTON.—Citizen; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 90 days, town or precinct 30 days; Indians not taxed excluded.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Citizen of State; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 60 days, and be an actual resident of precinct or district; paupers, idiots, lunatics, persons convicted of treason, felony or bribery at elections, U. S. soldiers and sailors excluded.

WISCONSIN.—Citizen or alien who has declared intention; must have resided in State 1 yr., precinct 10 days; persons under guardianship, insane, convicted of treason or felony unless pardoned excluded.

WYOMING.—Citizen, male or female; must have resided in State 1 yr., county 60 days; insane, idiots, felons and persons unable to read State constitution excluded.

## Ballot Reform.

The States and Territories which have adopted ballot reform laws in a more or less complete form are:

1888.—Kentucky (applying to Louisville only), Massachusetts.

1889.—Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin.

1890.—Maryland (applying to Baltimore), New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming.

1891.—Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia.

1892.—Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi.

1893.—Alabama, Kansas, Nevada, Florida (for city of Jacksonville).

1894.—Virginia.

## Woman Suffrage.

A majority of the States of the Union have given to women some form of suffrage. In Wyoming only, women have full suffrage and may vote for all officers, including Presidential electors. They have enjoyed this privilege since 1870. In the Colorado State election in 1893 the people voted in favor of woman suffrage. In Washington women voted generally for five years, until they were excluded by decision of the Territorial Supreme Court. Women voted in Utah Territory from 1870, until excluded by the Edmunds law.

In Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin laws have been passed giving to women various degrees of suffrage, mainly as to taxation or the election of school officers.

In Louisiana women vote on allowing railroads to run through their parishes. In Missouri they were admitted to vote on fence questions by the Stock law, in 1892. In several municipalities in Delaware women exercise the privilege of suffrage. In Kansas they have equal suffrage with men at all municipal elections. In November, 1894, the people will vote upon a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage. In Michigan the Legislature of 1893 passed a law authorizing women to vote at village and city elections, but the Supreme Court of the State declared the law unconstitutional. In Montana women vote on local taxation. In various municipalities in New York they vote on local improvements.

In England, Scotland and Wales women vote for all elective officers except Members of Parliament. In France the women teachers elect women members of all boards of education. In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except Representatives, and indirectly for members of the House of Lords. In Norway they vote at school elections. In Ireland they vote for poor-law guardians and harbor boards, and in Belfast for municipal officers. In Russia female householders vote on all local matters and for all elective officers, and in Finland for all elective officers. In Austria-Hungary they vote, by proxy, for all elective officers. In Damatia and Croatia they vote at local elections in person. In Italy widows vote for Members of Parliament. In Prussia women vote at local elections and for members of provincial Diets, usually by proxy. In Belgium they vote, by proxy, at municipal elections, and in Luxemburg for members of Legislature also. In the canton of Berne, Switzerland, women real estate owners exercise local suffrage. In Roumania women taxpayers vote by proxy in municipal matters.

In every province of Australia, and in New Zealand and Tasmania, women exercise municipal and school suffrage. Iceland, the Isle of Man, Pitcairn Islands and Guernsey have full woman suffrage. Cape Colony, Africa, has municipal woman suffrage. All Russian colonies in Siberia have municipal woman suffrage, as also the women taxpayers of India, in the rural districts of British Burmah, and the municipalities in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

## General Instructions in Regard to Passports.

Passports are issued only to citizens of the United States, upon application, supported by proof of citizenship. Citizenship is acquired by birth, by naturalization and by annexation of territory. An alien woman who marries a citizen of the United States thereby becomes a citizen. Minor children resident in the United States become citizens by the naturalization of their father.

When the applicant is a native citizen of the United States he must transmit his own affidavit of this fact, stating his age and place of birth, with the certificate of one other citizen of the United States to whom he is personally known, stating that the declaration made by the applicant is true. The affidavit must be attested by a notary public, under his signature and seal of office. When there is no notary in the place the affidavit may be made before a justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths; but if he has no seal, his official act must be authenticated by certificate of a court of record. A person born abroad who claims that his father was a native citizen of the United States must state in his affidavit that his father was born in the United States, has resided therein, and was a citizen of the same at the time of the applicant's birth. This affidavit must be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection (it will be returned with the passport), and he must state in his affidavit that he is the identical person described in the certificate presented. Passports can not be issued to aliens who have only declared their intention to become citizens. Military service does not of itself confer citizenship. A person of alien birth, who has been honorably discharged from military service in the United States, but who has not been naturalized, should not transmit his discharge paper in application for a passport, but should apply to the proper court for admission to citizenship, and transmit the certificate of naturalization so obtained. The signature to the application and oath of allegiance should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in the naturalization paper, which the Department follows.

Every applicant is required to state his occupation and the place of his permanent legal residence, and to declare that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

The wife or widow of a naturalized citizen must transmit the naturalization certificate of the husband, stating in her affidavit that she is the wife or widow of the person described therein. The children of a naturalized citizen, claiming citizenship through the father, must transmit the certificate of naturalization of the father, stating in their affidavits that they are children of the person described therein, and were minors at the time of such naturalization.

The oath of allegiance to the United States will be required in all cases.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz.:

Age....years. Stature....feet....inches (English measure). Forehead..... Eyes....

Nose..... Mouth..... Chin..... Hair..... Complexion..... Face.....

If the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, minor children or servants, it will be sufficient to state the names and ages of such persons and their relationship to the applicant, when a single passport for the whole will suffice. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servants.

By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency, postal money order or postal note should accompany each application. Orders should be payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks are inconvenient and undesirable.

A passport is good for two years from its date and no longer.

Citizens of the United States desiring to obtain passports while in a foreign country must apply to the chief diplomatic representative of the United States in that country, or in the absence of a diplomatic representative, then to the consul-general, if there be one, or in the absence of both the officers last named, to a consul. Passports can not be lawfully issued by State authorities, or by judicial or municipal functionaries of the United States. (Revised Statutes, section 4,075.) To persons wishing to obtain passports for themselves blank forms of application will be furnished by this Department on request, stating whether the applicant be a native or a naturalized citizen, or claims citizenship through the naturalization of husband or parent. Forms are not furnished, except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, indorsed "Passport Division," and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed. Professional titles will not be inserted in passports.



## List of Appropriations by Congress for Thirty Years.

For Year Ending June 30.	Agriculture	Army.	Diplomatic and Consular.	District of Columbia, a	Fortifica- tions.	Indian.	Legislative, Etc.	Military Academy.	Navy.
1866	.....	\$508,079,527.70	\$1,384,250.00	.....	\$7,953,000.00	\$2,590,415.41	\$15,057,886.16	\$257,400.00	\$111,587,528.95
1867	.....	38,004,241.83	1,405,494.00	.....	1,540,000.00	3,810,772.52	25,438,371.89	146,617.00	18,904,667.50
1868	.....	23,874,454.00	1,425,454.00	.....	.....	3,042,003.86	23,400,191.89	366,912.00	16,288,241.01
1869	.....	31,082,163.00	1,212,434.00	.....	.....	3,847,528.45	17,906,317.09	276,510.00	17,356,310.00
1870	.....	33,350,893.20	1,110,734.00	.....	.....	.....	20,354,774.76	274,488.88	15,882,246.00
1871	.....	29,321,367.22	1,041,347.00	.....	1,311,501.00	6,121,004.81	18,949,238.40	.....	.....
1872	.....	27,719,580.00	1,466,134.00	.....	1,627,500.00	5,418,510.96	15,418,229.24	314,889.20	19,250,280.29
1873	.....	26,683,615.32	1,219,659.00	.....	2,037,000.00	6,349,462.04	18,671,785.74	316,269.50	18,942,317.25
1874	.....	31,796,078.81	1,311,359.00	.....	1,899,000.00	5,511,418.90	17,120,476.60	328,101.32	18,296,753.95
1875	.....	27,788,500.00	3,404,804.00	.....	904,000.00	5,680,651.96	20,783,900.80	344,317.50	22,276,627.65
1876	.....	27,933,830.00	1,374,985.00	.....	850,000.00	5,300,554.55	18,902,236.99	339,835.00	20,813,346.20
1877	.....	27,621,867.90	1,187,197.50	.....	315,000.00	4,572,762.01	15,417,933.33	36,710.00	17,001,006.40
1878	.....	25,812,500.00	1,158,374.50	.....	275,000.00	4,829,865.69	15,450,315.30	290,065.00	12,742,153.40
1879	.....	25,593,486.01	1,077,635.00	.....	275,000.00	4,746,275.70	15,271,251.30	286,604.00	13,511,024.40
1880	.....	26,797,700.00	1,087,835.00	.....	275,000.00	4,713,478.58	16,297,457.73	292,805.00	14,152,603.70
1881	.....	b \$253,300.00	1,180,335.00	\$3,425,997.25	550,000.00	4,657,262.72	16,274,023.59	319,517.33	14,019,968.95
1882	.....	26,697,800.00	1,192,435.00	3,378,617.44	575,000.00	4,587,866.80	17,678,508.99	316,234.28	14,405,737.90
1883	.....	27,258,000.00	1,256,655.00	3,496,060.47	875,000.00	5,229,374.01	20,038,000.65	322,435.37	11,566,037.56
1884	.....	24,681,250.00	1,236,755.00	3,507,247.96	670,000.00	5,358,055.91	20,454,246.22	335,357.04	14,819,976.80
1885	.....	24,434,450.00	1,219,370.00	3,559,835.54	700,000.00	5,859,402.91	21,393,111.85	318,657.50	15,894,434.23
1886	.....	585,790.00	1,242,925.00	3,622,643.20	725,000.00	5,762,512.70	21,376,708.70	314,563.50	14,980,472.59
1887	.....	23,753,057.21	1,364,065.00	3,721,050.99	.....	5,546,262.84	20,654,346.37	310,021.64	15,070,837.95
1888	.....	23,724,718.69	1,429,942.44	4,284,590.66	.....	5,226,897.66	20,745,023.67	287,805.00	16,489,937.20
1889	.....	1,716,010.00	1,428,405.00	5.0 6,410.32	3,972,000.00	8,293,700.79	20,758,178.07	419,936.93	25,767,348.19
1890	.....	24,316,615.73	1,980,025.00	5,682,409.91	1,233,594.00	8,077,453.39	20,843,615.81	315,043.81	19,942,835.35
1891	.....	24,206,471.79	1,710,815.00	5,769,544.15	4,232,435.00	7,262,016.02	21,030,752.75	902,766.69	21,692,510.27
1892	.....	24,613,526.19	1,656,925.00	5,597,125.17	3,774,803.00	16,286,284.86	22,027,674.75	435,296.11	24,136,035.53
1893	.....	24,308,469.82	1,804,045.00	5,317,973.27	2,734,276.00	7,664,047.84	21,900,132.97	402,064.64	24,541,684.78
1894	.....	3,232,995.50	1,557,415.00	5,413,223.91	2,210,055.00	7,854,240.38	21,865,802.81	428,917.33	23,543,385.10
1895	.....	3,222,023.06	1,563,918.76	5,544,593.57	2,427,004.00	8,323,648.49	21,308,295.79	432,556.12	22,104,061.38
1896	.....	23,592,884.68	1,563,918.76	5,544,593.57	2,427,004.00	8,323,648.49	21,308,295.79	406,523.08	25,327,126.72

a Fifty per cent. of the amounts appropriated for the District of Columbia are paid by the United States, except the amount for the water department, which is paid out of the revenues of that department, and was first included in the bill for 1883.  
b Prior to 1881 appropriations for the Agricultural Department were provided for in the legislative acts.

List of Appropriations by Congress for Thirty Years.—Continued.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.—Continued.

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For Year Ending June 30.	Pension.	Post-Office, and Harbor.	Sundry Civil.	Deficiencies.	Miscellaneous.	Total Regular Annual Appropriations.	Permanent Annual Appropriations.	Total Appropriations.
1865.....	\$11,250,000.00	\$14,068,500.00	\$4,094,987.61	\$3,964,277.70	\$1,333,334.15	\$651,631,691.68	\$154,487,577.04	\$836,119,068.72
1867.....	15,440,000.00	20,166,025.00	7,119,985.16	11,579,214.62	8,578,877.15	155,832,314.88	180,010,198.84	338,342,513.72
1868.....	33,280,000.00	19,133,000.00	11,427,392.67	5,307,392.67	9,339,671.98	147,006,903.69	170,906,903.69	317,993,145.56
1869.....	30,250,000.00	21,069,000.00	8,174,979.66	17,002,222.83	10,274,448.80	160,511,885.85	170,224,120.46	330,736,006.31
1870.....	19,250,000.00	30,279,133.00	9,976,228.81	20,763,270.48	527,988.31	151,719,777.94	180,082,214.72	331,801,992.66
1871.....	30,000,000.00	26,288,993.00	13,447,721.70	2,913,138.62	31,200.00	11,063,943.43	.....	11,063,943.43
1872.....	29,050,000.00	26,037,898.00	24,161,773.86	6,421,766.46	4,910,645.72	161,533,822.15	163,684,318.52	328,218,141.61
1873.....	30,480,000.00	32,519,341.84	24,161,773.86	14,023,131.04	1,261,208.80	174,858,823.65	148,370,481.56	323,235,564.21
1874.....	30,480,000.00	32,519,341.84	32,186,129.09	6,045,259.16	7,129,642.48	173,920,015.55	142,882,105.22	316,377,120.20
1875.....	29,180,000.00	35,756,091.00	27,009,144.81	12,978,418.60	2,563,710.31	197,420,207.38	129,230,207.38	327,150,305.20
1876.....	30,010,000.00	37,524,361.00	26,644,350.09	4,083,914.26	1,921,514.13	183,685,002.16	141,981,789.73	325,666,791.89
1877.....	29,533,500.00	34,352,701.00	16,351,474.53	4,703,699.19	1,862,929.19	179,166,200.90	148,961,989.42	328,128,199.32
1878.....	28,533,500.00	33,584,143.00	17,133,750.06	2,745,480.17	4,012,805.84	154,553,630.65	145,037,498.42	299,591,138.07
1879.....	29,371,574.00	33,256,373.00	25,004,409.26	14,138,742.29	2,962,061.31	144,592,149.23	151,414,544.98	296,006,694.21
1880.....	56,253,200.00	36,121,400.00	21,656,340.06	3,163,297.15	2,049,638.61	174,431,493.87	157,976,282.81	332,407,775.68
1881.....	41,614,000.00	8,951,500.00	22,515,428.91	4,207,226.44	1,926,020.26	190,457,445.06	181,662,184.24	372,019,629.30
1882.....	65,282,305.68	40,957,432.00	21,984,194.12	5,092,228.92	5,618,865.22	189,519,191.21	172,053,013.18	361,672,204.39
1883.....	116,000,000.00	44,643,900.00	25,580,358.06	12,992,025.16	1,072,933.64	218,154,506.51	147,810,973.32	365,965,479.83
1884.....	80,575,000.00	44,489,200.00	23,679,575.44	2,749,941.49	6,111,540.10	297,311,602.29	124,826,471.02	422,137,073.31
1885.....	20,810,000.00	90,040,400.00	22,290,434.30	7,057,509.00	1,912,723.88	231,993,647.63	123,304,227.60	355,297,875.23
1886.....	60,000,000.00	53,700,990.00	26,079,257.49	4,929,855.80	9,592,598.40	195,710,388.09	123,118,901.04	318,829,489.13
1887.....	82,075,200.00	54,365,763.25	22,462,310.58	7,866,719.62	2,177,048.20	219,595,283.18	116,844,630.02	336,439,918.20
1888.....	83,152,500.00	55,694,650.15	22,386,540.96	7,866,719.62	9,989,410.19	213,914,613.25	123,416,358.74	337,330,971.99
1889.....	85,258,700.00	60,860,253.74	22,386,540.96	16,063,383.26	4,811,991.49	248,672,870.84	110,338,652.68	359,011,523.52
1890.....	61,539,308.35	72,226,698.99	25,207,341.65	8,301,518.30	10,170,862.55	316,985,544.63	115,640,798.90	422,626,343.53
1891.....	71,645,599,353.34	77,407,322.61	27,418,382.22	13,296,148.61	10,235,795.29	361,470,057.79	101,628,453.00	463,398,510.79
1892.....	146,137,350.00	84,001,314.22	37,410,266.93	15,905,191.50	4,071,531.10	402,531,864.55	122,486,808.00	525,018,672.55
1893.....	168,731,350.00	87,236,539.55	41,716,311.15	22,277,086.36	3,208,922.82	335,736,308.71	121,863,880.10	507,600,188.71
1894.....	151,581,510.00	87,236,539.55	34,209,776.05	11,820,545.76	520,499.18	404,036,085.29	115,468,273.92	519,504,359.21
1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550,000.00	339,593,689.51	101,074,680.00	490,668,369.51

a The appropriations for the postal service are paid out of the postal revenues, and any deficiency in the revenue is provided for out of the Treasury of the United States.  
b Includes \$26,867,200 for pension arrears, appropriated by special act.  
c Includes \$9,240,000 for arrears and pension deficiencies for 1880, appropriated by special act.  
f Includes \$29,335,598.34, pension deficiencies for 1891.



## Statistics of Agriculture.

(From Census of 1890.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total No. of farms.	ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUATION.		
		Total.	Im-proved.	Unim-proved.	Land, fences and buildings.	Imple-ments & mach'ry.	Live stock on hand June 1, 1890
Maine.....	62,013	6,179,925	3,044,666	3,135,259	\$98,567,730	\$5,499,413	\$18,280,140
N. Hampshire.....	29,151	3,459,018	1,727,387	1,731,631	66,162,600	3,594,850	10,450,125
Vermont.....	32,573	4,395,646	2,655,943	1,739,703	80,427,490	4,733,560	16,644,320
Massachusetts.....	34,374	2,908,282	1,657,024	1,341,258	127,538,284	5,938,940	14,200,178
Rhode Island.....	5,500	469,281	274,491	194,790	21,873,479	941,030	2,364,970
Connecticut.....	26,350	2,253,432	1,379,419	874,013	95,000,595	3,075,495	9,974,618
New York.....	226,223	21,961,562	16,389,380	5,572,182	963,127,286	46,659,465	124,523,965
New Jersey.....	30,828	2,662,009	1,999,117	662,892	159,262,840	7,378,644	15,811,430
Pennsylvania.....	211,557	18,364,370	13,210,597	5,153,773	922,240,233	39,046,855	101,652,758
N. Atlantic Div.	658,569	62,743,525	42,338,024	20,405,501	2,539,200,537	116,868,252	313,902,504
Delaware.....	9,381	1,055,692	762,655	293,037	39,586,080	1,835,570	4,192,810
Maryland.....	40,798	4,952,390	3,412,908	1,539,482	175,058,550	6,540,090	19,194,320
Dist. of Colum.....	382	11,745	9,898	1,847	6,471,120	59,760	129,120
Virginia.....	127,600	19,104,951	9,125,545	9,979,406	251,490,600	6,593,688	33,404,281
West Virginia.....	72,773	10,321,326	4,554,000	5,767,326	151,880,300	3,116,420	23,641,612
North Carolina.....	178,359	22,651,896	7,828,569	14,823,327	183,977,010	7,183,210	25,547,200
South Carolina.....	115,008	13,184,652	5,255,237	7,929,415	99,104,600	4,172,262	16,572,410
Georgia.....	171,071	25,200,435	9,582,866	15,617,569	152,006,200	5,764,978	31,477,000
Florida.....	34,228	3,674,486	1,145,692	2,528,793	72,745,180	1,158,040	7,142,580
S. Atlantic Div.	749,600	100,187,573	41,677,371	58,480,202	1,135,319,670	36,444,018	161,631,801
Ohio.....	251,430	25,352,408	18,338,824	5,013,584	1,050,031,828	29,475,346	116,181,690
Indiana.....	198,167	20,362,516	15,107,482	5,255,034	754,789,110	21,172,255	93,361,422
Illinois.....	240,681	30,498,277	25,669,060	4,829,217	1,202,870,587	34,456,938	180,431,662
Michigan.....	172,344	14,785,636	9,865,350	4,920,286	556,190,670	22,182,600	69,564,985
Wisconsin.....	146,409	19,787,988	9,793,931	6,994,057	477,545,507	19,167,010	63,784,377
Minnesota.....	116,851	18,663,645	11,127,953	7,535,692	340,059,470	16,916,473	57,725,683
Iowa.....	201,903	30,491,541	25,428,899	5,062,642	857,581,022	36,635,315	206,436,242
Missouri.....	238,043	30,780,290	19,792,313	10,987,977	625,858,361	21,830,791	138,701,173
North Dakota.....	27,611	7,660,333	4,658,015	3,002,318	75,310,305	6,648,180	18,787,294
South Dakota.....	50,158	11,396,460	6,959,293	4,437,167	107,466,335	8,371,712	29,231,500
Nebraska.....	113,608	21,593,444	15,247,705	6,345,739	402,358,913	16,468,977	92,971,920
Kansas.....	166,617	30,214,456	22,303,301	7,911,155	559,726,046	18,869,790	128,068,305
N. Central Div.	1,923,822	236,586,994	184,292,126	72,294,868	7,069,767,154	252,225,315	1,195,246,202
Kentucky.....	179,264	21,412,229	11,818,882	9,593,347	346,339,360	10,906,506	70,924,400
Tennessee.....	174,412	20,161,583	9,362,555	10,879,028	242,700,540	9,936,880	60,254,230
Alabama.....	157,772	19,853,000	7,698,843	12,154,657	111,051,390	4,511,645	59,776,730
Mississippi.....	144,318	17,572,547	6,819,300	10,723,157	127,423,157	5,968,865	33,936,400
Louisiana.....	69,294	9,544,219	3,774,668	5,769,551	85,381,270	7,167,355	17,898,380
Texas.....	228,126	51,406,937	20,746,215	30,660,722	399,971,289	13,746,541	103,259,503
Oklahoma.....	8,826	1,606,423	563,728	1,042,695	8,581,170	433,580	3,206,270
Arkansas.....	124,760	14,891,356	5,475,043	9,416,313	118,574,422	5,672,400	30,772,800
S. Central Div.	1,086,772	156,448,294	66,288,824	90,159,470	1,440,022,598	58,343,772	351,023,528
Montana.....	5,603	1,964,197	915,517	1,048,680	25,512,340	1,356,010	21,620,687
Wyoming.....	3,125	1,830,432	476,831	1,353,601	14,460,880	522,250	15,348,331
Colorado.....	16,389	4,598,941	1,823,520	2,775,421	85,035,180	2,728,850	22,594,010
New Mexico.....	4,458	787,882	261,106	524,776	8,140,800	291,140	7,247,180
Arizona.....	1,426	1,297,033	104,128	1,192,905	7,222,230	196,580	3,257,660
Utah.....	10,517	1,323,705	548,223	775,482	28,402,780	1,164,660	6,814,830
Nevada.....	1,277	1,661,416	723,052	938,364	12,339,410	537,480	5,801,820
Idaho.....	6,603	1,302,256	606,362	695,894	17,411,580	1,172,460	7,253,490
Washington.....	18,056	4,179,190	1,820,832	2,358,358	83,461,660	3,150,200	14,118,110
Oregon.....	25,530	6,909,888	3,516,000	3,393,888	115,819,200	4,556,770	22,648,830
California.....	52,894	21,427,293	12,222,839	9,204,454	697,116,630	14,689,710	60,259,200
Western Div.	145,878	47,282,233	23,020,410	24,261,823	1,091,942,690	30,766,110	186,958,778
The U. States	4,564,641	625,218,619	357,616,755	265,601,864	13,279,252,649	494,247,467	2,208,767,573

NOTE.—The total production of milk on farms in the United States, year ending Dec. 31, 1889, was 5,209,125,567 gallons, equivalent to 315.43 gallons for each milk cow and to 83.18 gallons per head of population; total production of butter on farms, 1,024,223,468 pounds; total production of cheese on farms, 18,726,818 pounds.



## Farms, Homes and Mortgages.

Number and amount of real estate mortgages in force January 1, 1890, and number of acres and lots mortgaged, by States and Territories.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.		On Acres.		On Lots.		Number Mortgaged.	
	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Acres.	Lots.
Alabama .....	35,732	\$39,027,983	27,424	\$28,762,387	8,308	\$10,265,596	6,088,489	14,221
Arizona .....	1,474	2,348,519	715	1,580,301	759	768,218	223,070	2,357
Arkansas .....	25,138	14,366,595	17,818	9,051,117	7,320	5,315,478	2,563,762	16,647
California .....	112,637	241,050,181	45,127	120,890,877	67,510	120,159,304	11,069,600	187,297
Colorado .....	54,600	85,053,793	20,434	30,195,056	34,116	54,863,737	3,496,112	182,677
Connecticut .....	57,996	79,921,071	12,311	13,176,736	45,685	66,744,335	440,360	40,416
Delaware .....	9,641	16,122,696	2,768	5,649,705	6,873	10,472,991	289,624	7,623
Dist. of Columbia .....	23,923	51,986,589	319	2,226,277	23,604	49,760,312	11,755	37,020
Florida .....	20,681	15,505,119	14,094	10,629,142	6,587	4,875,977	2,329,359	17,366
Georgia .....	48,519	27,387,590	34,731	16,969,687	13,788	10,417,903	7,769,359	17,049
Idaho .....	3,143	3,167,249	2,506	2,811,130	637	356,119	359,561	1,572
Illinois .....	297,233	384,299,150	128,986	165,289,112	168,247	219,010,038	10,690,987	286,148
Indiana .....	171,420	110,730,643	106,155	74,553,217	65,265	36,177,426	6,822,499	94,239
Iowa .....	252,559	199,774,171	171,452	149,457,144	81,107	50,317,027	16,307,145	163,701
Kansas .....	298,884	243,146,826	203,306	174,720,071	95,578	68,426,755	26,577,522	265,341
Kentucky .....	60,284	45,693,749	34,612	23,779,911	25,672	21,913,838	3,464,754	81,422
Louisiana .....	20,372	32,513,904	11,352	15,750,153	9,020	12,763,756	3,683,664	18,440
Maine .....	58,851	28,622,208	30,985	14,150,646	27,866	18,476,562	4,092,296	28,989
Maryland .....	53,908	64,577,803	21,139	27,828,999	32,769	36,748,801	2,062,325	41,556
Massachusetts .....	178,202	323,277,668	33,385	42,441,247	144,817	280,836,421	920,313	132,633
Michigan .....	222,761	150,472,700	144,023	95,753,329	78,738	54,719,371	9,669,723	129,752
Minnesota .....	195,580	197,745,989	97,078	75,355,562	98,502	122,390,427	10,909,647	194,586
Mississippi .....	30,767	19,075,980	26,186	15,829,914	4,581	3,246,066	5,474,740	8,384
Missouri .....	192,028	214,609,772	113,161	101,718,625	88,867	112,891,147	10,159,021	155,441
Montana .....	5,937	8,729,907	2,385	5,094,329	3,552	3,635,578	561,464	7,950
Nebraska .....	155,377	132,902,322	107,175	90,506,968	48,202	42,395,354	14,085,290	94,772
Nevada .....	1,256	2,194,995	928	1,836,655	328	358,340	366,039	700
New Hampshire .....	25,189	18,968,259	14,557	9,430,540	10,632	9,537,719	1,151,143	10,455
New Jersey .....	141,704	232,565,919	25,197	54,025,990	116,507	178,539,929	1,539,601	172,261
New Mexico .....	1,523	6,644,673	567	5,839,418	956	805,257	1,630,725	2,542
New York .....	579,472	1,607,874,301	156,814	217,813,055	422,658	1,390,061,246	11,372,354	647,386
North Carolina .....	47,404	21,471,428	36,143	14,537,449	11,261	6,933,979	4,886,717	13,297
North Dakota .....	38,767	25,777,480	33,734	22,098,092	5,033	3,679,388	4,387,568	10,565
Ohio .....	271,055	259,842,188	119,730	134,107,706	151,325	125,734,482	7,762,136	210,380
Oregon .....	22,553	22,928,437	16,250	15,983,361	6,303	6,945,076	2,528,820	15,261
Pennsylvania .....	518,165	613,105,892	140,127	121,844,907	378,038	491,260,895	9,206,202	570,395
Rhode Island .....	20,999	36,778,243	2,640	5,262,243	18,359	31,516,000	96,546	29,970
South Carolina .....	27,065	13,780,302	19,400	9,060,351	7,165	4,719,951	3,713,556	8,910
South Dakota .....	60,221	36,115,773	50,151	29,356,865	10,070	6,758,908	6,997,823	29,526
Tennessee .....	31,470	40,421,596	17,196	16,425,144	22,274	23,996,252	3,018,045	32,896
Texas .....	93,877	93,864,178	72,922	75,131,355	20,955	18,732,823	32,192,178	51,598
Utah .....	5,908	8,040,829	2,059	2,426,018	3,849	5,614,811	344,164	6,111
Vermont .....	34,388	27,907,687	22,294	19,439,988	12,094	8,467,699	1,667,062	12,242
Virginia .....	34,192	28,691,726	20,123	16,561,282	14,069	12,127,444	3,487,100	20,608
Washington .....	29,632	44,078,449	18,449	24,727,215	11,183	19,351,204	2,739,257	81,109
West Virginia .....	29,357	19,702,505	20,450	14,517,092	8,907	5,185,413	3,828,199	11,754
Wisconsin .....	164,826	121,838,168	111,735	81,535,361	53,091	40,302,807	10,215,886	91,558
Wyoming .....	3,028	4,967,065	1,418	3,013,674	1,610	1,953,391	822,007	3,026

a The records of confessions of judgment in this State, which have been taken as mortgages, do not disclose whether they incumber acres or lots, but the figures for these two classes of mortgages have been estimated by using ratios derived from the figures for New York.

At the end of the decade, January 1, 1890, the real estate mortgage indebtedness amounted to \$6,019,679,985, represented by 4,777,698 mortgages. These mortgages are divided into two classes, as follows: mortgages on acres, 2,303,061; amount of indebtedness, \$2,209,148,431; mortgages on lots, 2,474,637; amount of indebtedness, \$3,810,531,554. Number of acres covered by existing mortgages, 273,352,109; number of lots, 4,161,138.

It is computed that the average life of a mortgage in the United States is 4.06 years. The average annual rate of interest for all mortgages in force in the United States in 1890 was 6.60 per cent.; for mortgages on acres, 7.36 per cent.; for mortgages on lots, 6.16 per cent.

These statistics of mortgage indebtedness are from Extra Census Bulletin 71, issued June 30, 1894.

## Farm Animals in the United States.

Estimated number of animals on farms and ranches, and average price, January, 1894. From report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Horses.		Mules.		Milch Cows.		Oxen & other Cattle.	
	Number	Av. price.	No.	Av. price.	Number	Av. price.	Number	Av. price.
Maine.....	116,604	\$63.67	.....	.....	177,602	\$21.37	130,528	\$24.37
New Hampshire.....	56,741	57.58	.....	.....	112,585	21.81	92,898	22.69
Vermont.....	94,825	54.54	.....	.....	246,022	25.25	152,681	19.67
Massachusetts.....	65,760	73.03	.....	.....	178,135	32.50	86,422	26.71
Rhode Island.....	10,443	95.43	.....	.....	24,765	26.60	11,713	21.13
Connecticut.....	45,766	89.95	.....	.....	137,582	28.94	76,886	27.65
New York.....	702,821	71.81	4,819	\$78.09	1,572,443	25.78	706,597	26.16
New Jersey.....	83,321	85.27	8,296	101.69	190,734	35.20	52,641	29.11
Pennsylvania.....	659,484	61.77	36,513	81.86	938,582	25.55	737,919	21.64
Delaware.....	29,386	50.53	5,550	86.55	33,836	24.50	26,544	17.44
Maryland.....	136,359	63.37	13,213	91.43	147,526	23.63	112,814	21.79
Virginia.....	251,145	56.04	39,422	69.92	276,617	18.08	411,006	15.10
North Carolina.....	134,517	72.20	109,762	77.64	274,794	14.90	386,463	11.15
South Carolina.....	62,635	81.92	95,994	95.93	125,619	20.47	161,668	12.10
Georgia.....	105,984	73.47	161,204	83.34	312,742	16.44	557,645	9.50
Florida.....	33,144	66.40	8,365	86.61	114,332	13.68	375,981	8.28
Alabama.....	119,805	57.31	125,936	67.14	311,743	12.45	545,134	6.85
Mississippi.....	161,250	52.69	150,860	67.01	302,959	12.91	555,688	7.68
Louisiana.....	130,844	46.24	92,805	78.83	175,784	16.50	391,131	9.06
Texas.....	1,183,895	27.20	253,839	41.72	808,515	13.84	6,591,787	9.50
Arkansas.....	196,545	45.58	139,882	60.46	328,697	10.70	654,376	7.02
Tennessee.....	334,408	56.34	198,171	58.92	351,499	16.45	575,206	10.44
West Virginia.....	163,312	46.46	7,601	55.39	182,265	19.15	354,376	15.20
Kentucky.....	430,941	56.24	150,225	54.94	329,552	20.39	599,004	15.72
Ohio.....	864,360	54.85	20,700	58.95	767,735	25.94	803,236	20.89
Michigan.....	503,779	60.22	3,025	78.50	468,711	28.27	472,397	20.10
Indiana.....	761,951	50.31	57,688	56.20	656,982	24.16	904,001	20.11
Illinois.....	1,398,771	43.40	104,720	51.26	1,689,121	25.12	1,553,383	18.66
Wisconsin.....	475,074	57.17	5,025	63.40	787,300	24.34	779,224	17.52
Minnesota.....	498,772	59.43	9,269	70.81	577,196	19.42	778,038	13.74
Iowa.....	1,367,329	43.73	56,187	53.56	1,278,231	23.57	2,731,385	19.79
Missouri.....	1,008,361	38.25	256,828	45.91	781,841	17.67	1,850,175	15.20
Kansas.....	950,554	40.42	97,019	53.41	668,914	18.15	1,978,322	16.54
Nebraska.....	708,457	41.08	46,939	54.94	535,536	19.61	1,613,223	16.70
South Dakota.....	290,862	45.82	7,530	60.67	290,550	19.12	467,400	16.10
North Dakota.....	163,499	57.72	7,810	71.85	140,740	19.79	250,566	16.84
Montana.....	196,519	26.00	994	45.49	36,419	24.67	1,058,952	15.73
Wyoming.....	82,524	24.03	1,505	57.06	17,815	24.80	852,437	13.99
Colorado.....	194,731	30.27	9,163	61.07	76,124	23.06	996,301	15.53
New Mexico.....	92,963	15.80	3,747	31.37	18,400	20.00	1,221,546	9.44
Arizona.....	52,697	21.75	1,327	30.75	14,878	17.50	649,502	11.25
Utah.....	69,112	21.94	1,789	31.37	56,143	18.00	351,584	11.99
Nevada.....	55,793	23.60	1,604	39.25	18,196	29.30	259,078	12.97
Idaho.....	144,688	48.00	990	45.75	30,419	21.67	429,947	12.50
Washington.....	198,076	40.59	1,392	69.18	108,535	28.72	408,293	20.79
Oregon.....	235,607	29.49	6,182	44.98	110,398	21.35	804,543	14.97
California.....	513,634	41.98	63,033	56.38	329,161	25.82	925,578	16.17
Oklahoma.....	29,515	39.50	5,427	48.50	20,275	18.00	121,219	15.50
Total.....	16,081,139	47.83	2,352,231	62.17	16,487,400	21.77	36,608,168	14.65

## Tariff on Cereals and Flour in Principal European Countries.

Measures and rates expressed in United States equivalents.

FRANCE.—Wheat, 37.77 cents per bushel; rye, 14.71 cents; oats, 8.40 cents; barley, 12.61 cents; maize (corn), 14.71 cents. Maize meal, 85.79 cents per barrel; wheat flour—rate of extraction 70 per cent. or over, \$1.8875 per barrel; 60 to 70 per cent., \$2.3164; 60 per cent. or less, \$2.74 per barrel.

GERMANY.—Wheat, 32.39 cents per bushel; rye, 30.23 cents; oats, 13.82 cents; barley, 11.66 cents; maize, 12.69 cents. Wheat flour and maize meal, \$1.5446 per barrel.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Wheat, 16.57 cents per bushel; rye, 15.47 cents; oats, 6.63 cents; barley, 4.42 cents; maize, 5.16 cents. Wheat flour and maize meal, \$1.3536 per barrel.

RUSSIA.—Cereals free; wheat flour and maize meal, 83.8 cents per barrel.

In the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium, cereals and flour are free.

# Statistics of Immigration.

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ARRIVALS BY NATIONALITIES AND BY DECADES, OF ALIEN PASSENGERS AND IMMIGRANTS [ALIEN PASSENGERS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1820, TO DECEMBER 31, 1867, AND IMMIGRANTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1868, TO JUNE 30, 1893.]

COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED.	1821- to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to Dec. 31 1860.	Jan. 1, 1861, to June 30 1870.	Fiscal years 1871 to 1880.	Fiscal years 1881 to 1890.	Fiscal years 1891 to 1893.
Austria-Hungary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800	72,969	353,719	210,811
Belgium.....	27	22	5,074	4,738	6,734	7,221	20,177	11,431
Denmark.....	169	1,063	539	3,749	17,094	31,771	88,132	30,081
France.....	8,497	45,575	77,262	76,358	35,984	72,206	50,464	18,649
Germany.....	6,761	152,454	434,626	951,667	787,468	718,182	1,452,970	340,673
Italy.....	408	2,253	1,870	9,231	11,728	55,759	307,309	211,107
Netherlands.....	1,078	1,412	8,251	10,789	9,102	16,541	51,701	20,580
Norway and Sweden.....	91	1,211	13,903	20,931	109,298	211,245	568,362	161,313
Russia and Poland.....	91	646	656	1,621	4,536	52,254	265,088	250,107
Spain and Portugal.....	2,622	2,954	2,759	10,353	8,493	9,893	6,535	10,603
Switzerland.....	3,226	4,821	4,644	25,011	23,286	28,293	81,988	19,514
United Kingdom.....	75,803	283,191	1,047,763	1,338,093	1,042,674	984,914	1,462,839	348,911
All other countries of Europe.....	43	96	155	116	210	656	10,318	7,559
Total Europe.....	98,816	495,688	1,597,502	2,452,657	2,064,407	2,261,904	4,721,602	1,641,289
British North American Possessions.....	2,277	13,624	41,723	59,309	153,871	383,269	392,802	a
Mexico.....	4,817	6,599	3,271	3,078	2,191	5,362	1,913	a
Central America.....	105	44	368	449	96	210	462	817
South America.....	531	856	3,579	1,224	1,396	928	2,304	1,954
West Indies.....	3,834	12,301	13,528	10,660	9,043	13,957	29,042	8,832
Total America.....	11,564	33,424	62,469	74,720	166,597	403,726	426,523	11,603
Islands of the Atlantic..	352	103	337	3,090	3,446	10,056	15,798	2,502
China.....	2	8	35	41,397	64,301	123,201	61,711	8,392
Other countries of Asia..	8	40	47	61	308	622	6,669	14,997
Africa.....	16	52	55	210	312	229	437	709
Islands of the Pacific....	2	9	29	158	221	10,913	12,574	6,527
All other countries and Islands.....	32,679	69,801	52,777	25,921	15,232	1,540	1,299	301
Aggregate.....	143,439	599,125	1,713,251	2,598,214	2,314,824	2,812,191	5,246,613	1,686,320

a Immigrants from British North America and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

## IMMIGRATION BY PORTS AND NATIONALITIES.

COUNTRIES WHENCE, AND PORTS AT WHICH, ARRIVED.	June		Six Months end- ing June		Twelve Months ending June	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Austria-Hungary.....	1,835	10,984	11,827	40,201	37,504	69,627
Denmark.....	400	1,251	2,773	5,571	5,576	8,751
France.....	223	351	1,340	2,937	3,645	5,343
Germany.....	3,564	10,211	20,937	51,211	59,329	96,313
Italy.....	3,621	10,176	27,814	54,236	43,959	72,403
Netherlands.....	99	612	1,149	6,025	2,881	8,114
Poland.....	173	613	497	5,067	1,552	13,659
Russia (except Poland).....	2,772	9,260	15,443	28,968	37,672	43,657
Sweden and Norway.....	2,299	8,415	10,222	34,608	27,337	53,872
Switzerland.....	171	382	1,520	2,882	3,445	5,252
United Kingdom.....	6,806	12,370	29,815	64,334	71,639	108,716
All other countries.....	1,421	3,101	8,201	12,370	16,965	22,229
Total.....	23,384	67,726	131,038	308,410	311,404	497,956
PORTS.						
Baltimore, Md.....	414	4,180	4,707	12,466	13,427	26,183
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.....	1,216	3,397	7,581	17,782	17,558	29,583
New Orleans, La.....	28	6	837	656	1,199	3,053
New York, N. Y.....	18,825	55,089	106,655	276,227	253,390	404,337
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,630	4,248	7,758	17,942	19,861	28,906
San Francisco, Cal.....	262	806	3,500	3,337	5,960	5,874
Total.....	23,384	67,726	131,038	308,410	311,404	497,956

NOTE.—The arrivals of immigrants in the ports above specified comprise about 99 per cent. of the immigration into the country.



## Marriage Laws of the States and Territories.

**ALABAMA.**—Age of consent, male 17, female 14, consent of parents required if under age; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces and step-relatives prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, or white with negro blood void; marriages under age of consent voidable.

**ARIZONA.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 16, consent of parents required if under age; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or first cousins prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, or white with negro or Mongolian blood void; marriages under age of consent voidable.

**ARKANSAS.**—Age of consent, male 17, female 14, consent of parents required if under age; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or first cousins prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, under age of consent or white with negro blood void; marriages with insane or idiotic persons or whose consent was obtained by fraud or force are voidable. Forced marriage is punishable by death to the male participant.

**CALIFORNIA.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 15, consent of parents required if under age; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews or nieces prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous or white with negro blood void; voidable marriages—under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining such age, insane or idiot, incapacity, force or fraud if no voluntary cohabitation, bigamous, when either party had married while other was absent and unheard of for five years.

**COLORADO.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, as at common law, no statute; license required; prohibited degrees and void marriages same as California.

**CONNECTICUT.**—Age of consent as at common law, male 14, female 12, parents consent required if under age; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, step-mother, step-daughter, step-father or step-son prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees or those solemnized by persons not having authority void.

**DELAWARE.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, as at common law; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, great-nephews, great-nieces or step-relatives prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, white with negro blood or those not properly solemnized void; marriages with insane or idiotic persons voidable.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, consent of parents required if under age; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or step-relatives prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous or white with negro blood void.

**FLORIDA.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, as at common law; license required; marriages "within the Levitical degrees" prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, insane when married, physically incompetent, white with negro blood, with force or fraud or under age of consent void.

**GEORGIA.**—Age of consent, male 17, female 14; license required; marriages "within the Levitical degrees" or of step-relatives prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, insane when married, physically incompetent, white with negro blood, with force or fraud or under age void.

**IDAHO.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 18, ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews or nieces prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous or white with negro blood void; voidable marriages—under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining such age, insane or idiotic, incapacity, force or fraud if no voluntary cohabitation, bigamous, when either party had married while other was absent and unheard of for over five years.

**ILLINOIS.**—Age of consent, male 17, female 14; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or first cousins prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees or of persons insane or idiotic when married void.

**INDIANA.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 16; license required; prohibited degrees same as Illinois; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, white with negro blood or of persons insane or idiotic when married void; marriages under age of consent voidable.

**IOWA.**—Age of consent, male 16, female 14; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or step-relatives prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees or bigamous void; marriages under age of consent voidable.

**KANSAS.**—Age of consent, male 15, female 12; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or first cousins prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees void; and under age of consent voidable.

**KENTUCKY.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12; license required (marriage without license is valid; the person solemnizing it is punished); ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, great-nephews, great-nieces or step-relatives prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, insane or idiot when married, physically incompetent, white with negro blood or not solemnized according to law void; marriages under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining age, or where consent was obtained by force or fraud voidable.

**LOUISIANA.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews or nieces, white with negro prohibited; bigamous marriages void; marriages where consent was obtained by force or fraud if no cohabitation before suit voidable.

**MAINE.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, as at common law; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or step relatives prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, insane or idiot void.

**MARYLAND.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, as at common law, consent of parents required by females under 18; license required; prohibited degrees same as Maine; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous or white with negro blood void.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, as at common law, consent of parents required if under age; license required; prohibited degrees same as Maine; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, under age of consent if parties separate during such nonage and do not cohabit afterwards, insane or idiot when married, when parties leave State to contract contrary to laws of State and return to reside void.

**MICHIGAN.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 16; license required; prohibited degrees same as Maine; void marriages same as Massachusetts, or force or fraud; marriages under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining such age, insane or idiot, incapacity, force or fraud if no voluntary cohabitation, bigamous, when either party had married while the other was absent and unheard of for over five years void.

**MINNESOTA.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 15; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews or nieces prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees or bigamous void; marriages under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining such age, insane, force or fraud, woman unchaste before marriage unknown to husband voidable.

**MISSISSIPPI.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, as at common law; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or step-relatives prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, or white with negro blood void; marriages with insane or idiotic persons unknown to others voidable.

**MISSOURI.**—Age of consent, male 15, female 12; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or first cousins prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous or white with negro blood void.

**MONTANA.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 16; license required; prohibited degrees same as Missouri; marriages within prohibited degrees or bigamous void.

**NEBRASKA.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 16; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews or nieces prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, white with negro blood or insane or idiotic when married void; marriages under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining age or where consent was obtained by force or fraud voidable.

**NEVADA.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 16, consent of parents required if under age; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or first cousins prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous or white with negro, Indian or Mongolian blood void; marriages under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining such age, insane, force or fraud, woman unchaste before marriage unknown to husband voidable.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, step-relatives or first cousins prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees or bigamous void.

**NEW JERSEY.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, must have consent of parents if male is under 21 and female under 18; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or step-relatives prohibited; marriages bigamous or when physically incompetent void.

**NEW MEXICO.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 15, must have consent of parents if male is under 21 and female under 18; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, or nieces prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees or under age of consent void.

**NEW YORK.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 16; ancestors, descendants, brothers or sisters prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous or when one of parties condemned to life imprisonment void; marriages under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining such age or when contracted by force or fraud or without consent of parent, insane or idiot, incapacity, force or fraud if no cohabitation, bigamous, or when either party had married while other was absent and unheard of for more than five years voidable.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—Age of consent, male 16, female 14; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, nephews or nieces prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, under age of consent, insane when married, physically incompetent, white with negro or Indian or negro with Indian void.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 16; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or first cousins prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees or bigamous void; marriages when incapable from physical causes or when consent was obtained by force or fraud voidable.

**OHIO.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 16; license required; prohibited degrees same as North Dakota; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, with idiot or under age of consent unless ratified by cohabitation after such age void.



**OKLAHOMA.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 15; prohibited degrees same as North Dakota and step-father and step-daughter, or step-mother and step-son; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous or when one of parties is imprisoned for life void; marriages where consent is obtained by force or fraud, incapable from physical causes, under age of consent, insane or idiot voidable.

**OREGON.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 15; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or first cousins prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, white with negro, Indian or Mongolian of one-quarter or more blood void; marriages under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining such age, insane, force or fraud, woman unchaste before marriage unknown to husband voidable.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, as at common law; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or step-relatives prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees or bigamous void; marriages obtained by force or fraud and no subsequent cohabitation or where either has been sentenced for two years or more for felony voidable.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, as at common law, consent of parents required if under age; license required; prohibited degrees same as Pennsylvania, Jews may marry within degrees allowed by their religion; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous or insane when married void.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, as at common law, consent of parents required by females under 16; prohibited degrees same as Pennsylvania; marriages bigamous, with person insane when married, or white with negro or Indian blood void; marriages where consent was obtained by fraud or force or if either party for any cause was not aware that a marriage was being contracted, if not consummated afterward, voidable.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 15; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, first cousins, step-father with step-daughter, or step-mother with step-son prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees or bigamous void; marriages where consent was obtained by force or fraud or in case of incapacity voidable.

**TENNESSEE.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, as at common law; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or step-relatives prohibited; marriages bigamous, or white with negro blood void; marriages where party was insane when married, obtained by duress, under age of consent, consent obtained by fraud unless afterward made valid by cohabitation voidable.

**TEXAS.**—Age of consent, male 16, female 14; license required; prohibited degrees same as Tennessee; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous or white with negro void; marriages voidable in case of physical incapacity or any impediment making contract void.

**UTAH.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews or nieces prohibited; marriages bigamous, mixed blood (African or Chinese), under age of consent, or not solemnized before authorized person void; marriages obtained by force or fraud where male was under 16 and female under 14 and parents did not consent and marriage was not subsequently ratified by cohabitation voidable.

**VERMONT.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12, as at common law, consent of parents required if under age; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or step-relatives prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees or bigamous void; marriages under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining age, with insane person or idiot, incapacity, by force or fraud if no voluntary cohabitation, or when either party was absent and unheard of over five years voidable.

**VIRGINIA.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12; license required; prohibited degrees same as Vermont; marriages bigamous or under age of consent without cohabitation or white with negro void; marriages within prohibited degrees, with insane or idiotic person or in case of physical incapacity voidable.

**WASHINGTON.**—License required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or first cousins prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees or bigamous void; marriages under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining such age, with insane person, by force or fraud or where woman was unchaste before marriage unknown to husband voidable.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**—Age of consent, male 14, female 12; license required; ancestors, descendants, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or step-relatives prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, under age, with insane person, in case of incapacity, white with negro blood or former spouse living void.

**WISCONSIN.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 15; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or first cousins prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, with person insane when married, or where one party is imprisoned for life void; marriages under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining age, or by force or fraud voidable.

**WYOMING.**—Age of consent, male 18, female 16; license required; ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or first cousins prohibited; marriages within prohibited degrees, bigamous, or with person insane or idiot when married void; voidable marriages same as Wisconsin.



## Divorce Laws of the States and Territories.

### CAUSES FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

Violation of the marriage vow is cause for divorce in all the States and Territories except South Carolina, which has no divorce laws.

**ALABAMA.**—Voluntary abandonment for two years; habitual drunkenness after marriage and incapacity; imprisonment in penitentiary for two years on a sentence of seven years or more. In making decree chancellor may decide whether defendant may marry again or not. Residence of one year in State required; but if the application is made on ground of desertion three years' residence is required.

**ARIZONA.**—Excesses or cruel treatment; habitual intemperance; abandonment for six months; wilful neglect to provide on part of husband; conviction of felony. Residence required, six months; either party may marry again.

**ARKANSAS.**—Permanent or incurable insanity; wilful desertion one year; conviction of felony or other infamous crime; cruel treatment as to endanger life; personal indignities such as to render condition intolerable; habitual drunkenness one year. Residence required, one year. Either party may marry again.

**CALIFORNIA.**—Habitual drunkenness, neglect or wilful desertion one year; extreme cruelty; conviction of felony. Residence required, one year; either may remarry.

**COLORADO.**—Habitual drunkenness, wilful desertion or failure on part of husband to provide for wife, either continued for one year; conviction of felony; extreme cruelty, causing either mental or physical suffering. Residence required, one year; neither can remarry within one year.

**CONNECTICUT.**—Habitual intemperance; intolerable cruelty; sentence to imprisonment for life; fraudulent contract; wilful desertion and total neglect of duty for three years; absent and unheard of seven years; any infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty, and punishable by imprisonment in State prison. Residence required, three years; either may remarry.

**DELAWARE.**—Married under age; force or fraud in procuring marriage; extreme cruelty; habitual drunkenness; conviction of felony; desertion three years; wilful failure of husband to provide three years. No statute as to residence; either may remarry, but party guilty of infidelity must not marry party with whom crime was committed.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**—Wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; cruelty and abuse endangering life or health; insane at marriage. Divorces from bed and board may be granted for cruelty and reasonable apprehension of physical harm. Residence required, two years; no statutory provision as to remarrying.

**FLORIDA.**—Wilful, obstinate and continued desertion one year; habitual intemperance for one year; extreme cruelty; habitual indulgence in violent temper. A person who has been a resident of Florida for two years, and whose husband or wife has procured a divorce in any other State or country, may obtain a divorce. Residence required, two years; either may marry again.

**GEORGIA.**—Habitual drunkenness; cruel treatment; wilful desertion three years; mental incapacity at time of marriage; conviction of crime involving moral turpitude under which party has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years or longer; force, menaces, threats, duress and fraud in procuring marriage. In procuring divorce, concurrent verdict of two juries at different terms of court are necessary. Applicant must reside in State; no statute as to marrying again.

**IDAHO.**—Conviction of felony; extreme cruelty; habitual intemperance; wilful desertion and neglect one year. Residence required, six months; either may remarry.

**ILLINOIS.**—Extreme and repeated cruelty; conviction of felony or other infamous crime; attempt by either party on life of other; wilful desertion two years. Residence required, one year; no statute as to remarrying.

**INDIANA.**—Habitual drunkenness; cruel and inhuman treatment; abandonment two years; failure on part of husband to support wife for two years. Residence required, two years; either may marry again.

**KANSAS.**—Fraudulent contract; conviction of and imprisonment for felony; habitual drunkenness; extreme cruelty; gross neglect of duty; abandonment one year. Residence required, one year; parties may remarry at once, unless appeal is taken, and then thirty days after final judgment on the appeal.

**KENTUCKY.**—Uniting with religious society which forbids marriage of husband and wife; abandonment one year; living apart without cohabitation five years; condemnation for felony; force, duress or fraud in procuring marriage. Wife may obtain divorce for husband's neglect to provide, and habitually treating her in such cruel and inhuman manner as to destroy her peace and happiness; cruel beating or injury indicating outrageous temper and endangering her life; confirmed habits of intoxication. Residence required, one year; either may remarry.

**LOUISIANA.**—Desertion for five years, having been summoned to return within one year of filing claim; attempt on life of other; fugitive from justice; habitual intemperance to excess; condemnation to ignominious punishment; cruel treatment or outrages of such nature as to render living together insupportable. No divorce, except for infidelity, shall be granted, except decree of separation previously had and parties lived apart one year. No statute as to previous residence; woman cannot marry for ten months after marriage is dissolved; on divorce for infidelity guilty party shall not marry person with whom crime was committed.

**MAINE.**—Sentence to imprisonment for life; desertion for three years; failure of husband to provide for wife; cruel and abusive treatment; gross and confirmed habits of intoxication. Residence required, one year; either may remarry.

**MARYLAND.**—Abandonment three years; any cause which would render marriage void *ab initio*. Residence required, two years; in cases of divorce for infidelity, court may decree that guilty party shall not marry during life of other.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Sentence to hard labor for five years or longer; where either party has joined religious society that professes to believe relation of husband and wife unlawful, and has continued with such society three years, refusing for that time to cohabit; husband cruelly and wantonly refusing to provide; gross and confirmed habits of intoxication with liquors, by opium or other drugs; cruel and abusive treatment; utter desertion three years. Residence required, three years where parties have resided together in State, otherwise five years; guilty party cannot marry for two years.

**MICHIGAN.**—Imprisonment for life or three years or more; where either has obtained divorce in another State; neglect by husband to provide; habitual drunkenness; desertion for two years. Residence required, one year; court may order that guilty party shall not marry for term not exceeding two years.

**MINNESOTA.**—Wilful desertion three years; sentence to State prison; cruel and inhuman treatment; habitual drunkenness one year. Residence required, one year; either party may marry again.

**MISSISSIPPI.**—Insanity or idiocy at time of marriage unknown to other; habitual cruel and inhuman treatment; habitual drunkenness; wilful desertion two years; sentenced to penitentiary. Residence required, one year; court may decree that guilty party shall not remarry.

**MISSOURI.**—Conviction of crime or felony prior to marriage unknown to other; conviction of felony or infamous crime; absent without cause one year; habitual drunkenness one year; husband guilty of such conduct as to constitute him a vagrant; cruel or barbarous treatment as to endanger life; indignities as to render condition intolerable. Residence required, one year; either may remarry.

**MONTANA.**—Extreme cruelty; conviction of felony or infamous crime; habitual drunkenness one year; desertion one year, husband deserting wife and leaving State without intention of returning. Residence required, one year.

**NEBRASKA.**—Extreme cruelty; utter desertion two years; sentenced to imprisonment for life or for three years or more; habitual drunkenness; wilful desertion for five years. Divorce from bed and board or from bonds of matrimony may be granted for extreme cruelty by personal violence or other means, utter desertion two years, or failure of husband to provide. Previous residence, six months; neither can remarry within time allowed for repeal, nor before final judgment of appeal is taken.

**NEVADA.**—Neglect of husband to provide for one year; extreme cruelty; wilful desertion one year; conviction of felony or infamous crime; habitual gross drunkenness. Residence required, six months; either may remarry.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—Conviction of crime and imprisonment for one year; extreme cruelty; where either party has treated other as to injure health or endanger reason; habitual drunkenness three years; absent and unheard of three years; desertion for three years with refusal to cohabit; desertion for three years with refusal to support; where either party has joined society professing to believe relation of husband and wife unlawful, and refusal to cohabit with other for six months; where wife has resided out of State ten years without husband's consent, without returning to claim her marital rights; where wife of alien has resided in State three years, and her husband has left United States with intention of becoming citizen of another country, not having made suitable provision for her support. One or the other must be resident of State one year, unless both were domiciled in State when action was commenced, or defendant was served with process in State, the plaintiff being domiciled therein; either can remarry.

**NEW JERSEY.**—Extreme cruelty; wilful, continued and obstinate desertion for two years. Residence required, three years; no statutory provision as to remarriage.

**NEW MEXICO.**—Neglect of husband to provide; habitual drunkenness; cruel or inhuman treatment; abandonment. Residence required, six months.

**NEW YORK.**—Absolute divorce granted only for adultery. Residence required, one year. When woman under age of sixteen is married without consent of parent or guardian, when consent was obtained by fraud, force or duress, or where either party was insane or idiot, marriage may be annulled. In such cases either party may remarry, but in cases of absolute divorce guilty party shall not marry during life of other, with the following exceptions: He may be permitted by court to remarry upon proving that the other party has remarried, that five years have elapsed since divorce was granted, and that his conduct has been uniformly good. If the guilty party marries in another State in accordance with laws of that State, the marriage will be held good in New York.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—Divorce may be granted to wife if husband is indicted for felony, and flees from the State and does not return for one year; to the husband if wife refuses relations with him for one year. Divorces from bed and board may be granted for habitual drunkenness, abandonment, cruel or barbarous treatment endangering life, indignities to person as to render condition intolerable, maliciously turning other out of doors. Residence required, two years; on absolute divorce either may remarry.



**NORTH DAKOTA.**—Conviction of felony; extreme cruelty, wilful desertion, wilful neglect and habitual intemperance, each continued for one year. Residence required, ninety days. Guilty party cannot marry during life of other.

**OHIO.**—Imprisonment in penitentiary; gross neglect of duty; extreme cruelty; habitual drunkenness for three years; fraudulent contract; divorce procured by either in another State. Residence required, one year; either may remarry.

**OKLAHOMA.**—Habitual intemperance; extreme cruelty; abandonment one year; fraudulent contract; gross neglect of duty; conviction of felony and imprisonment. Residence required, ninety days; decree does not become absolute till six months after its date.

**OREGON.**—Wilful desertion one year; habitual, gross drunkenness one year; conviction of felony; personal indignities or cruel and inhuman treatment rendering life burdensome. Residence required, one year; neither can marry until expiration of time for appeal, and in case of appeal, until after judgment on the appeal.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Conviction of felony and sentence for two years or longer; wilful and malicious desertion for two years, or where husband by cruelty and abuse has endangered his wife's life, or offered such indignities to her person as to render her condition intolerable and her life burdensome, and thereby forced her to withdraw from his home and family; where wife, by cruel and barbarous treatment, renders husband's condition intolerable; fraud, force or coercion in procuring marriage. Residence required, one year; either may remarry.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—Where marriage was void or voidable by law; where either party is for crime deemed civilly dead or from absence or other circumstances presumed to be dead; wilful desertion for five years or for a shorter time, in discretion of court; extreme cruelty; continued drunkenness; neglect or refusal of husband to provide, or for any other gross misbehaviour or wickedness in either party repugnant to or in violation of the marriage covenant, and where parties have lived apart for ten years. Residence required, one year; no statute as to remarrying.

**TENNESSEE.**—Habitual drunkenness; wilful or malicious desertion for two years; attempting life of other; conviction of infamous crime; conviction and sentence to penitentiary for felony; refusal of wife to move into this State, and wilfully absenting herself from husband for two years. Divorces from bed and board may be granted for cruel and inhuman treatment to wife, indignities to her person rendering her condition intolerable, and forcing her to withdraw, abandoning her or turning her out of doors, and refusing or neglecting to provide for her. Residence required, two years; on absolute divorce either may remarry, but on divorce for infidelity guilty one shall not marry party with whom crime was committed during life of other.

**TEXAS.**—Desertion for three years; excesses; conviction of felony and imprisonment in State prison; cruel treatment or outrages, if of nature to render living together insupportable. Residence required, six months; either may remarry.

**UTAH.**—Conviction of felony; habitual drunkenness; wilful neglect to provide for wife; wilful desertion more than one year; cruel treatment as to cause bodily injuries or mental distress. Residence required, one year; either may remarry.

**VERMONT.**—Sentence to hard labor in State prison for life or for three years or more; fraud or force in procuring marriage or either under age of consent; husband grossly, wantonly and cruelly neglecting to provide; wilful desertion three years, or absence seven years unheard of; intolerable severity. Parties must have lived together in State; petitioner must reside in State one year; guilty party shall not marry for three years.

**VIRGINIA.**—Wilful desertion five years; fugitive from justice two years; conviction of infamous offense prior to marriage unknown to other; sentenced to confinement in penitentiary. Divorces from bed and board may be granted for cruelty, reasonable apprehension of bodily harm, abandonment or desertion. Residence required, one year; court may decree that guilty party may not remarry without the consent of court.

**WASHINGTON.**—Abandonment one year; habitual drunkenness or neglect or refusal to provide; consent to marriage obtained by force or fraud; cruel treatment or personal indignities rendering life burdensome; chronic mania or dementia of either party for ten years; imprisonment in penitentiary or any other cause deemed sufficient by the court. Residence required, one year; neither party can marry until time for appeal has elapsed, or if appeal is taken, not until after final judgment.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**—Wilful desertion three years; husband notoriously immoral; wife immoral before marriage unknown to husband; imprisonment in penitentiary. Divorces from bed and board may be granted for habitual drunkenness, abandonment, desertion, cruel and inhuman treatment, or reasonable apprehension of bodily harm. Residence required, one year; no statute as to remarrying.

**WISCONSIN.**—Neglect to provide; habitual drunkenness for one year; imprisonment for life or for three years or more; cruel and inhuman treatment by personal violence; where parties have voluntarily lived apart five years. Residence required, one year; either may remarry.

**WYOMING.**—Conviction of felony or infamous crime prior to marriage unknown to other; conviction and sentence for felony; wilful desertion one year; neglect of husband to provide for one year; habitual drunkenness; such indignities as to render condition intolerable. Residence required, six months; no statute as to remarrying.



## American Whist.

### OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN WHIST LEAGUE FOR 1894-5.

President, John M. Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.; vice-president, Theodore Schwarz, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Benjamin L. Richards, Iowa; recording secretary, Walter H. Barney, Providence, R. I.; corresponding secretary, Robert H. Weems, Brooklyn, N. Y.; ex-president, Eugene S. Elliott, Milwaukee, Wis.

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The League is now composed as follows: Independent whist clubs, 36; whist clubs (departments of other clubs), 18; chess, checker and whist clubs, 3; athletic clubs, 5; social clubs, 33; total clubs, 95.

The membership of the League is as follows: Independent whist clubs, 2,153; whist clubs (departments of other clubs), 821; chess, checker and whist clubs, whist players, 147, others, 623; athletic clubs, whist players, 395, others, 2,802; social clubs, whist players, 1,650, others, 5,794; honorary members, 5; associate members, 14; grand total, 14,679.

The clubs belonging to the League are as follows: Alameda Whist Club, Alameda, Cal.; Albany Club, Albany, N. Y.; Albany Commercial Travelers' Club, Albany, N. Y.; Algonquin Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; American Whist Club, Boston, Mass.; American Whist Club, Indianapolis, Ind.; Amrita Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Arrowhead Club, San Bernadine, Cal.; Art Club Whist Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Asheville Whist Club, Asheville, N. C.; Ashland Whist Club, Chicago, Ill.; Aurora Whist Club, Aurora, Ill.; Baltimore Whist Club, Baltimore, Md.; Battle Creek Whist Club, Battle Creek, Mich.; Baraboo Whist Club, Baraboo, Wis.; Berkley Whist Club, Berkley, Cal.; Brooklyn Whist Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Capitol Bicycle Club, Washington, D. C.; Carleton Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Carthage Whist Club, Carthage, Ill.; Century Club, Elmira, N. Y.; Cherry Diamond Whist Club, New York, N. Y.; Chicago Duplicate Whist Club, Chicago, Ill.; Chicago Whist Club, Chicago, Ill.; Clover Club, Paris, Tex.; Columbia Whist Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Commercial Club, Sioux Falls, S. Da.; Commercial Travelers' Club, Boston, Mass.; Commonwealth Club, Worcester, Mass.; Council Bluffs Whist Club, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Denison Whist Club, Denison, Ia.; Denver Club, Denver, Col.; Elizabeth Whist Club, Elizabeth, N. J.; Elmwood Club, Providence, R. I.; Excelsior Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fanwood Whist Club, Fanwood, N. J.; Fort Orange Club, Albany, N. Y.; Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hamilton Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hanover Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Highland Club, Lowell, Mass.; Hillsdale Whist Club, Hillsdale, Mich.; Home Whist Club, Chicago, Ill.; Hyde Park Whist Club, Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis Whist Club, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jordan Whist Club, Jordan, N. Y.; Kalamazoo Club, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Knickerbocker Whist Club, New York, N. Y.; Kudos Club, Moss Point, Miss.; Leominster Club, Leominster, Mass.; Lincoln Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Leinda Vista Whist Club, Oakland, Cal.; Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles, Cal.; Manufacturers' Whist Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Midwood Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Milwaukee Whist Club, Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis Chess, Checker and Whist Club, Minneapolis, Minn.; Montauk Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Narragansett Whist Club, Providence, R. I.; New Orleans Chess, Checker and Whist Club, New Orleans, La.; Newton Club, Newton, Mass.; Occidental Whist Club, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Office Men's Whist Club, St. Louis, Mo.; Ozdenburg Whist Club, Ozdenburg, N. Y.; Omaha Whist Club, Omaha, Neb.; Oshkosh Whist Club, Oshkosh, Wis.; Pasadena Whist Club, Pasadena, Cal.; Park Club Whist Association, Chicago, Ill.; Pennsylvania Bicycle Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Philadelphia Whist Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pomfret Club, Easton, Pa.; Portland Whist Club, Portland, Ore.; Powelton Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence Athletic Association, Providence, R. I.; Providence Whist Club, Providence, R. I.; Racine Whist Club, Racine, Wis.; Ripon Whist Club, Ripon, Wis.; Rip Van Winkle Whist Club, Catskill, N. Y.; Rochester Club, Riverside, Cal.; Rubidoux Club, Riverside, Cal.; St. Paul Chess, Checker and Whist Club, St. Paul, Minn.; San Francisco Whist Club, San Francisco, Cal.; Saturday Night Whist Club, Columbia, Mo.; Staten Island Whist Club, New Brighton, N. Y.; Tacoma Whist Club, Tacoma, Wash.; Trist Whist Club, Waco, Tex.; University Whist Club, Chicago, Ill.; Utopian Club, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Wabpansch Whist Club, Chicago, Ill.; Walla Walla Club, Walla Walla, Wash.; Washington Club, Seattle, Wash.; Waukesha Club, Waukesha, Wis.; Wayne Whist Club, Detroit, Mich.; Westmoreland Club, Tioga, Philadelphia, Pa.; Westerly Whist Club, Westerly, R. I.; Wilmington Whist Club, Wilmington, Del.

The first American Whist Congress was held at Milwaukee April 14-17, 1891; the second at New York, July 19-23, 1892; the third at Chicago, June 20-24, 1893, and the fourth at Philadelphia, May 22-26, 1894. The fifth American Whist Congress is to be held at Minneapolis, June, 1895, date to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

## THE LAWS OF WHIST, AS REVISED AND ADOPTED AT THE THIRD AMERICAN WHIST CONGRESS, CHICAGO, JUNE 20-24, 1893.

**THE GAME.**—1. A game consists of seven points, each trick above six counting one. The value of the game is determined by deducting the losers' score from seven.

**FORMING THE TABLE.**—2. Those first in the room have the preference. If, by reason of two or more arriving at the same time, more than four assemble, the preference among the last comers is determined by cutting, a lower cut giving the preference over all cutting higher. A complete table consists of six; the four having the preference play. Partners are determined by cutting; the highest two play against the lowest two; the lowest deals and has the choice of seats and cards.

3. If two players cut intermediate cards of equal value, they cut again; the lower of the new cut plays with the original lowest.

4. If three players cut cards of equal value, they cut again. If the fourth has the highest card, the lowest two of the new cut are partners and the lowest deals. If the fourth has cut the lowest card, he deals and the highest two of the new cut are partners.

5. At the end of a game, if there are more than four belonging to the table, a sufficient number of the players retire to admit those awaiting their turn to play. In determining which players remain in, those who have played a less number of consecutive games have the preference over all who have played a greater number; between two or more who have played an equal number, the preference is determined by cutting, a lower cut giving the preference over all cutting higher.

6. To entitle one to enter a table, he must declare his intention to do so before any one of the players has cut for the purpose of commencing a new game or of cutting out.

**CUTTING.**—7. In cutting, the ace is the lowest card. All must cut from the same pack. If a player exposes more than one card, he must cut again. Drawing cards from the outspread pack may be resorted to in place of cutting.

**SHUFFLING.**—8. Before every deal the cards must be shuffled. When two packs are used the dealer's partner must collect and shuffle the cards for the ensuing deal and place them at his right hand. In all cases the dealer may shuffle last.

9. A pack must not be shuffled during the play of a hand, nor so as to expose the face of any card.

**CUTTING TO THE DEALER.**—10. The dealer must present the pack to his right-hand adversary to be cut; the adversary must take a portion from the top of the pack and place it towards the dealer; at least four cards must be left in each packet; the dealer must reunite the packets by placing the one not removed in cutting upon the other.

11. If, in cutting or reuniting the separate packets, a card is exposed, the pack must be reshuffled by the dealer and cut again; if there is any confusion of the cards or doubt as to the place where the pack was separated, there must be a new cut.

12. If the dealer reshuffles the pack after it has been properly cut, he loses his deal.

**DEALING.**—13. When the pack has been properly cut and reunited, the dealer must distribute the cards, one at a time, to each player in regular rotation, beginning at his left. The last, which is the trump card, must be turned up before the dealer. At the end of the hand or when the deal is lost, the deal passes to the player next to the dealer on his left, and so on to each in turn.

14. There must be a new deal by the same dealer—

I. If any card except the last is faced in the pack.

II. If, during the deal or during the play of the hand, the pack is proved incorrect or imperfect; but any prior score made with that pack shall stand.

15. If, during the deal, a card is exposed, the side not in fault may demand a new deal, provided neither of that side has touched a card. If a new deal does not take place, the exposed card is not liable to be called.

16. Any one dealing out of turn or with his adversaries' pack may be stopped before the trump card is turned, after which the deal is valid and the packs, if changed, so remain.

**MISDEALING.**—17. It is a misdeal—

I. If the dealer omits to have the pack cut and his adversaries discover the error before the trump card is turned and before looking at any of their cards.

II. If he deals a card incorrectly and fails to correct the error before dealing another.

III. If he counts the cards on the table or in the remainder of the pack.

IV. If, having a perfect pack, he does not deal to each player the proper number of cards and the error is discovered before all have played to the first trick.

V. If he looks at the trump card before the deal is completed.

VI. If he places the trump card face downwards upon his own or any other player's cards.

A misdeal loses the deal, unless, during the deal, either of the adversaries touches a card or in any other manner interrupts the dealer.

**THE TRUMP CARD.**—18. The dealer must leave the trump card face upwards on the table until it is his turn to play to the first trick; if it is left on the table until after the second trick has been turned and quitted, it is liable to be called. After it has been lawfully taken up, it must not be named, and any player naming it is liable to have his highest or his lowest trump called by either adversary. A player may, however, ask what the trump suit is.

**IRREGULARITIES IN THE HANDS.**—19. If, at any time after all have played to the first trick, the pack being perfect, a player is found to have either more or less than his correct number of cards and his adversaries have their right number, the latter, upon the discovery of such surplus or deficiency, may consult and have the choice—

I. To have a new deal; or

II. To have the hand played out, in which case the surplus or missing card or cards are not taken into account.

If either of the adversaries also has more or less than his correct number, their must be a new deal.

If any player has a surplus card by reason of an omission to play to a trick, his adversaries can exercise the foregoing privilege only after he has played to the trick following the one in which such omission occurred.

**CARDS LIABLE TO BE CALLED.**—20. The following cards are liable to be called by either adversary—

I. Every card faced upon the table otherwise than in the regular course of play, but not including a card led out of turn.

II. Every card thrown with the one led or played to the current trick. The player must indicate the one led or played.

III. Every card so held by a player that his partner sees any portion of its face.

IV. All the cards in a hand lowered or shown by a player so that his partner sees more than one card of it.

V. Every card named by the player holding it.

21. All cards liable to be called must be placed and left face upwards on the table.

A player must lead or play them when they are called, provided he can do so without revoking. The call may be repeated at each trick until the card is played. A player cannot be prevented from leading or playing a card liable to be called; if he can get rid of it in the course of play no penalty remains.

22. If a player leads a card better than any his adversaries hold of the suit, and then leads one or more other cards without waiting for his partner to play, the latter may be called upon by either adversary to take the first trick, and the other cards thus improperly played are liable to be called; it makes no difference whether he plays them one after the other or throws them all on the table together, after the first card is played the others are liable to be called.

23. A player having a card liable to be called must not play another until the adversaries have stated whether or not they wish to call the card liable to the penalty. If he plays another card without awaiting the decision of the adversaries, such other card also is liable to be called.

**LEADING OUT OF TURN.**—24. If any player leads out of turn a suit may be called from him or his partner the first time it is the turn of either of them to lead. The penalty can be enforced only by the adversary on the right of the player from whom a suit can lawfully be called.

If a player so called on to lead a suit has none of it, or if all have played to the false lead, no penalty can be enforced. If all have not played to the trick, the cards erroneously played to such false lead are not liable to be called and must be taken back.

**PLAYING OUT OF TURN.**—25. If the third hand plays before the second, the fourth hand also may play before the second.

26. If the third hand has not played, and the fourth hand plays before the second, the latter may be called upon by the third hand to play his highest or lowest card of the suit led or, if he has none, to trump or not to trump the trick.

**ABANDONED HANDS.**—27. If all four players throw their cards on the table, face upwards, no further play of that hand is permitted. The result of the hand, as then claimed or admitted, is established, provided that, if a revoke is discovered, the revoke penalty attaches.

**REVOKING.**—28. A revoke is a renounce in error not corrected in time. A player renounces in error when, holding one or more cards of the suit led, he plays a card of a different suit. A renounce in error may be corrected by the player making it before the trick in which it occurs has been turned and quitted, unless either he or his partner, whether in his right turn or otherwise, has led or played to the following trick, or unless his partner has asked whether or not he has any of the suit renounced.

29. If a player corrects his mistake in time to save a revoke, the card improperly played by him is liable to be called; any player or players, who have played after him, may withdraw their cards and substitute others; the cards so withdrawn are not liable to be called.

30. The penalty for revoking is the transfer of two tricks from the revoking side to their adversaries; it can be enforced for as many revokes as occur during the hand. The revoking side cannot win the game in that hand; if both sides revoke, neither can win the game in that hand.

31. The revoking player and his partner may require the hand in which the revoke has been made to be played out, and score all points made by them up to the score of six.

32. At the end of a hand, the claimants of a revoke may search all the tricks. If the cards have been mixed, the claim may be urged and proved, if possible; but no proof is necessary and the revoke is established if, after it has been claimed, the accused player or his partner mixes the cards before they have been examined to the satisfaction of the adversaries.



33. The revoke can be claimed at any time before the cards have been presented and cut for the following deal, but not thereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.—34. Any one, during the play of a trick and before the cards have been touched for the purpose of gathering them together, may demand that the players draw their cards.

35. If any one, prior to his partner playing, calls attention in any manner to the trick or to the score, the adversary last to play the trick may require the offender's partner to play his highest or lowest of the suit led or, if he has none, to trump or not to trump the trick.

36. If any player says "I can win the rest," "The rest are ours," "We have the game," or words to that effect, his partner's cards must be laid upon the table and are liable to be called.

37. When a trick has been turned and quitted it must not again be seen until after the hand has been played. A violation of this law subjects the offender's side to the same penalty as in the case of a lead out of turn.

38. If a player is lawfully called upon to play the highest or lowest of a suit, or to trump or not to trump a trick, or to lead a suit, and unnecessarily fails to comply, he is liable to the same penalty as if he had revoked.

39. In all cases where a penalty has been incurred the offender must await the decision of the adversaries. If either of them, with or without his partner's consent, demands a penalty, to which they are entitled, such decision is final. If the wrong adversary demands a penalty, or a wrong penalty is demanded, none can be enforced.

### ETIQUETTE OF WHIST.

The following rules belong to the established code of whist etiquette. They are formulated with a view to discourage and repress certain inproprieties of conduct, therein pointed out, which are not reached by the laws. The courtesy which marks the intercourse of gentlemen will regulate other more obvious cases.

I. No conversation should be indulged in during the play except such as is allowed by the laws of the game.

II. No player should in any manner whatsoever give any intimation as to the state of his hand or of the game, or of approval or disapproval of a play.

III. No player should lead until the preceding trick is turned and quitted.

IV. No player should, after having led a winning card, draw a card from his hand for another lead until his partner has played to the current trick.

V. No player should play a card in any manner so as to call particular attention to it, nor should he demand that the cards be placed in order to attract the attention of his partner.

VI. No player should purposely incur a penalty because he is willing to pay it, nor should he make a second revoke in order to conceal one previously made.

VII. No player should take advantage of information imparted by his partner through a breach of etiquette.

VIII. No player should object to referring a disputed question of fact to a bystander who professes himself uninterested in result of game and able to decide the question.

IX. Bystanders should not in any manner call attention to or give any intimation concerning the play or the state of the game during the play of a hand. They should not look over the hand of a player without his permission; nor should they walk around the table to look at the different hands.

### THE LAWS OF DUPLICATE WHIST.

As adopted by the Fourth American Whist Congress, Philadelphia May 22-26, 1894.

Duplicate whist is governed by the laws of whist, except in so far as they are modified by the following special laws.

THE GAME AND THE SCORE.—(a) A game or match consists of any agreed number of deals, each of which is played once only by each player.

The contesting teams must be of the same number, but may each consist of any agreed number of pairs, one-half of which, or as near thereto as possible, sit north and south, the other half east and west.

Every trick taken is scored, and the match is determined by a comparison of the aggregate scores won by the competing teams. In case the teams consist of an odd number of pairs, each team, in making up such aggregate, adds, as though won by it, the average score of all the pairs seated in the positions opposite to its odd pair.

Each side keeps its own score, and it is the duty of the north and south players at each table to compare the scores there made and see that they correspond. In case they fail to perform this duty, the east and west scores are taken as correct, and the north and south scores made to correspond thereto.

In a match between two teams, the team which wins a majority of all the tricks scores the match as won by that number of tricks which it has taken. In excess of one-half the total. In a match between more than two teams, each team wins or loses, as the case may be, by the number of tricks which its aggregate score exceeds or falls short of the average score of all the competing teams.

In taking averages, fractions are disregarded and the nearest whole number taken, one-half counting as a whole, unless it is necessary to take the fraction into account to avoid a tie, in which case the match is scored as won by "the fraction of a trick."

**FORMING THE TABLE.**—(b) Tables may be formed by cutting or by agreement.

In two-table duplicate, if the tables are formed by cutting, the four having the preference play at one table and the next four at the other. The highest two at one table are partners with the lowest two at the other. The highest two at each table sit north and south; the lowest two east and west.

**DEALING AND MISDEALING.**—(c) The deal is never lost; in case of a misdeal, or of the exposure of a card during the deal, the cards must be redealt by the same player.

**THE TRUMP CARD.**—(d) The trump card must be recorded before the play begins on a slip provided for that purpose. When the deal has been played the slip on which the trump card has been recorded must be placed by the dealer on the top of his cards, but the trump card must not be again turned until the hands are taken up for the purpose of overplaying them, at which time it must be turned and left face upwards on the table until it is the dealer's turn to play to the first trick. The slip on which the trump card is recorded must be turned face downwards as soon as the trump card is taken up by the dealer.

**IRREGULARITIES IN THE HANDS.**—(e) If a player is found to have either more or less than his correct number of cards, the course to be pursued is determined by the time at which the irregularity is discovered.

I. Where the irregularity is discovered before or during the original play of a hand there must be a new deal.

II. Where the irregularity is discovered when the hand is taken up for overplay, and before such overplay has begun—

The hand in which the irregularity is so discovered must be sent back to the table from which it was last received and the error be there rectified.

III. Where such irregularity is not discovered until after the overplay has begun—

In two-table duplicate there must be a new deal; but in a game in which the same hands are played at more than two tables the hands must be rectified as above and then passed to the next table without overplay at the table at which the error was discovered, in which case, if a player had a deficiency and his adversary the corresponding surplus, each team takes the average score for that deal; if, however, his partner had the corresponding surplus, his team is given the lowest score made at any table for that deal.

**PLAYING THE CARDS.**—(f) Each player, when it is his turn to play, must place his card face upwards, before him and towards the centre of the table, and allow it to remain upon the table in this position until all have played to the trick, when he must turn it over and place it face downwards and nearer to himself, playing each successive card as he turns it on top of the last card previously turned by him. After he has played his card, and also after he has turned it, he must quit it by removing his hand.

A trick is turned and quitted when all four players have turned and quitted their respective cards.

The cards must be left in the order in which they were played until the scores for the deal are recorded.

**CLAIMING A REVOKE.**—(g) A revoke may be claimed at any time before the last trick of the deal in which it occurs has been turned and quitted and the scores of that deal recorded, but not thereafter.

### SINGLE-TABLE OR MNEMONIC DUPLICATE.

The laws of duplicate whist govern where applicable, except as follows:

Each player plays each deal twice, the second time playing a hand previously played by an adversary.

Instead of turning the trump, a single suit may be declared trumps for the game.

On the overplay, the cards may be gathered into tricks instead of playing them as required by law (f).

In case of the discovery of an irregularity in the hands, there must always be a new deal.

### Whist Leads.

	On Lead.		On Call.			On Lead.		On Call.	
	1st.	2d.	1st.	2d.		1st.	2d.	1st.	2d.
A. K. Q. and one ..	A.	Q.	K.	Q.	K. Q. only .....	Q.	K.	K.	Q.
A. K. Q. only.....	Q.	K.	A.	Q.	Q. J. and two ....	Q.	J.	Low.	J.
A. K. and two.....	A.	K.	K.	A.	Q. J. and one.....	J.	Q.	Q.	J.
A. K. and one.....	K.	A.	A.	K.	J. Ten and two....	J.	Ten.	Low.	Low.
A. K. only .....	K.	A.	A.	K.	J. Ten and one ...	Low.	J.	J.	Ten.
K. Q. and two ....	K.	Q.	Q.	K.	9. 7. 6. 3 .....	6.	3.	3.	6
K. Q. and one ....	Q.	K.	K.	Q.	9. 7. 6 .....	6.	7.	9.	7



## Civil Service Rules.

**THE SERVICE CLASSIFIED UNDER THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.**—The purpose of the civil-service act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States." It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a chief examiner, a secretary and other employees, and makes it the duty of the Commission to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect; to make regulations for and control the examinations provided for, and supervise and control the records of the same, and to make investigations and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations.

The service classified under the act, to which it and the rules apply, and for which examinations are required, is divided into five branches: (1) The departmental service at Washington; (2) the customs service; (3) the postal service; (4) the Railway Mail Service; and, (5) the Indian service.

Certain of the places within the classified service are excepted from examination by the civil-service rules and may be filled, in the discretion of the appointing officers, without examination. A few other places may be filled by noncompetitive examination, the appointing officer nominating the person to be examined, the Commission determining the character of and conducting the examination, but the great mass of the places are filled by competitive examination.

**THE DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.**—The classified departmental service includes the eight Executive Departments, the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Labor, and the U. S. Fish Commission, and embraces all the officers, clerks and other employees in these Departments and Commissions, except those appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and those employed merely as messengers, watchmen, workmen, or laborers. The places within this service are at Washington, except that the classification of the War Department embraces the offices of the several depot quartermasters; that of the Post-Office Department, post-office inspectors, and the agents and employees at postal note, postage stamp, postal card and envelope agencies; that of the Interior Department, pension examiners; that of the Department of Agriculture, the observers in the weather service; that of the Navy Department, the assistants at branch hydrographic offices, and that of the Department of Labor, special agents.

The classified customs service embraces those customs districts in each of which there are as many as fifty employees, now the following: New York City, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; New Orleans, La.; Chicago, Ill.; Burlington, Vt.; Portland, Me.; Detroit, Mich.; and Port Huron, Mich.

**THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.**—All the officers, clerks and employees in these several districts not appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or not employed merely as workmen or laborers, whose compensation is \$900 per annum or over, are in the classified customs service and subject to the provisions of the civil-service law and rules.

**THE POSTAL SERVICE.**—The classified postal service embraces all employees below postmaster, including postal clerks, money-order clerks, substitute clerks, carriers, regular and substitute, and others, excepting special-delivery messengers, at all offices having the free-delivery system.

**RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.**—The classified Railway Mail Service embraces all superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, railway postal clerks, route agents, local agents, mail-route messengers and other employees of the Railway Mail Service. One general superintendent; one assistant general superintendent; printers, employed as such; clerks, employed exclusively as porters in handling mail matter in bulk, in sacks or pouches, and not otherwise; clerks, employed exclusively on steamboats, and transfer clerks at junction points or stations where not more than two such clerks are employed, are exempted from examination. All other places can be filled only by promotion, transfer, reinstatement, or examination. Superintendents of mails at classified post-offices will be selected from among the employees of the Railway Mail Service.

**THE INDIAN SERVICE.**—The classified Indian service includes all physicians, superintendents, assistant superintendents, teachers and matrons.

**APPLICATIONS.**—Every person seeking to be examined must first file an application. Blanks for the departmental, railway mail or Indian service should be requested directly of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Blanks for postal or customs service should be requested of "Secretary of Board of Civil Service Examiners," at the office where service is sought. Applicants must be citizens of the United States of the proper age, and must be physically qualified for the service sought. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color or religious or political opinions. No person can be appointed who habitually uses intoxicating beverages to excess. The limitations of age are: For the departmental service, not under 20 years; customs service, not under 21, except clerks and messengers, who must not be under 20; postal service, not under 18, except carriers, who must be not under 21 or over 40; railway mail service, not under 18 or over 35. The limitations of age do not apply to any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty. Such persons are preferred under section 1751, U. S. R. S., and certified to appointing officers before all others of higher grade.

**EXAMINATIONS.**—Applicants are examined as to their relative capacity and fitness. No one is certified for appointment who falls short of 70 per cent. of complete proficiency, except that applicants claiming military or naval preference under section 1751, U. S. R. S., need obtain but 65 per cent. A certificate is given to each person examined, stating whether he passed or not.

The clerk examination is used only in the departmental and customs service for ordinary positions of \$1,000 and upward requiring no peculiar skill or information. It is limited to the following subjects: First, orthography, penmanship and copying; second, arithmetic—fundamental rules, fractions and percentage; third, interest and discount; fourth, elements of the English language, letter-writing and the proper construction of sentences. In examinations for places in which a lower degree of education is sufficient, such as those below the grade of departmental and custom house clerks and post-office employees, the third and part of the fourth subject are omitted.

For places requiring technical qualifications, supplementary examinations are held; and for places requiring professional or scientific attainments applicants must pass a special examination. The following are excepted from examination for appointment: Confidential clerks of heads of departments or offices, cashiers of collectors and postmasters, superintendents of money-order divisions in post-offices, custodians of money for whose fidelity another officer is under bond, disbursing officers who give bond, persons in the secret service, deputy collectors and superintendents and chiefs of divisions and bureaus, and a few others.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—In the departmental service appointments are apportioned among the States upon the basis of population. In case of a vacancy the appointing officer applies to the Commission, and it reports to him the names of the three persons graded highest of the sex and grade called for, and from the three a selection is made. Every appointment is made for a probationary period of six months; if at the expiration of this time the conduct and capacity of the person appointed have been found satisfactory the appointment is made absolute.



## How to Obtain a Patent.

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; and by any person who, by his own industry, genius, efforts, and expense has invented and produced any new and original design for a manufacture, bust, statue, alto-relievo, or bas-relief; any new and original design for the printing of woolen, silk, cotton, or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, pattern, print, or picture to be printed, painted, cast, or otherwise placed on or worked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful, and original shape, or configuration of any article of manufacture, the same not having been known nor used by others before his invention or production thereof, nor patented nor described in any printed publication, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof.

If it appears that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees.

The receipt of letters patent from a foreign government will not prevent the inventor from obtaining a patent in the United States, unless the invention shall have been introduced into public use in the United States more than two years prior to the application. But every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented by the same inventor in a foreign country will be so limited as to expire at the same time with the foreign patent, or, if there be more than one, at the same time with the one having the shortest unexpired term, but in no case will it be in force more than seventeen years.

**APPLICATIONS.**—Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must also file in the Patent Office a written description of the same, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses, to be filed in the Patent Office. In all cases which admit of representation by model, the applicant, if required by the Commissioner, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, chargé d'affaires, consul or commercial agent holding commission under the government of the United States.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on such examination, it appears that the claimant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the same is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

**ASSIGNMENTS.**—Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

**REISSUES.**—A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has risen from inadvertence, accident or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. In the cases of patents issued and assigned prior to July 8, 1870, the applications for reissue may be made by the assignees; but in the cases of patents issued or assigned since that date, the applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

**CAVEATS.**—A caveat, under the patent law, is a notice given to the office of the caveator's claim as inventor, in order to prevent the grant of a patent to another for the same alleged invention upon an application filed during the life of a caveat without notice to the caveator.

Any citizen of the United States who has made a new invention or discovery, and desires further time to mature the same, may, on payment of a fee of ten dollars, file in the Patent Office a caveat setting forth the object and the distinguishing characteristics of the invention and praying protection of his right until he shall have matured his invention. Such caveat shall be filed in the confidential archives of the office and preserved in secrecy, and shall be operative for the term of one year from the filing thereof.

An alien has the same privilege, if he has resided in the United States one year next preceding the filing of his caveat, and has made oath of his intention to become a citizen. The caveat must comprise a specification, oath, and, when the nature of the case admits of it, a drawing, and like the application, must be limited to a single invention or improvement.

**FEES.**—Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, \$15. On issuing each original patent, \$20. In design cases: For three years and six months, \$10; for seven years, \$15; for fourteen years, \$30. On filing each caveat, \$10. On every application for the reissue of a patent, \$30. On filing each disclaimer, \$10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty-five cents. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, \$1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, \$2; of over one thousand words, \$3. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them.

## Synopsis of Foreign Patent Laws.

(Furnished by Munn & Co., Solicitors of Patents.)

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**—The expense to apply for a Canadian Patent is \$40, which includes government tax, agency, and all charges for six years, after which two additional terms of six years each may be obtained by the owner of the patent on payment of \$25 each. The patent may be applied for at the outset for eighteen years, at a cost of \$80. Inventions that have been already patented in the United States for not more than one year may be secured in Canada. If patented for more than one year in the United States, the Canadian patent is refused. Models are not required unless called for by the Commissioner. During the first year of a Canadian patent, the holder may import the patented article ready made. Within two years from the date of the patent he must begin the manufacture in Canada, or arrange for some place where persons wishing the invention can order the same. The patent covers the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Manitoba and British Columbia. Caveats may be filed in Canada for \$20, which includes all expenses.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—The British patent extends over England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the Channel Islands, but not the Colonies; the latter make their own patent laws. The expense to apply for a British patent is \$50, which includes government taxes, agency, and all charges for the first period, or provisional patent, lasting nine months. No models are required. The first applicant gets the patent whether he be the inventor or not. A second installment of \$50 is payable in New York eight months after the date of the provisional patent. The patent is then completed, and no further payment is required until the end of the fourth year. Both the above payments (\$100 in all) may, if desired, be made at the outset. The patent can be assigned at any time.

At the end of the fourth year a tax of \$25 is payable, and each year thereafter a similar tax, increased, however, toward the end of the term of the patent. The patent is granted for fourteen years, but ceases if any tax is not duly paid. The patentee in Great Britain possesses the same full and exclusive rights as in the United States. No person can make, sell or use the invention in any part of the Kingdom without the patentee's consent; nor is he obliged to work the invention in order to maintain the validity of the patent. Under the English law the presumption is that every device for which a patent is asked is new; the government makes no examination as to novelty, but grants a patent to every petitioner; but such patent will not be sustained by the courts, if, before its date, the invention had been previously patented in England, or become publicly known there.



**FRANCE.**—The cost to apply for a French patent, which includes Algeria, is \$100, which includes all expenses for agency and government taxes for the first year. No official examination is made; no model. The longest term of the patent is fifteen years, subject to annual tax of twenty dollars. The patent ceases when any due tax is unpaid. If the device has been previously patented in any other country before the application for the patent in France, then the patent will not stand. Additional improvements upon any French patent may at all times be inserted or attached to the original patent on paying a small fee. If the holder of the patent fails to work the invention in France within two years of the date of the patent, or if he permits two consecutive years to pass without working, he forfeits his rights unless he can justify such inaction.

**SWITZERLAND.**—Expense for a Swiss patent, \$100. The patent is granted for fifteen years, subject to a small annual tax. Working must take place within three years.

**BELGIUM.**—The expense to apply for a Belgian patent is \$100. The law and proceedings are substantially the same as in France, except that a patent may be obtained by the inventor in Belgium, even if a patent has already been granted elsewhere. The longest term of the patent is twenty years. Must be worked within a year of its having been worked abroad.

**SPAIN AND CUBA.**—By the terms of the new Spanish law the patent now covers Spain, Cuba and all the Spanish Colonies. Duration of patent, 20 years. Must be worked within two years. Must be taken in the name of the inventor, but may be assigned. A Spanish patent may be taken after the invention has been patented elsewhere. The law is substantially similar to the French and Belgian laws. A small annuity is payable annually. Cost of the patent, including first annuity, \$100.

**GERMANY.**—The Patent law covers Prussia and all the German States. A patent may be taken for one year or any other number up to fifteen years, by the payment of taxes annually, which are progressive in amount. Must be worked within three years. A patent may be claimed by the first applicant, but if the essential parts of the invention are taken from the models or drawings of another person without the latter's consent, the former has no claim to the patent. Inventions are examined, and may be rejected for lack of novelty, or from having been introduced into the Realm before application for a patent was made. An appeal may be taken from the Examiner's decision to another tribunal similar to the appeal provisions in the United States. Patents for additions, or improvements on inventions already patented, may be had. The expense for a patent and first six years' tax for a simple invention is \$100; when requiring elaborate drawings and a lengthy specification a small sum in addition.

Patents cannot be obtained in Germany after the United States patent has issued.

**ITALY.**—The expense to apply for an Italian patent is \$100, which includes all fees for the first year. The patent is granted for fifteen years, subject to a small annual tax. Working must take place within two years.

**AUSTRIA.**—The expense to apply for a patent in Austria is \$100, which includes agency, government taxes, and all costs for first year. The patent is granted for fifteen years, subject to a small annual tax. The invention must be worked within one year.

**HUNGARY.**—A separate patent must now be procured for Hungary; cost, \$100. The laws are practically the same as Austria. When Austrian and Hungarian patents are applied for at the same time the cost is \$90 for each country.

**RUSSIA.**—Duration of patent, three, five or ten years. The terms cannot be extended. The invention must be worked in the empire during the first quarter of the period for which the patent has been granted. No annual taxes. The expense to apply is as follows: Three years, \$200; five years, \$250; ten years, \$500.

**OTHER EUROPEAN STATES.**—In the following countries the cost of applying for the patent varies with the period of the grant, which may generally be from five to fifteen years, at the option of the applicant. The costs to apply for a patent for the shortest term are: In Norway, \$100; Sweden, \$100; Denmark, \$100; Portugal, \$200.

No patents granted in Netherlands.

**BRITISH INDIA.**—Duration of patent, fourteen years. Privileges granted only to the inventor or his authorized agent in India. Cost of patent, \$200.

**AUSTRALIA.**—To cover Australia six patents are required, viz.: Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, New South Wales, Western Australia and South Australia. The laws resemble somewhat those of Great Britain. Expense to apply, from \$150 to \$200 each colony. The patentee is not required to introduce the invention in any specified time.

**OTHER BRITISH COLONIES.**—Patents are granted for the term of fourteen years in the following Colonies at a cost of \$200 to \$300 for each Colony: New Zealand, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, Guiana.

**BRAZIL.**—Under the new law foreigners can obtain patents in Brazil on very favorable terms. The patent is granted for fifteen years, subject to a small annual tax. Working must take place within three years from the date of the patent.

The expense to apply for the patent is \$250.

**MEXICO.**—The expense to apply for a patent in Mexico is \$300. There are no annual taxes. The patent is granted for twenty years and issues in five months.

**TRADE MARKS.**—Security for trade marks can be secured by citizens of the United States in the following countries, at the prices annexed, which includes both the Government and agency fees: Canada, \$50; Great Britain, \$75; Belgium, \$75; France, \$75; Austria, \$75; Switzerland, \$75; Germany, \$100; and in nearly all other countries at same rates.



## Values of Foreign Coins, Oct. 1, 1894.

(Prepared by the Director of the Mint.)

COUNTRY.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U.S. Gold Dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Rep...	Gold&S.	Peso.....	\$0.96,5	Gold: Argentine \$4.82,4, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver: peso & divisions. Gold, former system—4 florins \$1.92,9, 8 florins \$3.85,8, ducat 2-28,7, and 4 ducats \$9.15,8. Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Present system—20 crowns \$4.05,2, and 10 crowns.
Austria-Hungary	Gold...	Crown.....	.20,3	Gold: 10 and 20 fr. Silver: 5 fr. Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Belgium.....	Gold&S.	Franc.....	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 milreis.
Bolivia.....	Silver...	Boliviano.....	.45,7	Silver: peso and divisions.
Brazil.....	Gold...	Milreis.....	.54,6	Gold: escudo \$1.82,4, doubloon \$4.56,1, and condor \$9.12,3. Silver: peso and divisions.
British N. Amer.*	Gold...	Dollar.....	1.00	
Central America.	Silver...	Peso.....	.45,7	
Chili.....	Gold&S.	Peso.....	.91,2	
China.....	Silver...	Tael { Shanghai Haikwan (Customs)	.67,6 .75,3	
Colombia.....	Silver...	Peso.....	.45,7	Gold: condor \$9.64,7, and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba.....	Gold&S.	Peso.....	.92,6	Gold: doubloon \$5.01,7. Silver: peso.
Denmark.....	Gold...	Crown.....	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Silver...	Sucre.....	.45,7	Gold: condor \$9.64,7, & double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt.....	Gold...	Pound (100 piastres).	4.94,3	Gold: pound 10 piastres, 5, 10, 20 and 50 piastres. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piastres.
Finland.....	Gold...	Mark.....	.19,3	Gold: 20 marks \$3.85,9, 10 marks.
France.....	Gold&S.	Franc.....	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire..	Gold...	Mark.....	.23,8	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 marks.
Great Britain....	Gold...	Pound sterling.	4.86,6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling), and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece.....	Gold&S.	Drachma.....	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti.....	Gold&S.	Gourde.....	.96,5	Silver: gourde.
India.....	Silver...	Rupce.....	.21,7	Gold: mohur \$7.10,5. Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy.....	Gold&S.	Lira.....	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan.....	Gold&S†	Yen { Gold..... Silver...	.99,7 .49,3	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver: yen.
Liberia.....	Gold...	Dollar.....	1.00	
Mexico.....	Silver...	Dollar.....	.49,7	Gold: dollar \$0.98,3, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands....	Gold&S.	Florin.....	.40,2	Gold: 10 fl. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.
Newfoundland...	Gold...	Dollar.....	1.01,4	Gold: 2 dollars, \$2.02,7.
Norway.....	Gold...	Crown.....	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Silver...	Sol.....	.45,7	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Gold...	Milreis.....	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Silver‡..	Ruble { Gold... Silver..	.77,2 .36,6	Gold: imperial \$7.71,8, and $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial \$3.86.
Spain.....	Gold&S.	Peseta.....	.19,3	Silver: $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 ruble.
Sweden.....	Gold...	Crown.....	.26,8	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Switzerland.....	Gold&S.	Franc.....	.19,3	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Tripoli.....	Silver...	Mahbub.....	.41,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey.....	Gold...	Piastre.....	.04,4	
Venezuela.....	Gold&S.	Bolivar.....	.19,3	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250 & 500 piastres. Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

\*Except Newfoundland. †Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard. ‡Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.

## The Customs Tariff.

### TARIFF LEGISLATION FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

The first Tariff Act was signed by President Washington July 4, 1789. Alexander Hamilton was the author of the measure, which was modeled on the 5 per cent. import duty that the Confederate Congress had vainly endeavored to impose. Its object was to replenish an empty treasury. The Act imposed specific duties on forty-seven articles and ad valorem rates of 7½, 10, 12½ and 15 per cent. on four commodities or small groups. Unenumerated imports were required to pay 5 per cent. The second Tariff Act passed the House by a vote of 39 to 13, passed the Senate without a division and was signed by the President August 10, 1790. This measure was longer than the first and exacted higher rates of duty. The Act of May 2, 1792, followed, and became operative in July of the same year. The duty on many articles was raised from 7½ to 10 per cent., and the tariff on unenumerated merchandise was raised to 7½ per cent. Another Act was passed June 7, 1794, and went into effect the first of the following month. It imposed numerous rates in addition to those previously in force, some of them specific and some 2½ and 5 per cent., ad valorem. Acts imposing additional rates were passed on March 3 and July 8, 1797, and on May 13, 1800. There was a further increase of 2½ per cent., March 26, 1804, on all goods paying ad valorem rates. In 1807-8 the industrial situation was suddenly changed. Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees were followed by the English Orders in Council, and the Administration retaliated by the famous Embargo Act in December, 1807. The Non-Intercourse Act followed in 1809, and war with England in 1812. During hostilities all import duties were doubled, as a war measure. This Act is known as the Tariff of 1812. It passed the House by a vote of 76 to 48 and the Senate by 20 to 9. Amendments were adopted February 25 and July 29, 1813. The additional duties imposed by the Act of 1812 were repealed February 15, 1816, and additional duties of 42 per cent., to take effect July 1, were substituted, but the law did not go into operation. From 1812 to 1816 the average rate of all imports was 32.73 per cent, ranging from 6.48 per cent. in 1815 to 69.03 in 1813.

The Lowndes-Calhoun Tariff Act was approved April 27, 1816, and went into operation the following July. It was not wholly set aside until 1842, during Polk's administration. Under it ad valorem rates ranged from 7½ to 83 per cent. Unenumerated goods were taxed 15 per cent., manufactures of iron and other metals generally 15 per cent., the majority of woollen goods 25 per cent., cotton goods 25 per cent., "with clauses establishing minimums"—that is, in reckoning duties, 25 cents per square yard was to be considered the minimum cost of cotton cloth; uncolored and unbleached yarn 60 cents, and colored or bleached yarn 75 cents per pound. The Act was amended April 20, 1818, and March 3, 1819. The average rate on imports from 1817 to 1820 was 26.52 per cent; from 1821 to 1824, 35.02 per cent; and from 1821 to 1824 on dutiable goods only, 36.88 per cent.

In 1824 the Clay Tariff Act was passed. The majority in the House was 5 and in the Senate 4. It was signed by the President May 22 and became operative July 1. Under it the duty on woollen goods was raised from 25 to 30 per cent. for one year and then to 33½ per cent. A minimum of 30 cents per square yard was placed on cotton cloth. Wool over 10 cents a pound was rated at 20 per cent. until June 1, 1825, and then 25 per cent. for one year and after that 30 per cent. The average rate on all imports from 1825 to 1828 was 47.17 per cent. and on dutiable goods 50.29 per cent.

A new Tariff Act was approved May 19, 1828, and went into operation part the following July and part in September. The vote in the house was 105 to 94, and in the Senate 26 to 21. It had special reference to iron, wool, and the manufactures of wool. The duty imposed on wool was 4 cents per pound and 40 per cent. for the first year; 4 cents and 45 per cent. for the second year, and after that 4 cents and 50 per cent. Slightly lower duties were provided for in Acts passed May 24, 1828, May, 1830, and July 13, 1832. The average duty on all goods imported from 1829 to 1832 was 47.81, and on all dutiable goods 51.55. A Tariff act was passed in 1832 "to correct the inequalities of that of 1828." It was passed by a vote of 132 to 65 in the House, and 32 to 16 in the Senate, was approved July 14, and became operative on March 3 of the following year. Some of the existing duties were reduced, and a few of them raised. Railroad iron was made free in a separate act of the same date. During the brief time in which this act was in force the average rate on all imports was 23.99 per cent., and on dutiable goods 38.25 per cent.

The Compromise Tariff of 1833 provided for taking off one-third of the duties each year until a uniform rate of 20 per cent. on all should be reached. This act passed the House by a vote of 119 to 85, the Senate by 29 to 16, was approved March 2, 1833, and took effect January 1, 1834. Under it (as finally passed) all duties which in the Tariff of 1832 exceeded 20 per cent. were to have one-tenth of the excess removed January 1, 1834; again one-tenth January 1, 1836; one-tenth more in 1838, and another tenth in 1840; so that by that time four-tenths of the excess would be removed. January 1, 1842, one-half of the remaining excess was to be removed, and July 1, 1842, the other half. There would, therefore, have been, after July 1, 1842, a uniform rate of 20 per cent. on all articles. The average rate on imports from 1834 to 1842 was 19.25 per cent., and on all dutiable goods 34.73 per cent.

The Tariff of 1842 was passed by the Whigs as a party measure. It became operative August 30, 1842, changed all existing rates, was amended in March, 1843, and continued in force until December, 1, 1816. Under it the average rate on all imports was 26.92 per



cent., and on dutiable goods 33.47. It was followed by the Polk-Walker Tariff of 1846, which was approved July 30, 1846. The latter bill passed the House by a vote of 114 to 95. In the Senate the vote was a tie on a third reading, and Vice-President Dallas cast the deciding vote in the affirmative. On the final passage the vote stood 28 to 27. This act swept away all specific and compound duties, and divided all dutiable merchandise into eight classes. The average duty on all imports from 1847 to 1857 was 23.20 per cent., and on dutiable goods 28.22 per cent. The Tariff of 1857, which made still further reductions, was approved March 3 of that year, took effect July 1, and continued in force until April 1, 1861. It passed by a vote of 123 to 72 in the House, and 33 to 12 in the Senate. The average duty on all imports from 1858 to 1861 was 15.66 per cent., and on dutiable goods 20.12 per cent.

The Act of 1861, known as the Morrill Tariff, differed materially from all that had preceded it, in that it provided for a general system of compound and differential duties, ad valorem and specific, and made a distinction between goods imported from different parts of the world. It passed the House May 11, 1860, by a vote of 105 to 64, and the Senate February 20, 1861, by a vote of 25 to 14. During the War of the Rebellion it was frequently changed ostensibly for purposes of revenue. At an early period in its history the number of rates exceeded two thousand. From 1861 to 1869 every year produced some enlargement of the original scheme. There was some modification of rates in 1870, principally in the line of reduction. Tea and coffee were then placed on the free list, and the duties were lowered about 10 per cent. on cotton and woolen goods, wool, leather, glass, paper and iron. The free list was enlarged somewhat, but in the act of March 3, 1875, the reduction was rescinded. July 1, 1879, the duty on quinine was abolished. The average duty on all imports from 1862 to 1883 was 34.16 per cent., and on dutiable goods 42.74 per cent.

In March, 1883, the Commission Tariff was passed by the House by a vote of 152 to 116, and by the Senate by a vote of 32 to 31. This Tariff remained in force until October 6, 1890, when it was succeeded by the McKinley Tariff.

### THE TARIFF OF 1894.

The new Tariff and Income Tax Law enacted by the Fifty-third Congress passed the House of Representatives February 1, 1894, and in amended form the Senate July 3, the Senate having raised the House rates considerably. It was then referred to a conference committee, which reported a disagreement on July 19. After continued conferences the Senate bill entire was adopted by the House August 13. The bill was presented to the President August 15, and became a law without his approval, at midnight, August 27.

The text of the entire bill is given below, and a comparison is made with the rates of the McKinley Tariff, which the new law supersedes.

AN ACT to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries or withdrawn for consumption, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely:

#### SCHEDULE A.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

##### ACIDS.

Acetic or pyroligneous acid, 20 p. c. (Old rates: Over 1.047 specific gravity, 4c. per lb.; under 1.047 sp. gr., 1½c. per lb.)

Boracic acid 3c. per lb. (Old rate, 5c.)

Chromic acid, 4c. per lb. (Old rate, 6c.)

Citric acid, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 10c. per lb.)

Tannic acid or tannin, 60c. per lb. (Old rate, 75c.)

Tartaric acid, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 10c. per lb.)

Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters, and alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this act, \$2 per gal. and 50 p. c. (Old rates: Perfumery, \$2 and 50 p. c.; compounds, \$2 and 25 p. c.)

Alumina, alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, 4-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 8-10c.)

Ammonia, carbonate of, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 1¾c. per lb.); muriate of, or sal ammoniac,

10 p. c. (Old rate, ¾c. per lb.); sulphate of, 20 p. c. (Old rate, ½c. per lb.)

Blackening of all kinds, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

Bone char suitable for use in decolorizing sugars, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

Borax, crude, or borate of soda, 2c. per lb. (Old rate, 3c.); borate of lime, 1½c. per lb. (Old rate, 3c.); refined borax, 2c. per lb. (Old rate, 5c.)

Camphor, refined, 10 p. c. (Old rate, 4c. per lb.)

Chalk, prepared, precipitated, French, red, and all other chalk preparations not specially provided for in this act, 20 p. c. (Old rates: Prepared, precipitated, French and red, 1c. per lb.; all other, 20 p. c.)

Chloral hydrate, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 50c. per lb.)

Chloroform, 25c. per lb. (Old rate same.)

##### COAL-TAR PREPARATIONS.

All coal-tar colors or dyes, by whatever name known, and not specially provided for in this act, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.)



Cobalt, oxide of, 25c. per lb. (Old rate, 30c.)  
 Collodion and all compounds of pyroxyline, by whatever name known, 40c. per lb. (Old rate, 50c.); rolled or in sheets, but not made up into articles, 50c. (Old rate, 60c.); if in finished or partly finished articles, 45 p. c. (Old rate, 60c. and 25 p. c.)

Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors, 50 p. c. (Old rate same.)

Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gum and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for in this act, 10 p. c. (Old rate same)

Ethers, sulphuric, 40c. per lb. (Old rate same); spirits of nitrous ether, 25c. per lb. (Old rate same); fruit ethers, oils, or essences, \$2 per lb. (Old rate, \$2.50); ether of all kinds not specially provided for in this act, \$1 per lb. (Old rate same.)

Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, extract of sumac, and extracts of barks, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this act, and extracts of hemlock bark, 10 p. c. (Old rate,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.); extracts hemlock bark,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.)

Gelatine, glue, isinglass or fish glue, and prepared fish bladders or fish sounds, 25 p. c. (Old rates: Gelatine, glue, isinglass or fish glue worth not over 7c. per lb.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; worth over 7c. and not above 30c., 25 p. c.; worth over 30c., 30 p. c.); prepared fish bladders or sounds, 20 p. c.)

Glycerine, crude, not purified, 1c. per lb. (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c.); refined, 3c. per lb. (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.)

Ink and ink powders, printers' ink, and all other ink not specially provided for in this act, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.)

Iodoform, \$1 per lb. (Old rate, \$1 50.)

Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, 5c. per lb. (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.)

Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, 3c. per lb. (Old rate, 4c.); calcined, 7c. per lb. (Old rate, 8c.); sulphate of, or Epsom salts, 1-5c. per lb. (Old rate, 3-10c.)

Morphia, or morphine, and all salts thereof, 50c. per oz. (Old rate same.)

#### OILS.

Alizarine assistant, or soluble oil, or oleate of soda, or Turkey red oil, 30 p. c. (Old rates: 40 c. per gal. containing less than 50 p. c. castor oil; 80c. per gal. containing over 50 p. c. castor oil.)

Castor oil, 35c. per gal. (Old rate, 80c.)

Cod liver oil, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 15c. per gal.)

Flaxseed or linseed and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, 20c. per gal. of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. weight (Old rate, 32c.)

Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, 10 p. c. (Old rate same.)

Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, 10c. per gal. (Old rate same.)

Olive oil, fit for salad purposes, 35c. per gal. (Old rate same.)

Peppermint oil, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 80c. per lb.)

Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil not specially provided for in this act, 2 p. c. (Old rate, 8c. per gal.)

Opium, aqueous extract of, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum and all other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this act, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.)

Opium containing less than nine per cent of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, \$6 per lb. (Old rate, \$12.); but opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouse shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

#### PAINTS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, manufactured, \$3 per ton (Old rate, \$6.72.)

Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, dry or ground in or mixed with oil, 6c. per lb., and in pulp or mixed with water, 6c. per lb. on the material contained therein when dry. (Old rate same.)

Blanc-fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime, 25 p. c. (Old rate,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.)

Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable, under whatever name known, including bone black and lampblack, dry or ground in oil or water, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are component parts, dry or ground in or mixed with oil, or in pulp or mixed with water, 3c. per lb. on the material contained therein when dry. (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.)

Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths, ground in oil,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c.)

Ultramarine blue, whether dry, in pulp, or mixed with water, and wash blue containing ultramarine, 3c. per lb. (Old rates: Wash blue, 3c.; others,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.)

Varnishes, including so-called gold size or Japan, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.); and on spirit varnishes for the alcohol contained therein, \$1.32 per gal. (Old rate same.)

Vermillion red, and other colors containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 12c. per lb.); vermilion red, not containing quicksilver, but made of lead or containing lead, 6c. per lb. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

Whiting and Paris white, dry,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. (Old rate,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c.); ground in oil, or putty,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. (Old rate, 1c.)

Zinc, oxide of, and white paint or pigment containing zinc, dry or ground in oil, 1c. per lb. (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. dry, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. ground in oil.)

All other paints, colors, and pigments, whether dry or mixed, or ground in water or oil, or other solutions, including all colors in tubes, lakes, crayons, smalts, and frostings, and not specially provided for in

this act, 25 p. c. (Old rate same, except artists' water colors, which were 30 p. c.)

#### LEAD PRODUCTS.

Acetate of lead, white,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  c. per lb. (Old rate,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  c.); brown,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  c. (Old rate,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  c.); litharge,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  c. (Old rate, 3c.)

Nitrate of lead,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  c. per lb. (Old rate, 3c.)

Orange mineral,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  c. per lb. (Old rate,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  c.); red lead,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  c. (Old rate, 3c.)

White lead, and white paint and pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  c. per lb. (Old rate, 3c.)

Phosphorus, 15c. per lb. (Old rate, 20c.)

#### POTASH.

Bichromate and chromate of, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 3c. per lb.)

Hydriate, iodide and iodate of, 25c. per lb. (Old rate, 50c.)

Nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined,  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. per lb. (Old rate, 1c.)

Prussiate of, red or yellow, 25 p. c. (Old rates: Red 10c. per lb., yellow 5c.)

#### PREPARATIONS.

All medicinal preparations, including medicinal coal-tar preparations and medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is a component part, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for in this act, 50c. per lb. (Old rate, same); provided that no such preparation shall pay less than 25 p. c. ad valorem.

All medicinal preparations, not specially provided for in this act, 25 p. c.

Paris green and London purple,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

Products or preparations known as alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts, not specially provided for in this act, 25 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and all toilet preparations and articles of perfumery, not specially provided for in this act, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 50 p. c.)

Santonine, and all salts thereof containing 80 p. c. or over of santonine, \$1 per lb. (Old rate, \$2.50.)

#### SOAP.

Castile soap, 20 p. c. (Old rate,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  c. per lb.); fancy, perfumed and all descriptions of toilet and medicinal or medicated soap, 5 p. c. (Old rate, 15c. per lb.); all other soaps, not specially provided for in this act, 10 p. c. (Old rate, 20 p. c.)

#### SODA.

Bicarbonate of soda or supercarbonate of soda or saleratus,  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. per lb. (Old rate, c.)

Hydrate of, or caustic soda,  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. per lb. (Old rate, 1c.)

Bichromate and chromate of, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 3c. per lb.)

Sul soda, or soda crystals,  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. per lb. (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{4}$  c.); soda ash,  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. per lb. (Old rate, same.)

Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate,  $\frac{3}{8}$  c. per lb. (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  c.)

Sponges, sea moss or Iceland moss, 10 p. c. (Old rates: Sponges, 20 p. c.; sea moss or Iceland moss, crude free, not crude 10 p. c.)

Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, 30c. per oz. (Old rate, 40c.)

Sulphur, refined, sublimed or flowers of, 20 p. c. (Old rates: Refined, \$8 per ton, sublimed or flowers of, \$10.)

Sumac, ground, 10 p. c. (Old rate, 4-10c. per lb.)

Tartar, cream of, and patent tartar, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 6c. per lb.)

Tartars and lees crystals, partly refined, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 4c. per lb.)

Tartrate of soda and potassa, or Rochelle salts, 2c. per lb. (Old rate, 3c.)

#### SCHEDULE B.—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

##### BRICK AND TILE.

Brick, not glazed, enameled, ornamented or decorated in any manner, 25 p. c. (Old rate, same); glazed, enameled, ornamented or decorated, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 45 p. c.)

Magnesian fire-brick, \$1 per ton (Old rate, \$1.25 plain, 45 p. c. decorated.)

Tiles, plain, not glazed, ornamented, painted, enameled, vitrified or decorated, 25 p. c. (Old rate, same); ornamented, glazed, painted, enameled, vitrified or decorated, and encaustic, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 45 p. c.)

##### CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER.

Roman, Portland and other hydraulic cement, in barrels, sacks or other packages, 8c. per cwt., including weight of barrel or package (Old rate, same); in bulk, 7c. (Old rate, same); other cement, 10 p. c. (Old rate, 20 p. c.)

Lime, 5c. per cwt., including weight of barrel or package (Old rate, 6c.)

Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, \$1 per ton (Old rate, same); calcined, \$1.25 (Old rate, \$1.75.)

##### CLAYS OR EARTHS.

Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, \$1 per ton (Old rate, \$1.50); wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for in this act, \$2 per ton (Old rate, \$3); china clay or kaolin, \$2 per ton (Old rate, \$3.)

##### EARTHENWARE AND CHINA.

Common yellow and brown earthenware, plain or embossed, common stoneware and crucibles, not decorated in any manner, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases and statuettes, white, not changed in condition by superadded ornamentation or decoration, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 55 p. c.)

China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases and statuettes, painted, tinted, enameled, printed, gilded or otherwise decorated in any manner, 35 p. c. (Old rate, 60 p. c.)



All articles composed of earthen or mineral substances, including lava tips for burners, not specially provided for in this act, if decorated in any manner, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 60 p. c.); if not decorated, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 15 p. c.)

Gas retorts, 20 p. c. (Old rate, \$3 each.)

#### GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Green and colored, molded or pressed, and flint and lime glass bottles holding more than one pint, and demijohns and carboys, covered or uncovered, whether filled or unfilled and whether their contents be dutiable or free, and other molded or pressed green and colored and flint or lime bottle glassware, not specially provided for in this act,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. (Old rate, 1c.); and vials, holding not more than one pint and not less than one-quarter of a pint,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.); if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, 40c. per gross (Old rate, 50c.); all other plain green and colored, molded or pressed, and flint lime and glassware, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 60 p. c.)

All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass silvered, or looking-glass plates, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 60 p. c.)

All glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not specially provided for in this act, including porcelain or opal glassware, 40 p. c.: Provided, That if such articles shall be imported filled, the same shall pay duty, in addition to any duty chargeable upon the contents as if not filled, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act. (Old rate, 60 p. c.)

Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 1c. per lb. (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.); above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.); above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. (Old rate,  $\frac{2}{3}$ c.); above that and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, 2c. (Old rate,  $\frac{2}{3}$ c.); all above that,  $\frac{2}{3}$ c. (Old rate,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c.): Provided, That unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, imported in boxes, shall be packed 50 square feet per box as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass.

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square,  $\frac{2}{3}$ c. per square foot (Old rate, 4c.); above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 4c. per square foot (Old rate, 6c.); above that and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 15c. per square foot (Old rate, 20c.); above that, 20c. per square foot (Old rate, 40c.)

Fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, not including crown, cylinder, or common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per square foot (Old rate, 1c.); above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1c. per square foot (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.); all above that,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per square foot (Old rate, 2c.); and all fluted,

rolled, or rough plate glass, weighing over 100 lbs. per 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed: Provided, That all of the above plate glass when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered.

Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished and unsilvered, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 5c. per square foot (Old rate, same); above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 8c. per square foot (Old rate, same); above that and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ c. per square foot (Old rate, 25c.); all above that, 35c. per square foot (Old rate, 50c.)

Cast polished plate glass, silvered, and looking-glass plates, exceeding in size 144 square inches, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 6c. per square foot (Old rate, same); above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 10c. per square foot (Old rate, same); above that and not exceeding 24 by 60 square inches, 23c. per square foot (Old rate, 35c.); all above that, 38c. per square foot (Old rate, 60c.)

But no looking-glass plates or plate glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate.

Cast polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cylinder, crown or common window glass, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of 10 p. c. in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon (Old rate, same.)

Spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, opera glasses, and other optical instruments and frames for the same, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 60 p. c.)

Glass beads, loose, strung or carded, 10 p. c. (Old rates: 10 p. c. loose, 60 p. c. strung on wire or thread.)

Lenses of glass or pebble, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 p. c. (Old rate, 45 p. c.)

Fusible enamel and glass slides for magic lanterns, 25 p. c. (Old rates: 45 p. c. on enamel, 60 p. c. on slides.)

All stained or painted glass windows, or parts thereof, and all mirrors not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass is the component of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 35 p. c. (Old rate, windows and mirrors and chemical glassware, 45 p. c.; n. e. s. 60 p. c.)

#### MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Marble of all kinds in block, rough or squared only, 50c. per cubic foot (Old rate, 65c.)

Marble, sawed, dressed, or otherwise, including marble slabs, mosaic cubes, and



marble paving tiles, 85c. per cubic foot (no slab to be computed at less than one inch in thickness) (Old rate, \$1.10.)

Manufactures of marble, onyx, or alabaster not specially provided for in this act, 45 p. c. (Old rates: Marble 50 p. c., onyx or alabaster 25 p. c.)

#### STONE.

Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building or monumental stone, except marble, unmanufactured, or undressed, not specially provided for in this act, 7c. per cubic foot (Old rate, 11c.)

Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building or monumental stone, except marble, not specially provided for in this act, hewn, dressed or polished, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.)

Grindstones, finished or unfinished, 10 p. c. (Old rate, \$1.75 per ton.)

#### SLATE.

Slates, slate chimney pieces, mantles, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate not specially provided for in this act, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.)

Roofing slates, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

### SCHEDULE C.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

#### IRON AND STEEL.

Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40c. per ton (Old rate 75c.)

Iron in pigs, iron kettledge, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, \$4 per ton; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured (Old rate, \$6.)

Round iron, in coils or rods, less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron, not specially provided for in this act, 8-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1 1-10c.): Provided, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be subject to a duty of 5-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 8-10c.) Provided further, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of \$12 per ton (Old rate, \$22.) (The McKinley act also provided that round iron should not pay less than 35 p. c.)

Bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch wide nor less than  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick, 6-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 8-10c.); round iron not less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, and square iron not less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch square, 6-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 9-10c.); flats less than 1 inch wide, or less than  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick; round iron less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch and not less than 7-16 inch in diameter; and square iron less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch square, 6-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1c.)

Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, T, columns and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes

of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, 6-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 9-10c.)

Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at one cent per pound or less, 5-10c. per lb. (Old rate, same); valued above one cent and not above one and one-half cents, 6-10c. per lb.; valued above one and one-half cents and not above four cents per pound, 30 p. c.; valued at over four cents per pound, 25 p. c.: Provided, that all plate iron or steel thinner than No. 10 wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel sheets (Old rate varied from 5-10c. per lb. to 45 p. c.)

Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, of whatever shape, or in whatever stage of manufacture, not specially provided for in this act, 1½c. per lb. (Old rate, 2 3-10c.): Provided, That no forgings of iron or steel, or forgings of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, shall pay a less rate of duty than 35 p. c. (Old rate, 45 p. c.)

Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, except as otherwise provided for in this act, 30 p. c. (Old rate varied from 1c. to 13-10c. per lb.)

Railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railways bars made in part of steel, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, 7-20c. per lb. (Old rate, 6-10c.)

Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, including all iron or steel commercially known as common or black taggers iron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, valued at three cents per pound or less, thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, 7-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1c.); thinner than No. 20 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, 8-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1 1-10c.); thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, 11-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1 4-1 c.); corrugated or crimped, 1 1-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1 4-10c.): Provided, That all common or black sheet iron or sheet steel not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge shall pay duty as plate iron or plate steel.

All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, except what are known commercially as tin plates,terne plates, and taggers tin, and hereinafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of these metals, shall pay ¾c. per lb. (Old rate, ¾c.) more duty than the rates imposed by the preceding paragraph upon the corresponding gauges or forms of common or black sheet or taggers iron or steel.

Sheet iron or sheet steel, polished, planished, or glanced, by whatever name designated, 1¾c. per lb. (Old rate, 2½c.): Provided, That plate or sheet or taggers iron or steel, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which is cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished, shall pay ¾c. per lb. (Old rate, ¾c.) more duty

than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet or taggers iron or steel.

Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, 1 1-5c. per lb. (Old rate, 2 2-10c.): Provided, That the reduction of duty herein provided for shall take effect on and after October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four. No article not specially provided for in this Act, wholly or partly manufactured from tin plate, terne plate, or the sheet, or plate iron or steel herein provided for, or of which such tin plate, terne plate, sheet, or plate iron or steel shall be the material of chief value, shall pay a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the tin plate, terne plate, or sheet, or plate iron or steel from which it is made, or of which it shall be the component thereof of chief value.

(Old law: Manufactures of tin, 55 p. c.)

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; steamer, crank, and other shafts; shafting; wrist or crank pins; connecting rods and piston rods; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; saw plates, wholly or partially manufactured; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; sheets and plates not specially provided for in this act; and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for in this act, all of the above valued at 1c. per pound or less, 8-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 4-10c.); valued above 1c. and not above 1 4-10c. per pound, 4-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 5-10c.); valued above 1 4-10c. and not above 1 8-10c. per pound, 6-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 8-10c.); valued above 1 8-10c. and not above 2 2-10c. per pound, 7-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 9-10c.); valued above 2 2-10c. and not above 3c. per pound, 9-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1 2-10c.); valued above 3c. per pound and not above 4c. per pound, 12-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1 6-10c.); valued above 4c. and not above 7c. per pound, 13-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 2c.); valued above 7c. and not above 10c. per pound, 1 9-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 2 8-10c.); valued above 10c. and not above 13c. per pound, 2 4-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 3 1/2c.); valued above 13c. and not above 16c. per pound, 2 8-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 4 2-10c.); valued above 16c. per pound, 4 7-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 7c.)

#### WIRE.

Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, or square, or in any other shape, and nail rods, in coils or otherwise, valued at four cents or less per pound, 4-10c. per lb.; valued over four cents per pound, 3 1/2c.: Provided, That all round iron or steel rods smaller than number six wire gauge shall be classed and dutiable as wire. (Old rates:

valued at 3 1/2c. per lb. or less, 6-10c.; valued over 3 1/2c. 45 p. c.)

Wire: Round iron or steel wire, all sizes not smaller than thirteen wire gauge, 1 1/4c. per lb.; smaller than thirteen wire gauge, and not smaller than sixteen wire gauge, 1 1/2c. per lb.; smaller than sixteen wire gauge, 2c. per lb.; all other iron or steel wire and wire or strip steel, commonly known as crinoline wire, corset wire, drill rods, needle wire, piano wire, clock and watch wires, and all steel wires, whether polished or unpolished, in coils or straightened, and cut to lengths, drawn cold through dies, and hat wire, flat steel wire, or sheet steel in strips, uncovered or covered with cotton, silk, or other material, or metal, and all the foregoing manufactures of iron or steel, of whatever shape or form, valued above four cents per pound, shall pay a duty of 40 p. c.: Provided, That articles manufactured from iron or steel wire shall pay the maximum rate of duty which would be imposed upon any wire used in the manufacture of such articles and in addition thereto 1c. per lb.

(Old law.—Wire: wire made of iron or steel, not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge, 1 1/4c. per lb.; smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge, 1 1/2c. per lb.; smaller than No. 16 and not smaller than No. 26 wire gauge, 2 1/4c. per lb.; smaller than No. 26 wire gauge, 3c. per lb.: Provided, That iron or steel wire covered with cotton, silk, or other material, and wires or strip steel, commonly known as crinoline wire, corset wire, and hat wire, shall pay a duty of 5c. per lb.; and provided further, that flat steel wire, or sheet steel in strips, whether drawn through dies or rolls, untempered or tempered, of whatsoever width, 25-1000 in. thick or thinner (ready for use or otherwise), shall pay a duty of 50 p. c. ad valorem; and provided further, that no article made from iron or steel wire, or of which iron or steel wire is a component part of chief value, shall pay a less rate of duty than the iron or steel wire from which it is made either wholly or in part; and provided further, that iron or steel wire cloths, and iron or steel wire nettings made in meshes of any form, shall pay a duty equal in amount to that imposed on iron or steel wire used in the manufacture of iron or steel wire cloth, or iron or steel wire nettings, and 2c. per lb. in addition thereto.

There shall be paid on iron or steel wire coated with zinc or tin, or any other metal (except fence wire and iron or steel, flat, with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of fencing) 1/2c. per lb. in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which it is made; on iron wire rope and wire strand, 1c. per lb. in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which it is made; on steel wire rope and wire strand, 2c. per lb. in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which they or either of them are made; provided further, that all iron or steel wire valued at more than 4c. per lb. shall pay a duty of not less than 45 p. c. ad valorem, except that card wire for the manufacture of card clothing shall pay a duty of 35 p. c.)



## GENERAL PROVISIONS.

No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any article wholly or partly manufactured of iron or steel.

## MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.

Anchor, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, and forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, for vessels, steam engines and locomotives, or parts thereof, 1 2-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1 8-10c.)

Axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, 1 3-4c. per lb.: Provided, That when iron or steel axles are imported fitted in wheels, or parts of wheels, of iron or steel, they shall be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels in which they are fitted (Old rate, 2c.)

Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made or in whatever stage of manufacture, 1 3-4c. per lb. (Old rate, 2 3-4c.)

Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, 1 3-4c. per lb. (Old rate, 2 3-4c.)

Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues, or stays of wrought iron or steel, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 2 3-4c.)

Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, whether of iron or steel, 1 3-4c. per lb. (Old rate, 2 3-4c.)

Card clothing manufactured from tempered steel wire, 40c. per square foot (Old rate, 50c.); all other, 20c. per square foot (Old rate, 25c.)

Cast-iron pipe of every description, 6-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 9-10c.)

Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates, andirons, sadirons, tailors' irons, batters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially provided for in this act, 8-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1 2-10c.)

Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for in this act, 9-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1 3-4c.)

Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, 2c. per lb. (Old rate, 3c.)

Chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, 30 p. c.

(Old law.—Chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not less than 3/4 in. in diameter, 1 6-10c. per lb.; less than 3/4 in. and not less than 3/8 in. in diameter, 1 8-10c. per lb.; less than 3/8 in. in diameter, 2 3-4c. per lb.; but no chain or chains of any description shall pay a lower rate of duty than 45 p. c. ad valorem.)

## CUTLERY.

Penknives, pocket-knives, or erasers, of all kinds, valued at not more than thirty cents per dozen, 25 p. c.; valued at more than thirty cents per dozen and not exceeding fifty cents per dozen, 12c. per doz.; valued at more than fifty cents per dozen and not exceeding one dollar per dozen, 25c. per doz.; valued at more than one dol-

lar per dozen and not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, 40c. per doz.; valued at more than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen and not exceeding three dollars per dozen, 75c. per doz.; valued at more than three dollars per dozen, 50 p. c.; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing valued at more than thirty cents per dozen and not more than three dollars per dozen, 25 p. c.; Provided, That blades, handles, or any other parts of any or either of the articles named in this paragraph, imported in any other manner than assembled in penknives, pocket-knives, or erasers, shall be subject to no less rate of duty than herein provided for penknives, pocket-knives, or erasers, valued at more than thirty cents per dozen.

(Old rates: Value not more than 50c. per doz., 12c. and 50 p. c.; value more than 50c. and not exceeding \$1.50 per doz., 50c. and 50 p. c.; value more than \$1.50 and not exceeding \$3 per doz., \$1 and 50 p. c.; value more than \$3 per doz., \$2 and 50 p. c. Parts same rates as completed articles.)

Swords, sword blades, and side arms, 35 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Table and carving knives and forks, valued at more than four dollars per dozen pieces, razors and razor blades, wholly or partly finished, scissors and shears, 45 p. c.; all other table knives, forks, steels, and all hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plumbers', painters', palette, and artists' knives; also all cooks' and butchers' knives, forks, and steels, 35 p. c.

(Old law.—Table knives, forks, steels, and all butchers', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plumbers', painters', palette, and artists' knives of all sizes, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than \$1 per doz. pieces, 10c. per doz.; valued at more than \$1 and not more than \$2, 35c. per doz.; valued at more than \$2 and not more than \$3, 40c. per doz.; valued at more than \$3 and not more than \$8, \$1 per doz.; valued at more than \$8, \$2 per doz., and in addition upon all the above-named articles, 30 p. c. ad valorem. All carving and cooks' knives and forks of all sizes, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than \$4 per doz. pieces, \$1 per doz.; valued at more than \$4 and not more than \$8, \$2 per doz. pieces; valued at more than \$8 and not more than \$12, \$3 per doz. pieces; valued at more than \$12, \$5 per doz. pieces, and in addition, upon all the above-named articles, 30 p. c. ad valorem.)

Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats, of all cuts and kinds, 4 inches in length and under, 35c. per doz.; over 4 inches in length and under 9 inches, 60c. per doz.; 9 inches in length or over, \$1 per doz. (Old rates: 4 inches and under, 35c.; over 4 and under 9 inches, 75c.; 9 and under 14 inches, \$1.30; 14 inches and over, \$2.)

## FIREARMS.

Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, and sporting rifles, and parts thereof, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.; parts thereof, 45 p. c.)

Sporting, breech-loading shotguns, combination shotguns and rifles, and pistols, and parts of all of the foregoing, 30 p. c. (Old rates: Double-barrelled, breech-load-



ing shotguns, worth not more than \$6, \$1.50 and 35 p. c.; worth over \$6 and not over \$12, \$4 and 35 p. c.; worth more than \$12, \$6 and 35 p. c.; parts thereof, 45 p. c.; single-barrelled breech-loading shotguns, \$1 and 35 p. c.; parts thereof, 45 p. c.; pistols, worth not more than \$1.50, 40c. and 35 p. c.; worth more than \$1.50, \$1 and 35 p. c.; parts thereof, 45 p. c.)

Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, 35 p. c. (Old rate, 45 p. c.; enameled or glazed with more than one color, 50 p. c.)

#### NAILS, SPIKES, TACKS, AND NEEDLES.

Cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel, 22½ p. c. (Old rate, 1c. per lb.)

Horseshoe nails, hobnails, and all other wrought-iron or steel nails not specially provided for in this act, 10 p. c. (Old rate, 4c. per lb.)

Wire nails made of wrought-iron or steel, 25 p. c. (Old rates: 2 inches or longer not lighter than No. 12 wire gauge, 2c. per lb.; from 1 to 2 inches, lighter than No. 12, but not lighter than No. 16, 2½c.; shorter than 1 inch, lighter than No. 16, 4c.)

Spikes, nuts, and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, of wrought-iron or steel, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 18-10c. per lb.)

Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs of all kinds, 25 p. c. (Old rates: Not exceeding 16 oz. to the 1,000, 2½c. per lb.; exceeding 16 oz., 2¾c.)

Needles for knitting or sewing machines, crochet needles and tape needles, knitting and all other needles, not specially provided for in this act, and bodkins of metal, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.; not specially provided for, 25 p. c.)

#### PLATES.

Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrolyte plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed, for printing, 25 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Railway fish plates or splice bars, made of iron or steel, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 1c. per lb.)

Rivets of iron or steel, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 2½c. per lb.)

#### SAWS.

Cross-cut saws, 6c. per linear foot (Old rate, 8c.); mill saws, 10c. per linear foot (Old rates: not over 9 inches wide, 10c.; over, 15c.); pit and drag saws, 8c. per linear foot (Old rates: not over 9 inches wide, 10c.; over, 15c.); circular saws, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.); hand, back, and all other saws, not specially provided for in this act, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.)

Screws, commonly called wood-screws, more than 2 inches in length, 3c. per lb. (Old rate, 5c.) over 1 inch and not more than 2 inches in length, 5c. per lb. (Old rate, 7c.); over ½ inch and not more than 1 inch in length, 7c. per lb. (Old rate, 10c.); ½ inch and less in length, 10c. per lb. (Old rate, 14c.)

Umbrella and parasol ribs, and stretcher frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal, 50 p. c. (Old rate, 45 p. c.)

Wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, and ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, 1¼c. per lb.; Provided, That when wheels or parts thereof, of iron or steel, are imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them, the wheels and axles together shall be dutiable at the same rate as is provided for the wheels when imported separately. (Old rates: 2½c. per lb., except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms or blanks for same, 1¾c. per lb.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Aluminum, in crude form, alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, 10c. per lb. (Old rate, 15c.)

Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured, 15 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

Brass, in bars or pigs, old brass, clippings from brass or Dutch metal, and old sheathing, or yellow metal, fit only for remanufacture, 10 p. c. (Old rate, 1½c. per lb.)

Bronze powder, metallics or flitters, bronze or Dutch metal, or aluminum, in leaf, 40 p. c. (Old rates: Bronze powder, metallics or flitters, 12c. per lb.; bronze or Dutch metal, or aluminum, in leaf, 8c. per package of 100 leaves.)

#### COPPER.

Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, also sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.)

#### GOLD AND SILVER.

Bullions and metal thread of gold, silver, or other metals, not specially provided for in this act, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.)

Gold leaf, 30 p. c. (Old rate, \$2 per package of 500 leaves.)

Silver leaf and silver powder, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 75c. per package of 500 leaves.)

#### LEAD.

Lead ore and lead dross, ¾c. per lb.: Provided, That silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of ¾c. per lb. on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry. The method of sampling and assaying to be that usually adopted for commercial purposes by public sampling works in the United States. (Old rates: Lead ore and lead dross, 1½c. per lb.: Provided, That silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of 1½c. per lb. on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry.)

Lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, 1c. per lb.: Provided, That in case any foreign country shall impose an ex-

port duty upon lead ore or lead dross or silver ores containing lead, exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon such ores and lead in pigs and bars, molten and refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, herein provided for, when imported from such country, shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this act. (Old rate, 2c., without proviso.)

Lead in sheets, pipes, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire, 1½c. per lb. (Old rate, 2½c. per lb.)

Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the component material of chief value, 6c. per lb. (Old rate, 10c.)

Mica, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.)

Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 8c. per gross. (Old rate, 10c.)

Penholder tips, penholders or parts thereof, and gold pens, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.)

Pins, metallic, including pins with solid or glass heads, hairpins, safety pins, and hat, bonnet, shawl, and belt pins, not commercially known as jewelry, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.)

Quicksilver, 7c. per lb. (Old rate, 10c.)

Type metal, ¾c. per lb. for the lead contained therein (Old rate, 1½c.); and new types, 15 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

#### WATCHES.

Chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof, 10 p. c. (Old rate same.)

Watches and clocks, or parts thereof, whether separately packed or otherwise, 25 p. c. (Old rate: Watches, 25 p. c.; clocks, wooden movements, 35 p. c.; metal and wood, 45 p. c.; marble the chief value, 50 p. c.)

#### ZINC OR SPELTER.

Zinc in blocks or pigs, 1c. per lb. (Old rate, 1¾c.)

Zinc in sheets, not polished nor further advanced than rolled, 1¾c. per lb. (Old rate, 2½c.)

Zinc, old and worn-out, fit only to be remanufactured, ¾c. per lb. (Old rate, 1½c.)

Manufactured articles or wares, not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 35 p. c. (Old rate, 45 p. c.)

#### SCHEDULE D.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Osier or willow, prepared for basket-maker's use, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.); manufactures of osier or willow, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.); chair cane, or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, 10 p. c. (Old rate, 10 p. c.)

Casks and barrels, empty, sugar-box shoeks, packing boxes and packing-box shoeks, of wood, not specially provided for in this act, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.)

Tooth picks of vegetable substance, 35 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c., as manufactures of wood.)

House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished, manufactures of

wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.)

#### SCHEDULE E.—SUGAR.

That so much of the act entitled "An Act to reduce revenue, equalize duties, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890, as provides for and authorizes the issue of licenses to produce sugar, and for the payment of a bounty to the producers of sugar from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane, grown in the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter it shall be unlawful to issue any license to produce sugar or to pay any bounty for the production of any kind under the said act.

There shall be levied, collected and paid on all sugars and on all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, a duty of 40 p. c., and upon all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and upon all sugars which have been discolored, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of ¾c. per lb. in addition to the said duty of 40 p. c.; and all sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete or concentrated molasses, which are imported from or are the product of any country which at the time the same are exported therefrom pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereof, shall pay a duty of 1-10c. per lb. in addition to the foregoing rates: Provided, That the importer of sugar produced in a foreign country, the Government of which grants such direct or indirect bounties, may be relieved from this additional duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in case said importer produces a certificate of said government that no indirect bounty has been received upon said sugar in excess of the tax collected upon the beet or cane from which it was produced, and that no direct bounty has been or shall be paid: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the thirtieth day of January, 1875, or the provisions of any act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees polariscope, a duty of 2c. per gal.; if testing above 56 degrees polariscope, a duty of 4c. per gal.

Old law.—All sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay a duty of 5-10c. per lb.; provided, that all such sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay 1-10c. per lb. in addition to the rate herein provided for, when exported from, or the product of any country when and so long as such country pays or shall hereafter pay, directly or indirectly, a bounty



on the exportation of any sugar that may be included in this grade which is greater than is paid on raw sugars of a lower saccharine strength; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect; and provided further, that all machinery purchased abroad and erected in a beet sugar factory and used in the production of raw sugar in the United States from beets produced therein shall be admitted duty free until the 1st day of July, 1892; provided, that any duty collected on any of the above described machinery purchased abroad and imported into the United States for the uses above indicated since January 1, 1890, shall be refunded.)

Sugar candy and all confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugars after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 35 p. c.; glucose, or grape sugar, 15 p. c.; saccharine, 25 p. c.

(Old law.—Sugar candy, and all confectionery, including chocolate confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, valued at 12c. or less per lb., and on sugars after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 5c. per lb.; all other confectionery, including chocolate confectionery, not specially provided for in this act, 50 p. c. ad valorem; glucose, or grape sugar, ¾c. per lb.)

#### SCHEDULE F.—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk, \$1.50 per lb.; if stemmed, \$2.25 per lb. (Old rates, \$2 and \$2.75.)

Filler tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk, 35c. per lb.; if stemmed, 50c. per lb. (Old rate same): Provided, That the term wrapper tobacco, whenever used in this act shall be taken to mean that quality of leaf tobacco known commercially as wrapper tobacco: Provided further, That the term filler tobacco, whenever used in this act, shall be taken to mean all leaf tobacco unmanufactured, not commercially known as wrapper tobacco: Provided further, That if any leaf tobacco imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk shall be the growth of different countries, or shall differ in quality and value, save as provided in the succeeding provision, then the entire contents of such bale, box, package, or in bulk, shall be subject to the same duty as wrapper tobacco: Provided further, That if any bale, box, package, or bulk of leaf tobacco of uniform quality contains exceeding fifty per cent. thereof of leaves suitable in color, fineness of texture, and size for wrappers for cigars, then the entire contents of such bale, box, package, or bulk shall be subject to the same duty as wrapper tobacco: Provided further, That collectors shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any leaf tobacco imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk, unless the in-

voices covering the same shall specify in detail the character of the leaf tobacco in such bale, box, package, or in bulk, whether wrapper or filler tobacco, Quebrado or self-working bales, as the case may be: And provided further, That in the examination for classification of any invoice of imported leaf tobacco at least one bale if less than ten bales, and one bale in every ten bales and more, if deemed necessary by the appraising officer, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and for the purpose of fixing the classification and amount of duty chargeable on such invoice of leaf tobacco the examination of ten hands out of each examined bale thereof shall be taken to be a legal examination.

Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, of all descriptions, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 40c. per lb. (Old rate same.)

Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, 50c. per lb. (Old rate same.)

Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds, \$4 per lb. and 25 p. c.; and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars. (Old rate, \$4.50 and 25 p. c.)

#### SCHEDULE G.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

##### ANIMALS, LIVE.

All live animals, not specially provided for in this act, 20 p. c. (Old rates: Horses and Mules, \$30; Horses worth over \$150, 30 p. c.; cattle over 1 year old, \$10; under, 75c.; Hogs, \$1.50; Sheep over 1 year old, \$1.50; under, 75c.; all other live animals, 20 p. c.)

##### BREADSTUFFS AND FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES.

Buckwheat, corn or maize, cornmeal, oats, rye, rye flour, wheat, and wheat flour, 20 p. c.; and oatmeal, 15 p. c. (Old rates: Buckwheat, corn and oats, 15c. per bush.; cornmeal, 20c.; rye, 10c.; rye flour, 1½c. per lb.; oatmeal, 1c. per lb.; wheat, 25c. per bush.; wheat flour, 25 p. c.)

Barley, and barley, pearled, patent, or hulled, 30 p. c.; barley malt, 40 p. c. (Old rates: Barley, 30c. per bush.; pearled, patent, or hulled, 2c. per lb.; barley malt, 45c. per bush.)

Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 2c. per lb.)

Rice, cleaned, 1½c. per lb. (Old rate, 2c.); uncleaned rice, or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, 8-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1¼c.); rice flour and rice meal, and rice, broken, which will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 12 wire sieve, ¾c. per lb. (Old rate same); paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, ¾c. per lb. (Old rate same.)

##### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, and substitutes therefor, 4c. per lb. (Old rate, 6c.)



Cheese, 4c. per lb. (Old rate, 6c.)  
Milk, preserved or condensed, 2c. per lb. (Old rate, 3c.), including weight of packages; sugar of milk, 5c. per lb. (Old rate, 8c.)

## FARM AND FIELD PRODUCTS.

Beans, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 40c. per bush.)  
Beans, pease, mushrooms, and other vegetables, prepared or preserved, in jars, bottles, or otherwise, and pickles and sauces of all kinds, 30 p. c. (Old rates, 40 p. c. on beans, pease and mushrooms, 45 p. c. on others.)

Eggs, 3c. per doz. (Old rate, 5c.)  
Hay, \$2 per ton. (Old rate, \$4.)  
Honey, 10c. per gal. (Old rate, 20c.)  
Hops, 8c. per lb. (Old rate, 15c.)  
Onions, 20c. per bush. (Old rate, 40c.)  
Pease, dried, 20c. per bush.; split pease, 50c. per bush. of 60 lbs.; pease in cartons, papers, or other small packages, 1c. per lb. (Old rates same.)  
Potatoes, 15c. per bush. of 60 lbs. (Old rate, 25c.)

## SEEDS.

Castor beans or seeds, 25c. per bush. of 50 lbs. (Old rate, 50c.)

Flaxseed or linseed, poppy seed, and other oil seeds, not specially provided for in this act, 20c. per bush. of 56 lbs. (Old rate, 30c.)

Garden seeds, agricultural seeds, and other seeds not specially provided for in this act, 10 p. c. (Old rate, 20 p. c.)

Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this act, 10 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

Straw, 15 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.)

Teazles, 15 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.)

## FISH.

Anchovies and sardines, packed, in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, 10c. per whole box; in half boxes, measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, 5c. each; in quarter boxes, measuring not more than  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. each; when imported in any other form, 40 p. c. (Old rates same.)

Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, or otherwise prepared for preservation,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. (Old rates: Fish, pickled, in bbls. or half bbls., and mackerel or salmon, pickled or salted, 1c.; smoked, dried, salted, n. e. s.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c.)

Herrings, pickled, frozen, or salted, and salt water fish frozen or packed in ice,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. (Old rates: Herrings,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; salt water fish,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c.)

Fish in cans or packages made of tin or other material, except anchovies and sardines and fish packed in any other manner, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.)

## FRUITS AND NUTS.

Fruits.—Apples, green or ripe, dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner, 20 p. c. (Old rates: Green or ripe, 25c. per bush; others, 2c. per lb.)

Dates and pineapples, 20 p. c. (Old rates:

Green, ripe, and dried, free; preserved, 35 p. c.)

Grapes, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 60c. per bbl.)

Olives, green or prepared, 20 p. c. (Old rate, free)

Oranges, lemons, and limes, in packages, at the rate of 8c. per cubic foot of capacity; in bulk, \$150 per 1,000; and in addition thereto a duty of 30 p. c. ad valorem upon the boxes or barrels containing such oranges, lemons, or limes; Provided, That the thin wood, so-called, comprising the sides, tops, and bottoms of orange and lemon boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as orange and lemon box shooks, may be re-imported in completed form, filled with oranges and lemons, by the payment of duty at one-half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture. (Old rates: Per package,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cubic feet or less, 13c.;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, 25c.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 feet, 50c.; exceeding 5 feet, 10c. for each additional foot or fraction thereof; on boxes or barrels, 30 p. c.)

Plums, prunes, figs, raisins, and other dried grapes, including Zante currants,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. (Old rates: Plums and prunes, 2c.; figs and raisins,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c.; other dried grapes, including Zante currants, free.)

Comfits, sweetmeats and fruits preserved in sugar, sirup, or molasses, not specially provided for in this act, prepared or desiccated cocoanut or copra, and jellies of all kinds, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.)

Fruits preserved in their own juices, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.)

Orange peel and lemon peel, preserved or candied, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 2c. per lb.)

Nuts.—Almonds, not shelled, 3c. per lb. (Old rate, 5c.); clear almonds, shelled, 5c. per lb. (Old rate,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.)

Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled, 2c. per lb. (Old rate, 3c.); shelled, 4c. per lb. (Old rate, 6c.)

Peanuts or ground beans, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 1c. per lb. unshelled;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. shelled.)

Cocoanuts in the shell, and other nuts, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for in this act, 20 p. c. (Old rates: Cocoanuts, free; others,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.)

## MEAT PRODUCTS.

Fresh beef, mutton, and pork, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 2c. per lb.)

Extract of meat, 15 p. c. (Old rates: Fluid extract, 15c. per lb.; other, 35c.)

Lard, 1c. per lb. (Old rate, 2c.)

Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act, 20 p. c. (Old rates: Bacon and ham, 5c. per lb.; n. e. s., 25 p. c.)

Poultry, 2c. per lb.; dressed, 3c. per lb. (Old rates 3 and 5c.)

## MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Chicory root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in this act, 2c. per lb. (Old rate, same.)

Cocoa, prepared or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, 2c. per lb. (Old rate, same); chocolate, sweetened, flavored, or other, valued at 35c. per pound or less, 2c. per lb.; valued at exceeding 35c.

per pound and chocolate confectionery, 35 p. c. (Old rates: Chocolate, 2c. per lb.; chocolate confectionery, worth 12c. or less, 5c. per lb.; worth more, 50 p. c.)

Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. (Old rate, same.)

Dandelion root and acorns prepared, and other articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee, not specially provided for in this act,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. (Old rate, same.)

Starch, including all preparations, from whatever substance produced, commonly used as starch,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. (Old rate, 2c.)

Dextrine, burnt starch gum substitute, or British gum,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. (Old rate, same.)

Mustard, ground, or preserved, or prepared, in bottles or otherwise, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 10c. per lb.)

Orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms, and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes, 10 p. c. (Old rate free.)

Spices, ground or powdered, not specially provided for in this act, 3c. per lb. (Old rate, 4c.); capsicum or red pepper,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. unground (Old rate same); sage, 1c. per lb. (Old rate, 3c.)

Vinegar,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. per gal. The standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires 35 grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize 1 oz. troy of vinegar. (Old rate same.)

#### SCHEDULE H.—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

##### SPIRITS.

Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this act, \$1.80 per proof gal. (Old rate, \$2.50.)

Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue; but any brandy or other spirituous liquors, imported in casks of less capacity than 14 gals., shall be forfeited to the United States: Provided, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations. (Old law same.)

On all compounds or preparations (except as specified in the preceding paragraph of the chemical schedule relating to medicinal preparations, of which alcohol is a component part), of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits. (Old law same.)

Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this act, \$1.80 per proof gal. (Old rate, \$2.50.)

No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than \$1 per gal. (Old rate, \$1.50.)

Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, \$1 per gal. (Old rate, \$1.50.)

##### WINES.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, \$8 per doz.; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, \$4 per doz.; containing one-half pint each or less, \$2 per doz.; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to \$8 per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of \$2.50 per gal. (Old rates, same.)

Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing 14 per cent. or less of absolute alcohol, 30c. per gal. (Old rate, 50c.); if containing more than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol, 50c. per gal. (Old rate, same); in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, \$1.60 per case (Old rate, same); and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 5c. per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: Provided, That any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth imported containing more than 24 per cent. of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly: And provided further, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles or jugs shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, 30c. per gal., but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs (Old rate, 40c.); otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 15c. per gal. (Old rate, 20c.)

Malt extract, including all preparations bearing the name and commercially known as such, fluid, in casks, 15c. per gal. (Old rate, 20c.); in bottles or jugs, 30c. per gal.



(Old rate, 40c.); sold or condensed, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.)

Cherry juice and prune juice or prune wine, and other fruit juice not specially provided for in this act, containing 18 per cent. or less of alcohol, 50c. per gal. (Old rate, 60c.); if containing more than 18 per cent. of alcohol, \$1.80 per proof gal. (Old rate, \$2.50.)

Ginger ale or ginger beer, 20 p. c.; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles (Old rates: In bottles containing not more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint, 13c. per doz.; containing  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pints, 26c.; more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pints, 50c.)

All imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters, 20 p. c. (Old rates: In bottles containing not more than 1 pint, 16c. per doz.; 1 pint to 1 quart, 25c.; more than 1 quart, 20c.)

#### SCHEDULE I.—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, in singles, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, not colored, bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, 3c. per lb. on all numbers up to and including No. 15, 1-5c. per number per lb. on all numbers exceeding No. 15 and up to and including No. 30, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per number per lb. on all numbers exceeding No. 30; colored, bleached, dyed, combed or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, 6c. per lb. on all numbers up to and including No. 20, and on all numbers exceeding No. 20, 3-10c. per number per lb.: Provided however, That in no case shall the duty levied exceed 8c. per lb. on yarns valued at not exceeding 25c. per lb., nor exceed 15c. per lb. on yarns valued at over 25c. per lb. and not exceeding 40c. per lb.: And provided further, That on all yarns valued at more than 40c. per lb. there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 45 p. c.

(Old law.—Cotton thread, yarn, warps or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single, by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, valued at not exceeding 25c. per lb., 10c. per lb.; valued at over 25c. per lb. and not exceeding 40c. per lb., 18c. per lb.; valued at over 40c. per lb. and not exceeding 50c. per lb., 23c. per lb.; valued at over 50c. per lb. and not exceeding 60c. per lb., 25c. per lb.; valued at over 60c. per lb. and not exceeding 70c. per lb., 33c. per lb.; valued at over 70c. per lb. and not exceeding 80c. per lb., 38c. per lb.; valued at over 80c. per lb. and not exceeding \$1 per lb., 48c. per lb.; valued at over \$1 per lb., 60 p. c. ad valorem.)

Spool thread of cotton, containing on each spool not exceeding 100 yds. of thread,

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per doz. (Old rate, 7c.); exceeding 100 yds. on each spool, for every additional 100 yds. of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of 100 yds., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per doz. (Old rate, 7c.)

Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 2c.); if bleached, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.); if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 2c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4c.)

Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 6 sq. yds. to the pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.); exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 sq. yds. to the pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.); exceeding 9 sq. yds. to the pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.); if bleached and not exceeding 6 sq. yds. to the pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 3c.); exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 sq. yds. to the pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 3c.); exceeding 9 sq. yds. to the pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 3c.); if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 6 sq. yds. to the pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4c.); exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 sq. yds. to the pound, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4c.); exceeding 9 sq. yds. to the pound, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4c.): Provided, That on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 7c. per sq. yd. (Old law, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.), 25 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.); bleached, valued at over 9c. per sq. yd., 25 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.); and dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 12c. per sq. yd., there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 30 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.)

Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 4 sq. yds. to the pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 3c.); exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 sq. yds. to the pound, 2c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 3c.); exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 sq. yds. to the pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 3c.); exceeding 8 sq. yds. to the pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 3c.); if bleached, and not exceeding 4 sq. yds. to the pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4c.); exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 sq. yds. to the pound, 3c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4c.); exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 sq. yds. to the pound, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4c.); exceeding 8 sq. yds. to the pound, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4c.); if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 4 sq. yds. to the pound, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 5c.); exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 sq. yds. to the pound, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 5c.); exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 sq. yds. to the pound, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 5c.); exceeding 8 sq. yds. to the pound, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 5c.): Provided, That on



all cotton cloth exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 9c. per sq. yd. (Old law 7½c.), 30 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.); bleached, valued at over 11c. per sq. yd. (Old law 10c.), 35 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.); dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½c. per sq. yd., there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 35 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.)

Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 3½ sq. yds. to the pound, 2c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 3½c.); exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ sq. yds. to the pound, 2½c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 3½c.); exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 sq. yds. to the pound, 3c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 3½c.); exceeding 6 sq. yds. to the pound, 3½c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, same); if bleached, and not exceeding 3½ sq. yds. to the pound, 2½c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4½c.); exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ sq. yds. to the pound, 3½c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4½c.); exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 sq. yds. to the pound, 4c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4½c.); exceeding 6 sq. yds. to the pound, 4½c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4½c.); if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 3½ sq. yds. to the pound, 4½c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 5½c.); exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ sq. yds. to the pound, 4½c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 5½c.); exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 sq. yds. to the pound, 4¾c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 5½c.); exceeding 6 sq. yds. to the pound, 5c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 5½c.); Provided, That on all cotton cloth exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 10c. per sq. yd. (Old law 8c.), 35 p. c. (Old rate, 45 p. c.); bleached, valued at over 12c. per sq. yd. (Old law 10c.), 35 p. c. (Old rate, 45 p. c.); dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½c. per sq. yd. (Old law 12c.) there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 40 p. c. (Old rate, 45 p. c.)

Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 2½ sq. yds. to the pound, 3c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4½c.); exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ sq. yds. to the pound, 3½c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4½c.); exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 sq. yds. to the pound, 4c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 4½c.); exceeding 5 sq. yds. to the pound, 4½c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, same); if bleached, and not exceeding 2½ sq. yds. to the pound, 4c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 5½c.); exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ sq. yds. to the pound, 4½c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 5½c.); exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 sq. yds. to the pound, 5c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 5½c.); exceeding 5 sq. yds. to the pound, 5½c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, same); if dyed, colored, stained, or printed, and not exceeding 3½ sq. yds. to the

pound, 5¾c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 6¾c.); exceeding 3½ sq. yds. to the pound, 6½c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 6¾c.); Provided, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12c. per sq. yd. (Old law 10c.); bleached, valued at over 14c. per sq. yd. (Old law 12c.); and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 16c. per sq. yd. (Old law 15c.), there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 35 p. c. (Old rate, 45 p. c.)

The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the foregoing paragraphs of this schedule, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece, whether figured, fancy or plain, not specially provided for in this act, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means.

Clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs, and neckties or neckwear, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, all of the foregoing not specially provided for in this act, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 50 p. c.)

Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 10c. per sq. yd. and 20 p. c.); on all such goods if bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 47½ p. c. (Old rates: Bleached, 12c. and 20 p. c.; dyed, etc., 14c. and 20 p. c.)

Chenille curtains, table covers, and all goods manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille forms the component material of chief value, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 60 p. c.); sleeve linings or other cloths, composed of cotton and silk, whether known as silk stripe sleeve lining, silk stripes, or otherwise, 45 p. c. (Old rate, 50 p. c.)

Stockings, hose and half-hose, made on knitting machines or other frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and not otherwise specially provided for in this act, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.)

Stockings, hose and half-hose, selvaged, fashioned, narrowed or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless or clocked stockings, hose or half-hose, and knitted shirts or drawers, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, 50 p. c. (Old rates: Stockings, hose and half-hose, valued at not more than 60c. per doz. pairs, 20c. and 20 p. c.; valued at 60c. to \$2, 50c. and 30 p. c.; valued at \$2 to \$4.75c. and 40 p. c.; valued at more than \$4, \$1 and 40 p. c.; shirts and drawers, valued at not more than \$1.50 per doz., 35 p. c.; valued at \$1.50 to \$3, \$1 and 35 p. c.; valued at \$3 to \$5, \$1.25 and 40 p. c.; valued at \$5 to \$7, \$1.50 and 40 p. c.; valued at more than \$7, \$2 and 40 p. c.)

Cords, braids, boot, shoe and corset lacings, tapes, gimps, galloons, webbing, gorings, suspenders and braces, woven, braided or twisted lamp or candle wicking, lining for bicycle tires, spindle binding, any of the above made of cotton or other vegetable fiber and whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, 45 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.)

All manufactures of cotton, including cotton duck and cotton damask, in the piece or otherwise, not specially provided for in this act, and including cloth having India rubber as a component material, 35 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.)

(Old law.—Collars and cuffs composed entirely of cotton, 15c. per doz. and 35 p. c.)

#### SCHEDULE J.—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," 1½c. per lb. (Old rate, 3c.)

Hemp, hackled, known as "dressed line," 1c. per lb. (Old rate, 2½c.)

Yarn, made of jute, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.)

Cables, cordage, and twine (except binding twine), composed in whole or in part of New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fiber, manila, sisal grass, or sunn, 10 p. c. (Old rates: Composed of Tampico fiber, manila, sisal grass, or sunn, 1½c. per lb.; hemp, 2½c.; tarred, 3c.)

Hemp and jute carpets and carpetings 20 p. c. (Old rate, 6c. per sq. yd.)

Flax gill netting, nets, webs, and selnes, 40 p. c. (Old rates: When yarn is not higher than No. 20, 15c. and 35 p. c.; finer, 20c. and 45 p. c.)

Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum, cortecene, cork carpets, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth), and waterproof cloth, not specially provided for in this act, valued at 25c. or less per square yard, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.); valued above 25c. per square yard, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 15c. and 30 p. c.)

Linen hydraulic hose, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, or jute, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 20c. per lb.)

Yarns or threads composed of flax or hemp, or of a mixture of either of these substances, 35 p. c. (Old rates: Valued at 13c. or less per lb., 6c.; valued at more than 13c., 45 p. c.)

Collars and cuffs, composed wholly or in part of linen, 30c. per doz. pieces, and in addition thereto 30 p. c. (Old rate, 30c. and 40 p. c.); shirts and all other articles of wearing apparel of every description, not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of linen, 50 p. c. (Old rate, 55 p. c.)

Tapes composed of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels or spools, designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 50 p. c.)

Laces, edgings, nettings and veilings, embroidery, insertings, neck ruffings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains, tamboured articles, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, em-

broidered handkerchiefs, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, ruffings, tuckings, or ruchings, all of the above-named articles, composed of flax, jute, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, or of which these substances or either of them, or a mixture of any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 50 p. c. (Old rate, 60 p. c.)

All manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 35 p. c. (Old rates: Valued at 5c. per lb. or less, 2c.; valued at more than 5c. per lb., 40 p. c.)

#### SCHEDULE K.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOLS.

On flecks, mungo, shoddy, garnetted waste, and carded waste, and carbonized noils, or carbonized wool, 15 p. c. (Old rates: Flecks and mungo, 10c. per lb.; others, 30c.); and on wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, in the form of roving, roping, or tops, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 30c. per lb.)

On woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than 40c. per lb., 30 p. c.; valued at more than 40c. per lb., 40 p. c. (Old rates: Valued at not more than 30c., 27½c. and 35 p. c.; 30 to 40c., 33c. and 35 p. c.; more than 40c., 38½c. and 50 p. c.)

On knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, not including wearing apparel, and on shawls made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not exceeding 40c. per lb., 35 p. c.; valued at more than 40c. per lb., 40 p. c. (Old rates: Valued at not more than 30c., 33c. and 40 p. c.; 30 to 40c., 38½c. and 40 p. c.; more than 40c., 44c. and 50 p. c.)

On blankets, hats of wool, and flannels for underwear and felts for printing machines, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than 30c. per lb., 25 p. c. (Old rate, 16½c. and 30 p. c.); valued at more than 30 and not more than 40c. per lb., 30 p. c. (Old rate, 22c. and 35 p. c.); valued at more than 40c. per lb., 35 p. c. (Old rate, 33c. and 35 p. c.; valued at more than 50c., 38½c. and 40 p. c.): Provided, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on woolen and worsted cloths, and on flannels weighing over 4 oz. per sq. yd., the same duties as on dress goods.

On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting, or goods of similar description or character, and on all manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including such as have India rubber as a component material, and not specially provided for in this act, valued at not over 60c. per lb., 40 p. c.; valued at more than 60c. per lb., 50 p. c.



(Old law.—On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character or description of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not exceeding 15c. per sq. yd., 7c. per sq. yd., and in addition thereto 40 p. c.; valued at above 15c. per sq. yd., 8c. per sq. yd., and in addition thereto 50 p. c.: Provided, That on all such goods weighing over 4 oz. per sq. yd. the duty per lb. shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 50 p. c. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting, and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, and not specially provided for in this act, the duty shall be 12c. per sq. yd., and in addition thereto 50 p. c.: Provided, That on all such goods weighing over 4 oz. per sq. yd., the duty per lb. shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 50 p. c.)

On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this act, felts not specially provided for in this act, all the foregoing composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including those having India rubber as a component material, valued at above \$1.50 per lb., 50 p. c.; valued at less than \$1.50 per lb., 45 p. c.

(Old law.—On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this act, felt not woven and not specially provided for in this act, and plushes and other pile fabrics, all the foregoing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, the duty per pound shall be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 p. c.)

On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, and on knit wearing apparel, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, 50 p. c.

(Old law.—The duty per lb. shall be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 p. c.)

On webbing, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces, embroideries, head nets, nettings and veilings, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, any of the foregoing which

are elastic or non-elastic, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals is a component material, 50 p. c.

(Old law.—On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, any of the foregoing which are elastic or non-elastic, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal is a component material, the duty shall be 60c. per lb., and in addition thereto 60 p. c.)

Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette, and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, carpets woven whole for rooms, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 60c. per sq. yd. and 40 p. c.)

Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 60c. and 40 p. c.)

Brussels carpet, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 44c. and 40 p. c.)

Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 40c. and 40 p. c.)

Tapestry brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpetings of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise,  $42\frac{1}{2}$  p. c. (Old rate, 28c. and 40 p. c.)

Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  p. c. (Old rate, 19c. and 40 p. c.)

Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 14c. and 40 p. c.)

Druggets and bookings, printed, colored, or otherwise, felt carpeting, figured or plain, 30 p. c. (Old rates: Druggets and bookings, 22c. and 40 p. c.; felt carpeting, 11c. and 40 p. c.)

Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this act, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 50 p. c.)

Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.

The reduction of the rates of duty herein provided for manufactures of wool shall take effect Jan. 1, 1895.

#### SCHEDULE L.—SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further



advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 50c. per lb.) Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of every description, and spun silk in skeins, cops, waps, or on beams, 30 p. c. (Old rates: Thrown, 30 p. c.; spun, 35 p. c.)

Velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, \$1.50 per lb.; plushes, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, \$1 per lb.; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than 50 p. c. (Old rates: Less than 75 p. c. silk, \$1.50 per lb. and 15 p. c.; 75 p. c. or more silk, \$3.50 and 15 p. c.)

Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, cords, and tassels, any of the foregoing which are elastic or non-elastic, buttons, and ornaments, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, 45 p. c. (Old rate, 50 p. c.)

Laces and articles made wholly or in part of lace, and embroideries, including articles or fabrics embroidered by hand or machinery, handkerchiefs, neck ruffings and ruchings, nettings and veilings, clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and beaded silk goods, not specially provided for in this act, 50 p. c. (Old rate, 60 p. c.)

All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including those having India rubber as a component material, not specially provided for in this act, 45 p. c. (Old rate, 8c. per oz. and 60 p. c. when composed in part of India rubber; others, 50 p. c.)

#### SCHEDULE M.—PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.

##### PULP AND PAPER.

Mechanically-ground wood pulp and chemical wood pulp unbleached or bleached, 10 p. c. (Old rates: Mechanically ground, \$2.50 per ton; chemical, unbleached, \$6; chemical, bleached, \$7.)

Sheathing paper and roofing felt, 10 p. c. (Old rate: Sheathing paper, 10 p. c.; roofing felt, 20 p. c.)

Printing paper, unsized, sized or glued, suitable only for books and newspapers, 15 p. c. (Old rates: Unsized, 15 p. c.; sized, 20 p. c.)

Papers known commercially as copying paper, filtering paper, silver paper, and tissue paper, white, printed, or colored, made up in copying books, reams, or in any other form, 35 p. c. (Old rate, 8c. per lb. and 15 p. c.); albumenized or sensitized paper, and writing paper and envelopes embossed, engraved, printed or ornamented, 30 p. c. (Old rates: Albumenized or sensitized, 35 p. c.; writing paper and envelopes, embossed, engraved, printed or ornamented, 25 p. c.)

Parchment papers, and surface-coated papers, and manufactures thereof, cardboards, and photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partially manufactured, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.) Lithographic prints from either stone or zinc, bound or unbound (except cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, music, and illustrations when forming a part of a periodical or newspaper and accompanying the same, or if bound in, or forming part of printed books), on paper or other material not exceeding 8-1,000 of an inch in thickness, 20c. per lb.; on paper or other material exceeding 8-1,000 of an inch and not exceeding 20-1,000 of an inch in thickness, and exceeding 35 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 8c. per lb.; prints exceeding 8-1,000 of an inch and not exceeding 20-1,000 of an inch in thickness, and not exceeding 35 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 5c. per lb.; lithographic prints from either stone or zinc on cardboard or other material, exceeding 20-1,000 of an inch in thickness, 6c. per lb. (Old rate, on all above, 35 p. c.); lithographic cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, printed from either stone or zinc, if printed in less than ten colors, but not including bronze or metal leaf printing, 20c. per lb. (Old rate, 25 p. c.); if printed in ten or more colors, or in bronze printing, but not including metal leaf printing, 30c. per lb. (Old rate, 25 p. c.); if printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 40c. per lb. (Old rate, 45 p. c.)

##### MANUFACTURES OF PAPER.

Paper envelopes, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 25c. per M.)

Paper hangings and paper for screens or fireboards, writing paper, drawing paper, and all other paper not specially provided for in this act, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

Blank books of all kinds, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.); books, including pamphlets and engravings bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, music, charts, and all printed matter not specially provided for in this act, 25 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Playing cards, in packs not exceeding 54 cards and at a like rate for any number in excess, 10c. per pack and 50 p. c. (Old rate, 50 p. c.)

Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

##### SCHEDULE N.—SUNDRIES.

Hair pencils, brushes and feather dusters, 35 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.); brooms, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.); bristles, sorted, bleached, or prepared in any manner, 7½c. per lb. (Old rate, 10c.)

##### BUTTONS AND BUTTON FORMS.

Button forms: Listings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, 10 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Buttons commercially known as agate buttons, 25 p. c. (Old rate, same); pearl and shell buttons, wholly or partially manufac-

tured, i.e., button measure of 1-40 of 1 inch per gross and 15 p. c. (Old rate,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  c. and 25 p. c.)

Buttons of ivory, vegetable ivory, glass, bone or horn, wholly or partially manufactured, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 50 p. c.)

Shoe buttons, made of paper, board, papier maché, pulp, or other similar material not specially provided for in this act, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 1c. per gross.)

Coal, bituminous and shale, 40c. per ton (Old rate, 75c.); coal slack or culm such as will pass through a half inch screen, 15c. per ton (Old rate, 30c.)

Coke, 15 p. c. (Old rate, 20 p. c.)

Corks, wholly or partially manufactured, 10c. per lb. (Old rates: Cork bark in squares or cubes, 10c. per lb.; corks, 15c.)

Dice, draughts, chess-men, chess-balls, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials, 50 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever material composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for in this act, 25 p. c. This paragraph shall not take effect until January 1, 1895 (Old rate, 35 p. c.)

Emery grains, and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, 8-10c. per lb. (Old rate, 1c.)

#### EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.

Fire-crackers of all kinds, 50 p. c., but no allowances shall be made for tare or damage thereon (Old rate, 8c. per lb.)

Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, not specially provided for in this act, 30 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at 20c. or less per pound, 5c. per lb.; valued above 20c. per pound, 8c. per lb. (Old rates, same.)

Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, 20 p. c. (Old rates: Per gross of boxes containing not less than 100 matches, per box, 10c.; other forms, 1c. per 1,000 matches.)

Musical instruments or parts thereof (except pianoforte actions and parts thereof), strings for musical instruments not otherwise enumerated, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes, 25 p. c. (Old rates, according to material.)

Percussion caps, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 40 p. c.); blasting caps, \$2.07 per 1,000 (Old rate, 40 p. c.)

Feathers and downs of all kinds, when dressed, colored, or manufactured, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down, and also including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial and ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, suitable for millinery use, not specially provided for in this act, 35 p. c. (Old rate, 50 p. c.)

Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, 20 p. c.; furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, 20 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, 40 p. c. (Old rates, according to material.)

Gun wads of all descriptions, 10 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.)

Hair, human, if clean or drawn, but not manufactured, 20 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses, 10 p. c. (Old rate, 15 p. c.)

Hair cloth, known as "crinoline cloth," 6c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 8c.)

Hair cloth, known as "hair seating," 20c. per sq. yd. (Old rate, 30c.)

Hats for men's, women's, and children's wear, composed of the fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, or of which such fur is the component material of chief value, wholly or partially manufactured, including fur hat bodies, 40 p. c. (Old rate, 55 p. c.)

#### JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES.

Jewelry: All articles, not specially provided for in this act, commercially known as "jewelry," and cameos in frames, 35 p. c. (Old rate, 50 p. c.)

Pearls, including pearls strung but not set, 10 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 10 p. c.); if set, and not specially provided for in this act, including pearls set, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.); imitations of precious stones, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not set, 10 p. c. (Old rate, same.) And on uncut precious stones of all kinds, 10 p. c. (Old rate, free.)

#### LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Sole leather, 10 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Bend or belting leather, and leather not specially provided for in this act, 10 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Calfskins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, camelled, and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished; chamois or other skins not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 p. c. (Old rate, same); bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep, and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, 20 p. c. (Old rate, same); skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, 10 p. c. (Old rate, same); pianoforte leather and pianoforte action leather, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.); boots and shoes, made of leather, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, 20 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.)

Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, namely:

Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over 14 inches in length, \$1 per doz. pairs (Old rate, \$1.75); over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, \$1.50 per doz. pairs (Old rate, 50 p. c.); over 17 inches in length, \$2 per doz. pairs (Old rate, 50 p. c.); men's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (sheep), \$3 per doz. pairs



(Old rates: Not over 14 inches, 50 p. c.; over 14 inches, \$1 per doz. and 50 p. c.)

Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, not over 14 inches in length, \$1.75 per doz. pairs (Old rate, \$2.25); over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, \$2.75 per doz. pairs (Old rate, 50 p. c.); over 17 inches in length, \$3.75 per doz. pairs (Old rate, 50 p. c.) Men's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, \$4 per doz. pairs (Old rates: Not over 14 inches, 50 p. c.; over 14 inches, \$1 and 50 p. c.)

Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, not over 14 inches in length, \$2.25 per doz. pairs (Old rates: Kid, \$3.25 per doz. pairs; others, 50 p. c.); over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, \$3 per doz. pairs (Old rate, 50 p. c.); over 17 inches in length, \$4 per doz. pairs (Old rate, 50 p. c.); men's "glace" finish, kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, \$4 per doz. pairs (Old rates: Not over 14 inches, 50 p. c.; over 14 inches, \$1 per doz. pairs and 50 p. c.)

Ladies' or children's, of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 17 inches in length, \$1.75 per doz. pairs (Old rate, 50 p. c.); over 17 inches in length, \$2.75 per doz. pairs (Old rate, 50 p. c.); men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known, \$4 per doz. pairs (Old rates: Not over 14 inches, 50 p. c.; over 14 inches, \$1 per doz. pairs and 50 p. c.)

Ladies' or children's kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 14 inches in length, \$2.25 per doz. pairs (Old rate, 50 p. c.); over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, \$3 per doz. pairs (Old rate, 50 p. c.); over 17 inches in length, \$4 per doz. pairs (Old rate, 50 p. c.); men's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, \$4 per doz. pairs (Old rates: Not over 14 inches, 50 p. c.; over 14 inches, \$1 per doz. pairs and 50 p. c.)

In addition to the foregoing rates, there shall be paid on all leather gloves, when lined, \$1 per doz. pairs. (Old rate, same.)

Glove trunks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay 75 p. c. of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable.

(The old law provided that no gloves should pay less than 50 p. c.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures of amber, asbestos, bladder, corn, cork, cutgut or whipgut or wormgut, jet, paste, spar, wax, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 25 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, India rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds, or whalebone, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 30 p. c.) But the terms grass and straw shall be understood to mean these substances in their

natural form and structure and not the separated fiber thereof.

Manufactures of leather, fur, gutta-percha, vulcanized India rubber, known as hard rubber, human hair, papier-maché, plaster of Paris, indurated fiber wares, and other manufactures composed of wood or other pulp, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, all of the above not specially provided for in this act, 30 p. c. (Old rates: Manufactures of plaster of Paris, as earthenware; others 35 p. c.)

Manufactures of ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl, gelatine, and shell, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, and manufactures known commercially as bead, beaded or jet trimmings, 35 p. c. (Old rates: Bead, beaded or jet trimmings, 45 p. c.; others, 40 p. c.)

Masks, composed of paper or pulp, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.)

Matting and mats made of cocoa fiber or rattan, 20 p. c. (Old rates: Matting, 12c. per sq. yd.; mats, 8c. per sq. ft.)

Pencils of wood filled with lead or other material, and slate pencils covered with wood, 50 p. c. (Old rate, 50c. per gross and 30 p. c.); all other slate pencils, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 4c. per gross.)

Pencil leads not in wood, 10 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

Photographic dry plates or films, 25 p. c. (Old rate, 60 p. c.)

Pipes, pipe bowls, of all materials, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this act, including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, 50 p. c. (Old rate, 70 p. c.); all common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, and valued at not more than 50c. per gross, 10 p. c. (Old rate, 15c. per gross.)

Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk, wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or other material than paper, 45 p. c. (Old rates: Covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk or alpaca, 55 p. c.; covered with worsted, the hair of the camel or other animals, n. e. s., or other material than paper, 45 p. c.)

Sticks for umbrellas, and sunshades, if plain or carved, finished or unfinished, 30 p. c. (Old rate, 35 p. c.; carved, 50 p. c.)

Waste, not specially provided for in this act, 10 p. c. (Old rate, same.)

#### FREE LIST.

(Unless otherwise specified, also free under old law.)

SECTION 2.—On and after the first day of August, 1894, unless otherwise provided for in this act, the following articles, when imported, shall be free from duty:

Alcids used for medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing purposes, not specially provided for in this act.

Aconite.

Acorns, raw, dried or undried, but underground.



Agates, unmanufactured.

Albumen.

Alizarin, and alizarin colors or dyes, natural or artificial.

Amber and amberoid, unmanufactured, or crude gum.

Ambergris.

Aniline salts.

Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: Provided, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed, and the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision. Cattle, horses, sheep or other domestic animals which have strayed across the boundary line into any foreign country, or have been or may be driven across such boundary line by the owner for pasturage purposes, together with their increase, may be brought back to the United States free of duty under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also, teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

Annatto, roucou, rocoa, or orleans, and all extracts of.

Antimony ore, crude sulphite of, and antimony, as regulus or metal. (Old rate, as regulus or metal,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.)

Apatite.

Argal, or argol, or crude tartar.

Arrow root, raw or unmanufactured.

Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment.

Arseniate of aniline.

Art educational pots, composed of glass and metal, and valued at not more than 6c. per gross.

Articles imported by the United States. (Old rates, according to material.)

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for in this act.

Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign

products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; als, quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded: Provided, That this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: And provided further, That when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal-revenue tax shall be reimported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal-revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.

Asbestos, unmanufactured.

Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet-root ashes.

Asphaltum and bitumen, crude or dried, but not otherwise manipulated or treated.

Asafetida.

Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar material suitable for covering cotton, composed in whole or in part of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts. (Old rates: valued at 6c. or less per sq. yd., 1 6-10c.; valued at more than 6c., 1 8-10c.)

Balm of Gilead.

Barks, cinchona or other, from which quinine may be extracted.

Baryta, carbonate of, or witherite, and baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, unmanufactured, including barytes earth. (Old rates: Carbonate of, or witherite, free; other, \$1.12 per ton.)

Bauxite, or beauxite.

Beeswax.

Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.

All binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fiber, sisal grass, or sunn, of single ply and measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound, and manila twine not exceeding 650 feet to the pound. (Old rate, 7-10c. per lb.)

Bird skins, prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture.

Birds and land and water fowls.

Bi-smuth.

Bladders, and all integuments of animals, and fish sounds or bladders, crude, salted for preservation, and unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act.

Blood, dried.

Blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper. (Old rate, 2c. per lb.)

Bologna sausages.

Bolting cloths, especially for milling pur-

poses, but not suitable for the manufacture of wearing apparel.

Bones, crude, or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed, or otherwise manufactured, and bone dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes.

Books, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound, etchings, music, maps, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts, and scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research, and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign governments. (Old rates: Books, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound, etchings, maps and charts, which shall have been printed and bound and manufactured more than 20 years, free; others, 25 p. c.)

Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.

Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

Books, maps, music, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, in the United States, or any State or public library, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. (Old rate, State or public library, 25 p. c.; others, free.)

Books, libraries, usual furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if actually used abroad by them not less than one year and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

Brazil paste.

Braids, plaits, laces, and similar manufactures composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods.

Brazilian pebble, unwrought or unmanufactured.

Breccia, in block or slabs.

Bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared. (Old rate, 10c. per lb.)

Bromine.

Broom corn. (Old rate, \$8 per ton.)

Bullion, gold or silver.

Burgundy pitch.

Burlaps, and bags for grain made of burlaps. (Old rates: Burlaps not exceeding 60 inches in length, 15c. per lb.; burlaps in bag lengths, and bags for grain, 2c.)

Cabbages. (Old rate, 3c. each.)

Old coins and medals, and other antiquities, but the term "antiquities" as used

in this act shall include only such articles as are suitable for souvenirs or cabinet collections, and which shall have been produced at any period prior to the year 1700.

Cadmium.

Calamine.

Camphor, crude.

Castor or castoreum.

Catgut, whiptgut, or wormgut, unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than in strings or cords.

Cerium.

Chalk, unmanufactured.

Charcoal.

Chicory root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

Cider. (Old rate, 5c. per gal.)

Civet, crude.

Chromate of iron or chromic ore. (Old rate, 15 p. c.)

Clay—Common blue clay in casks suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

Coal, anthracite, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded.

Coal tar, crude, and all preparations except medicinal coal tar preparations and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this act. (Old rates: Coal tar, crude, free; others, 10 p. c.)

Cobalt and cobalt ore.

Cocculus indicus.

Cochineal.

Cocou, or cacao, crude, leaves, and shells of.

Coffee.

Coins, gold, silver, and copper.

Coir, and coir yarn.

Copper imported in the form of ores (Old rate, on each lb. fine copper therein, 1/2c.)

Old copper, fit only for manufacture, clipping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specially provided for in this act. (Old rate, 1c. per lb.)

Copper, regulus of, and black or coarse copper, and copper cement. (Old rate, on each lb. of fine copper therein, 1c.)

Copper, in plates, bars, ingots, or pigs, and other forms, not manufactured, not specially provided for in this act. (Old rate, 1 1/4c. per lb.)

Copperas, or sulphate of iron. (Old rate, 3-10c. per lb.)

Coral, marine, uncut, and unmanufactured.

Cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured.

Cotton, and cotton waste or flocks.

Cotton ties of iron or steel cut to lengths, punched or not punched, with or without buckles, for baling cotton. (Old rate, 2-10c. per lb. in addition to rates for hoop iron.)

Cryolite, or kryolith.

Cudbear.

Curling stones, or quoits, and curling-stone handles.

Curry, and curry powder.

Cutch.

Cuttlefish bone.

Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

Diamonds; miners', glaziers', and engravers' diamonds not set, and diamond



dust or bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks.

Divi-divi.

Dragon's blood.

Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing drugs, which are not edible, and which have not been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for in this act.

Eggs of birds, fish, and insects: Provided, however, That this shall not be held to include the eggs of game birds, the importation of which is prohibited except specimens for scientific collections.

Emery ore.

Ergot.

Common palm leaf fans, and palm leaf unmanufactured.

Farina.

Fashion plates, engraved on steel or copper or on wood, colored or plain.

Feathers and downs for beds, and feathers and downs of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored, or manufactured, not specially provided for in this act. (Old rates: For beds, free; others, 10 p. c.)

Feldspar.

Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.

Fibrin, in all forms.

Fish, frozen or packed in ice fresh. (Old rates: Product of American fisheries free; foreign fisheries,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.)

Fish for bait.

Fish skins.

Flint, flints, and ground flint stones.

Floor matting manufactured from round or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting.

Fossils.

Fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.

#### FRUITS AND NUTS.

Fruits, green, ripe or dried, not specially provided for in this act.

Tamarinds.

Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts, and palm-nut kernels not otherwise provided for.

Furs, undressed; dressed fur pieces suitable only for use in the manufacture of hatter's fur. (Old rates: Undressed, free; dressed, 20 p. c.)

Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.

Gambier.

Glass, broken, and old glass, which can not be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Glass plates or disks, rough-cut or unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles and eyeglasses, and suitable only for such use: Provided, however, That such disks exceeding 8 inches in diameter may be pol-

ished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined.

#### GRASSES AND FIBERS.

Isle or Tampico fiber, jute, jute butts, manila, sisal grass, sunn, flax straw, flax not hackled, tow of flax or hemp, hemp not hackled, hemp, flax, jute, and tow wastes, and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this act. (Old rates: Flax straw, \$5 per ton; flax not packed, 1c. per lb.; tow of flax or hemp,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; hemp, not hackled, \$25 per ton; hemp waste,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; others, free.)

Gold-beaters' molds and gold-beaters' skins.

Grease and oils, including cod oil, such as are commonly used in soap-making or in wire-drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, not specially provided for in this act. (Old rates: Cod oil, foreign fisheries, 8c. per gal.; others free.)

Guano, manures, and all substances expressly used for manure.

Gunny bags and gunny cloths, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture.

Gutta percha, crude.

Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, not specially provided for in this act; and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.

Hides and skins, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled.

Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock.

Hide rope.

Hones and whetstones.

Hoofs, unmanufactured.

Hop roots for cultivation.

Horns, and parts of, unmanufactured, including horn strips and tips.

Ice.

India rubber, crude, and milk of, and old scrap or refuse India rubber, which has been worn out by use, and is fit only for remanufacture.

Indigo, and extracts or pastes of, and carmines. (Old rates: Indigo, free; extracts or pastes of,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; carmines of, 10c. per lb.)

Iodine, crude, and resublimed. (Old rates: Crude, free; resublimed, 30c. per lb.)

Ipecac.

Iridium.

Ivory, sawed or cut into logs, but not otherwise manufactured, and vegetable ivory. (Old rates: Vegetable ivory, free; other, 20 p. c.)

Jalap.

Jet, unmanufactured.

Joss stick, or Joss light.

Junk, old.

Kelp.

Kieserite.

Kyanite, or cyanite, and kainite.

Lac-dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell.

Lac spirits.

Lactarine.

Lava, unmanufactured.

Leeches.



Lemon juice, lime juice, and sour-orange juice.

Licorice root, unground.

Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.

Lime, citrate of.

Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.

Lithographic stones not engraved.

Litmus, prepared or not prepared.

Loadstones.

Mudder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.

Magnesia, sulphate of, or Epsom salts. (Old rate, 3-10c. per lb.)

Magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia.

Magnesium.

Magnets.

Manganese, oxide and ore of.

Manna.

Manuscripts.

Marrow, crude.

Marsh mallows.

Medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles manufactured as trophies or prizes, and actually received or bestowed and accepted as honorary distinctions.

Meerschau, crude or unmanufactured.

Milk, fresh. (Old rate, 5c. per gal.)

Mineral waters, all not artificial, and mineral salts of the same, obtained by evaporation, when accompanied by duly authenticated certificate, showing that they are in no way artificially prepared, and are the product of a designated mineral spring; lemonade, soda water, and all similar waters. (Old rates: Mineral waters, all not artificial free; salts, etc., 25 p. c.)

Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this act.

Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery, but no article shall be deemed a model or pattern which can be fitted for use otherwise.

Molasses testing not above 40 degrees polariscope test, and containing 20 p. c. or less of moisture.

Moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Musk, crude, in natural pods.

Myrobolan.

Needles, hand-sewing and darning.

Newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

Nuxvomica.

Oakum.

Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths, not specially provided for in this act, dry. (Old rate, ¼c. per lb.)

Oil cake.

Oils: Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, anise or anise seed, aniline, aspic or spike lavender, bergamot, cadeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella, or lemon grass, civer, cotton seed, croton, fennel, Jasmine or Jasimine, Juglandium, Juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, enflourage grease, nut oil or oil of nuts not otherwise specially provided for in this act; orange oil, olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes unfit for eating and not otherwise provided for in this act; otter of roses, palm and cocoanut, rosemary or anthoss, sesame or sesainum seed or bean, thyme, origanum red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products, of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined: Provided, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum, or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall be levied, paid and collected upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported, 40 p. c. (Old rates: Petroleum, crude, 10 p. c.; refined, 20 p. c.; others, free.)

Opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing 9 p. c. and over of morphia.

Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared.

Orehil, or orehil liquid.

Ores, of gold, silver, and nickel, and nickel matte.

Osmium.

Paintings, in oil or water colors, original drawings and sketches, and artists' proofs of etchings and engravings, and statuary, not otherwise provided for in this act, but the term "statuary" as herein used shall be understood to include only professional productions, whether round or in relief, in marble, stone, alabaster, wood, or metal, of a statuary or sculptor, and the word "painting," as used in this act, shall not be understood to include such as are made wholly or in part by stencilling or other mechanical process. (Old rates: Artists' proofs of sketches and engravings, 25 p. c.; original drawings or sketches, 20 p. c.; others, 15 p. c.)

Palladium.

Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, old or refused gunny bags or gunny cloth, and poplar or other woods, fit only to be converted into paper.

Paraffine.

Parchment and vellum.

Pearl, mother of, not sawed or cut, or otherwise manufactured.

Pease, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks, or similar packages (Old rate, 40c. per bush.)

Peltries and other usual goods and effects of Indians passing or repassing the boundary line of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That this

exemption shall not apply to goods in bales or other packages unusual among Indians.

Personal and household effects not merchandise of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.

Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Philosophical and scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments and preparations, including bottles and boxes containing the same; statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings, drawings, and etchings, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale.

Phosphates, crude or native.

Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines of all kinds commonly known as nursery stock, not specially provided for in this act (Old rate, 20 p. c.)

Plaster of Paris and sulphate of lime, underground.

Platina, in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.

Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof composed of platinum, adapted for chemical uses.

Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins: Provided, That all articles mentioned in this paragraph if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this act. (Old rate, 45 p. c.)

Plumbago.

Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, and used exclusively for making men's hats. (Old rate, 10 p. c.)

Polishing-stones, and burnishing-stones.

Potash, crude, carbonate of, or "black salts," Caustic potash, or hydrate of, including refined in sticks or rolls. Nitrate of potash, or saltpeter, crude. Sulphate of potash, crude or refined. Chlorate of potash. Muriate of potash.

Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for any other person or persons, or for sale, nor shall it be construed to include theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel, but such articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad for temporary use by them in such exhibitions and not for any other person and not for sale and which have been used by them abroad shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by

law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion extend such period for a further term of six months in case application shall be made therefor.

Pulu.

Pumice.

Quills, prepared or unprepared, but not made up into complete articles.

Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.

Rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Regalia and gems, statues, statuary, and specimens or casts of sculpture where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established solely for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, seminary of learning, or public library in the United States; but the term "regalia" as herein used shall be held to embrace only such insignia of rank or office or emblems, as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing apparel, nor personal property of individuals.

Rennets, raw or prepared.

Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake.

Sago, crude, and sago flour.

Salacine.

Salt in bulk, and salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, but the coverings shall pay the same rate of duty as if imported separately: Provided, That if salt is imported from any country whether independent or a dependency which imposes a duty upon salt exported from the United States, then there shall be levied, paid, and collected upon such salt the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this act. (Old rates: In bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, 12c. per 100 lbs.; bulk, 8c.)

Sauerkraut.

Sausageskins.

Seeds; anise, canary, caraway, cardamom, coriander, cotton, croton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mustard, rape, Saint John's bread or bene, sugar beet, mangel-wurzel, sorghum or sugar cane for seed, and all flower and grass seeds; bulbs and roots, not edible; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this act.

Selep, or saloup.

Shells of all kinds, not cut, ground, or otherwise manufactured.

Shotgun barrels, forged, rough bored.

Shrimps, and other shellfish, canned or otherwise. (Old rates: Canned, 30 p. c.; others, free.)

Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, nor advanced in manufacture in any way.

Silk cocoons and silk waste.

Silk worm's eggs.

Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.

Snails.

Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate, and chlorate of.

Sulphate of Soda, or salt cake, or niter cake. (Old rate, \$1.25 per ton.)

Sodium.

Sparterrie, suitable for making or ornamenting huts.

Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets or as objects of science, and not for sale.

#### SPICES.

Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds, unground.

Cinnamon, and chips of, unground.

Cloves and clove stems, unground.

Ginger-root, unground and not preserved or candied.

Mace.

Nutmegs.

Pepper, black or white, unground.

Pimento, unground.

Spunk.

Spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain, and stone ware.

Stamps: Foreign postage or revenue stamps, canceled or uncanceled. (Old rate, 25 p. c.)

Stone and sand: Burr stone in blocks, rough or manufactured, or bound up into millstones; cliff stone, unmanufactured; pumice stone, rotten stone, and sand, crude or manufactured. (Old rates: Burr stones, manufactured, bound up into millstones, 15 p. c.; others, free.)

Storax or styrax.

Strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.

Sulphur, free or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 p. c. of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for.

Sulphuric acid: Provided, That upon sulphuric acid imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid exported from the United States, there shall be levied, and collected, the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this act. (Old rate: Sulphuric acid, n. e. s.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. per lb.)

Sweepings of silver and gold.

Tallow and wool grease, including that known commercially as degrass or brown wool grease. (Old rates: Tallow, 1 c. per lb.; wool grease,  $\frac{1}{4}$  c.)

Tapioca, cassava or cassady.

Tar and pitch of wood, and pitch of coal tar.

Tea and tea plants.

Teeth, natural, or unmanufactured.

Terra alba.

Terra japonica.

Tin ore, casiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated.

Tinsel wire, lame, or labn.

Tobacco stems.

Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans.

Tripoli.

Turmeric.

Turpentine, Venice.

Turpentine, spirits of.

Turtles.

Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Uranium, oxide and salts of.

Vaccine virus.

Valonia.

Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

Wafers, unmedicated, and not edible.

Wax, vegetable or mineral.

Wearing apparel and other personal effects (not merchandise) of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall not be held to include articles not actually in use and necessary and appropriate for the use of such persons for the purposes of their journey and present comfort and convenience, or which are intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.

Whalebone, unmanufactured.

#### WOOD.

Logs, and round unmanufactured timber not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Firewood, handle bolts, heading bolts, stove bolts, and shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties, ship timber, and ship planking, not specially provided for in this act. (Old rates: Fencing posts, railroad ties, telephone and telegraph poles, all of cedar, 20 p. c.; others, free.)

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves. (Old rate, 10 p. c.)

Timber, squared or sided. (Old rate,  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. per cubic ft.)

Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber, rough or dressed, except boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and other cabinet woods. (Old rate, \$1 per M.)

Pine clapboards. (Old rate, \$1 per M.)

Spruce clapboards. (Old rate, \$1.50 per M.)

Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, car blocks, rim blocks, heading, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only. (Old rate, 20 p. c.)

Laths. (Old rate, 15 c. per M.)

Pickets and pilings. (Old rate, 10 p. c.)

Shingles. (Old rates: White pine, 20 c. per M.; others, 30 c. per M.)

Staves of wood of all kinds, wood unmanufactured: Provided, That all of the articles mentioned in paragraphs 672 to 683, inclusive, when imported from any country which lays an export duty or imposes discriminating stampage dues on any of them, shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this act. (Old rates: Staves, 10 p. c.; veneers, 20 p. c.)

Woods, namely, cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan unmanufactured; briar root or briar wood, and simi-



lar wood unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, reeds, and sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods, not otherwise specially provided for in this act, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sun-shades, whips, or walking canes; and India malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted.

All wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, noils, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and all waste, or rags composed wholly or in part of wool, all the foregoing not otherwise herein provided for.

(Old rates.—All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and wool and hair on the skin:

Class 1.—Wools of the merino, blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools and wools of like character with the foregoing, including those usually imported from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and all wools not described in Classes 2 or 3, 11c. per lb.

Class 2.—Combing wool, Canada long wools, and hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, 12c. per lb.

Class 3.—Donskoi, native, South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and wools usually imported from Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Syria, valued at 13c. or less per pound, 32 p. c.; valued at more than 13c. per pound, 50 p. c.

Wools of Class 1, imported washed, twice the duty above named. Wools of Classes 1 and 2, when imported scoured, three times the duty above named.

Wools or hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or like animals, changed in character, for the purpose of evading the duty, twice the foregoing rates.

Wools or hairs advanced in manufacture, and roving, roving or tops, shall pay the duties imposed on manufactures of wool.

Nails, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and all waste, n. e. s., 30c. per lb.

Rags, composed wholly or in part of wool, 10c. per lb.)

Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution, or to any State or municipal corporation, or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, including stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Works of art, drawings, engravings,

photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition and illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States, and not for sale, and photographic pictures, imported for exhibition by any association established in good faith and duly authorized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, expressly and solely for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where applications therefor shall be made.

Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, science or manufactures, photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, and artistic copies of antiquities in metal or other material, hereafter imported in good faith for permanent exhibition at a fixed place by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts or of science, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than herein expressed; but bonds shall be given under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles be sold, transferred, or used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject, at any time, to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs: Provided, That the privileges of this and the preceding section shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

Yams.

Zaffer.

SEC. 3.—That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this act, a duty of 10 p. c.; and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this act, a duty of 20 p. c. (Old rates same.)

SEC. 4.—That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this act as chargeable with duty shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article

equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable there shall be levied on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

SEC. 5.—That all articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles, shall, respectively, be plainly marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible English words, so as to indicate the country of their origin and the quantity of their contents; and until so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, they shall not be delivered to the importer; should any article or imported merchandise be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled so as to indicate a quantity, number, or measurement in excess of the quantity, number, or measurement actually contained in such article, no delivery of the same shall be made to the importer until the mark, brand, stamp, or label, as the case may be, shall be changed so as to conform to the facts of the case.

SEC. 6.—That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer shall be admitted to entry at any custom house of the United States. And in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department facsimiles of such trade-marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

SEC. 7.—That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for

the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed: Provided, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

SEC. 8.—That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 9.—That all articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal revenue tax, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty and without having an internal revenue stamp affixed thereto shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in order to be so manufactured and exported be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses similar to those known and designated in Treasury Regulations as bonded warehouses, class 6: Provided, That the manufacturer of such articles shall first give satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and of such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided further, That the manufacture of distilled spirits from grain, starch, molasses or sugar, including all dilutions or mixtures of them or either of them, shall not be permitted in such manufacturing warehouses.

Whenever goods manufactured in any bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be exported directly therefrom, or shall be duly laden for transportation and immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper officer who shall be duly designated for that purpose, such goods shall be exempt from duty and from the requirements relating to revenue stamps.

Any materials used in the manufacture of such goods, and any packages, coverings, vessels, brands and labels used in putting up the same may, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, be conveyed without the payment of revenue tax or duty into any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and imported goods may, under the aforesaid regulations, be transferred without the exaction of duty from any bonded warehouse into any bonded manufacturing warehouse; but this priv-



ilege shall not be held to apply to implements, machinery, or apparatus to be used in the construction or repair of any bonded manufacturing warehouse or for the prosecution of the business carried on therein.

No articles or materials received into such bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be withdrawn or removed therefrom except for direct shipment and exportation or for transportation and immediate exportation in bond under the supervision of the officer duly designated therefor by the collector of the port, who shall certify to such shipment and exportations, or hindering for transportation, as the case may be, describing the articles by their mark or otherwise, the quantity, the date of exportation, and the name of the vessel. All labor performed and services rendered under these provisions shall be under the supervision of a duly designated officer of the customs and at the expense of the manufacturer.

A careful account shall be kept by the collector of all merchandise delivered by him to any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and a sworn monthly return, verified by the customs officers in charge shall be made by the manufacturers containing a detailed statement of all imported merchandise used by him in the manufacture of exported articles.

Before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing warehouse shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all the articles intended to be manufactured in such warehouse and state the formula of manufacture and the names and quantities of the ingredients to be used therein.

Articles manufactured under these provisions may be withdrawn under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for transportation and delivery into any bonded warehouse at an exterior port for the sole purpose of immediate export therefrom.

The provisions of Revised Statutes thirty-four hundred and thirty-three shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to any bonded manufacturing warehouse established under this act and to the merchandise conveyed therein.

SEC. 10.—That all persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion or any lottery ticket or any advertisement of any lottery. No such articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles shall be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law. All such prohibited articles and the package in which they are contained in the course of

importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same as hereinafter prescribed, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that the obscene articles contained in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee: Provided, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this section.

SEC. 11.—That whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the Government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail obscene or indecent publications or representations, or means for preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 12.—That any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the two preceding sections is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal or any deputy marshal in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such article or thing mentioned in the two preceding sections, and to make due and immediate return thereof to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in the case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error.

SEC. 13.—That machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond, to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 14.—That a discriminating duty of 10 p. c. ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not



of the United States; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled, by treaty or any Act of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States.

SEC. 15.—That no goods, wares or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

SEC. 16.—That the preceding section shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares, or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

SEC. 17.—That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: Provided, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this section into effect, or to suspend the same as herein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

SEC. 18.—That any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 19.—That upon the reimportation of articles once exported of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been as-

sessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.

SEC. 20.—That whenever any vessel laden with merchandise in whole or in part subject to duty has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 21.—That the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals, or both smelting and refining, in the United States may be designated as bonded warehouses under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That such manufacturers shall first give satisfactory bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury. Ores or metals in any crude form requiring smelting or refining to make them readily available in the arts, imported into the United States to be smelted or refined and intended to be exported in a refined but unmanufactured state, shall, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the direction of the proper officer, be removed in original packages or in bulk from the vessel or other vehicle on which they have been imported, or from the bonded warehouse in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse in which such smelting or refining, or both, may be carried on, for the purpose of being smelted or refined, or both, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be smelted or refined, together with other metals of home or foreign production: Provided, That each day a quantity of refined metal equal to the amount of imported metal smelted or refined that day shall be set aside and such metal so set aside shall not be taken from said works except for transportation to another bonded warehouse or for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer having charge thereof as aforesaid, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and the name of vessel or other vehicle by which it was imported, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the collector of customs as sufficient evidence of the exportation of the metal, or it may be removed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, upon entry and payment of duties, for domestic consumption. All labor performed and services rendered un-

der these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

SEC. 22.—That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less one p. c. of such duties: Provided, That when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: And provided further, That the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, or the agent of either or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 50.—That the collector or chief officer of the customs at any port of entry or delivery shall issue a license to any reputable and competent person desiring to transact business as a custom-house broker. Such license shall be granted for a period of one year, and may be revoked for cause at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury. From and after the 1st day of August, 1894, no person shall transact business as a custom-house broker without a license granted in accordance with this provision; but this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit any importer from transacting business at a custom-house pertaining to his own importations.

SEC. 51.—That all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

SEC. 52.—That the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Di-

rector of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this act and thereafter quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October in each year. And the values so proclaimed shall be followed in estimating the values of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter for which the value is proclaimed, and the date of the consular certification of any invoice shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered the date of exportation: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may order the reliquidation of any entry at a different value, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be produced to him showing that the value in United States currency of the foreign money specified in the invoice was, at the date of certification, at least 10 p. c. more or less than the value proclaimed during the quarter in which the consular certification occurred.

SEC. 53.—That section 2,804 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read:

"SEC. 2,804.—No cigars shall be imported unless the same are packed in boxes of more than 500 cigars in each box; and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than 3,000 in a single package; and all cigars on importation shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and a stamp affixed to each box indicating such inspection, and also a serial number to be recorded in the custom-house. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide the requisite stamps and to make all necessary regulations for carrying the above provisions of law into effect."

SEC. 54.—That from and after the 1st day of January, 1895, and until the 1st of January, 1900, there shall be assessed, levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income received in the preceding calendar year by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits, or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of 2 p. c. on the amount so derived over and above \$4,000, and a like tax shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income from all property owned and of every business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States. And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and collected, and paid upon the gains, profits, and income for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting, and paying said tax.

SEC. 55.—That in estimating the gains, profits, and income of any person there shall be included all income derived from



Interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities, except such bonds of the United States, the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all Federal taxation; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated; interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectible, less the interest which has become due from said person, or which has been paid by him during the year; the amount of all premium on bonds, notes, or coupons; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay, and grain, or other vegetable or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of said stock or produce, and not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; money and the value of all personal property, acquired by gift or inheritance; all other gains, profits, and income derived from any source whatever, except that portion of the salary, compensation, or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been deducted, and except that portion of any salary upon which the employer is required by law to withhold, and does withhold the tax and pays the same to the officer authorized to receive it. In computing incomes the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation, or profession shall be deducted and also all interest due or paid within the year by such person on existing indebtedness. And all national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes, not including those assessed against local benefits, paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits, or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, tenant, or mortgagor; also losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or, arising from fires, storms, or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and debts ascertained to be worthless, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values and losses within the year on sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated: Provided, That no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: Provided further, That only one deduction of \$4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or both parents, and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except that in case

where two or more wards are comprised in one family, and have joint property interests, the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed \$4,000: And provided further, That in cases where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United States shall not exceed the rate of \$4,000 per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid, and shall include that portion of any income or salary upon which a tax has not been paid by the employer, where the employer is required by law to pay on the excess over \$4,000: Provided also, That in computing the income of any person, corporation, company, or association there shall not be included the amount received from any corporation, company, or association as dividends upon the stock of such corporation, company, or association if the tax of 2 p. c. has been paid upon its net profits by said corporation, company, or association as required by this act.

SEC. 56.—That it shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than \$3,500 for the taxable year, computed on the basis herein prescribed, to make and render a list or return, on or before the day provided by law, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district in which they reside, of the amount of their income, gains, and profits, as aforesaid; and all guardians and trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return, as aforesaid, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity resides or does business, of the amount of income, gains, and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having less than \$3,500 income are not required to make such report; and the collector or deputy collector, shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party rendering it, and may increase the amount of any list or return if he has reason to believe that the same is understated; and in case any such person having a taxable income shall neglect or refuse to make and render such list and return, or shall render a willfully false or fraudulent list or return, it shall be the duty of the collector, or deputy collector, to make such list, according to the best information he can obtain, by the examination of such person, or any other evidence, and to add 50 p. c. as a penalty to the amount of the tax due on such list in all cases of willful neglect or refusal to make and render a list or return; and in all cases of a willfully



false or fraudulent list or return having been rendered to add 100 p. c. as a penalty to the amount of tax ascertained to be due, the tax and the additions thereto as a penalty to be assessed and collected in the manner provided for in other cases of willful neglect or refusal to render a list or return, or of rendering a false or fraudulent return: Provided, That any person, or corporation, in his, her, or its own behalf, or as such fiduciary, shall be permitted to declare, under oath or affirmation, the form and manner of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he, she, or his, or her, or its ward or beneficiary, was not possessed of an income of \$1,000, liable to be assessed according to the provisions of this act; or may declare that he, she, or it, or his, her, or its ward or beneficiary has been assessed and has paid an income tax elsewhere in the same year, under authority of the United States, upon all his, her, or its income, gains, or profits, and upon all the income, gains, or profits for which he, she, or it is liable as such fiduciary, as prescribed by law; and if the collector or deputy collector shall be satisfied of the truth of the declaration, such person or corporation shall thereupon be exempt from income tax in the said district for that year; or if the list or return of any person or corporation, company, or association shall have been increased by the collector or deputy collector, such person or corporation, company or association, may be permitted to prove the amount of income liable to be assessed; but such proof shall not be considered as conclusive of the facts, and no deductions claimed in such cases shall be made or allowed until approved by the collector or deputy collector. Any person or company, corporation, or association feeling aggrieved by the decision of the deputy collector, in such cases may appeal to the collector of the district, and his decision thereon, unless reversed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be final. If dissatisfied with the decision of the collector such person or corporation, company or association may submit the case, with all the papers, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision, may furnish the testimony of witnesses to prove any relevant facts having served notice to that effect upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as herein prescribed.

Such notice shall state the time and place at which, and the officer before whom the testimony will be taken; the name, age, residence, and business, of the proposed witness, with the questions to be propounded to the witness, or a brief statement of the substance of the testimony he is expected to give: Provided, That the Government may at the same time and place take testimony upon like notice to rebut the testimony of the witnesses examined by the person taxed.

The notice shall be delivered or mailed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a sufficient number of days previous to

the day fixed for taking the testimony, to allow him, after its receipt, at least five days, exclusive of the period required for mail communication with the place at which the testimony is to be taken, in which to give, should he so desire, instructions as to the cross-examination of the proposed witness.

Whenever practicable, the affidavit or deposition shall be taken before a collector or deputy collector of internal revenue, in which case reasonable notice shall be given to the collector or deputy collector of the time fixed for taking the deposition or affidavit:

Provided further, That no penalty shall be assessed upon any person or corporation, company, or association for such neglect or refusal or for making or rendering a willfully false or fraudulent return, except after reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, so as to give the person charged an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 57.—The taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on or before the 1st day of July in each year; and to any sum or sums annually due and unpaid after the 1st day of July as aforesaid, and for ten days after notice and demand thereof by the collector, there shall be levied, in addition thereto, the sum of 5 p. c. on the amount of taxes unpaid, and interest at the rate of 1 p. c. per month upon said tax from the time the same becomes due, as a penalty, except from the estates of deceased, insane, or insolvent persons.

SEC. 58.—Any nonresident may receive the benefit of the exemptions hereinbefore provided for by filing with the deputy collector of any district a true list of all his property and sources of income in the United States and complying with the provisions of section 56 of this act as if a resident. In computing income he shall include all income from every source, but unless he be a citizen of the United States he shall only pay on that part of the income which is derived from any source in the United States. In case such nonresident fails to file such statement, the collector of each district shall collect the tax on the income derived from property situated in his district, subject to income tax, making no allowance for exemptions, and all property belonging to such nonresident shall be liable to distraint for tax: Provided, That nonresident corporations shall be subject to the same laws as to tax as resident corporations, and the collection of the tax shall be made in the same manner as provided for collections of taxes against nonresident persons.

SEC. 59.—That there shall be assessed, levied, and collected, except as herein otherwise provided, a tax of 2 p. c. annually on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses, including expenses for materials purchased for manufacture or bought for resale, losses, and interest on bonded and other indebtedness of all banks, banking institutions, trust companies, savings institutions, fire, ma-

rino, life, and other insurance companies, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal-navigation, slack-water, telephone, telegraph, express, electric-light, gas, water, street-railway companies, and all other corporations, companies, or associations doing business for profit in the United States, no matter how created and organized, but not including partnerships.

That said tax shall be paid on or before the first day of July in each year; and if the president or other chief officer of any corporation, company, or association, or in the case of any foreign corporation, company, or association, the resident manager or agent shall neglect or refuse to file with the collector of the internal-revenue district in which said corporation, company, or association shall be located or be engaged in business, a statement verified by his oath or affirmation, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of net profits or income received by said corporation, company, or association during the whole calendar year last preceding the date of filing such statement as hereinafter required, the corporation, company, or association making default shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of \$1,000 and 2 p. c. on the amount of taxes due, for each month until the same is paid, the payment of said penalty to be enforced as provided in other cases of neglect and refusal to make return of taxes under the internal-revenue laws.

The net profits or income of all corporations, companies, or associations shall include the amounts paid to shareholders, or carried to the account of any fund, or used for construction, enlargement of plant, or any other expenditure or investment paid from the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporations, companies, or associations.

That nothing herein contained shall apply to States, counties, or municipalities; nor to corporations, companies, or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious, or educational purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders, or associations and dependents of such members; nor to the stocks, shares, funds, or securities held by any fiduciary or trustee for charitable, religious, or educational purposes; nor to building and loan associations or companies which make loans only to their shareholders; nor to such savings banks, savings institutions or societies as shall, first, have no stockholders or members except depositors and no capital except deposits; secondly, shall not receive deposits to an aggregate amount in any one year, of more than \$1,000 from the same depositor; thirdly, shall not allow an accumulation or total of deposits, by any one depositor, exceeding \$10,000; fourthly, shall actually divide and distribute to its depositors, ratably to

deposits, all the earnings over the necessary and proper expenses of such bank, institution, or society, except such as shall be applied to surplus; fifthly, shall not possess, in any form, a surplus fund exceeding 10 p. c. of its aggregate deposits; nor to such savings banks, savings institutions or societies composed of members who do not participate in the profits thereof and which pay interest or dividends only to their depositors; nor to that part of the business of any savings bank, institution, or other similar association having a capital stock, that is conducted on the mutual plan solely for the benefit of its depositors on such plan, and which shall keep its accounts of its business conducted on such mutual plan separate and apart from its other accounts.

Nor to any insurance company or association which conducts all its business solely upon the mutual plan, and only for the benefit of its policyholders or members, and having no capital stock and no stock or share holders, and holding all its property in trust and in reserve for its policyholders or members; nor to that part of the business of any insurance company having a capital stock and stock and share holders, which is conducted on the mutual plan, separate from its stock plan of insurance, and solely for the benefit of the policyholders and members insured on said mutual plan, and holding all the property belonging to and derived from said mutual part of its business in trust and reserve for the benefit of its policyholders and members insured on said mutual plan.

That all State, county, municipal, and town taxes paid by corporations, companies, or associations, shall be included in the operating and business expenses of such corporations, companies, or associations.

SEC. 62.—That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all salaries of officers, or payments for services to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including Senators and Representatives and Delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of \$4,000 per annum, a tax of 2 p. c. on the excess above the said \$4,000; and it shall be the duty of all paymasters and all disbursing officers under the Government of the United States, or persons in the employ thereof, when making any payment to any officers or persons as aforesaid, whose compensation is determined by a fixed salary, or upon settling or adjusting the accounts of such officers or persons, to deduct and withhold the aforesaid tax of 2 p. c.; and the pay roll, receipts, or account of officers or persons paying such tax as aforesaid shall be made to exhibit the fact of such payment. And it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, when auditing the accounts of any paymaster or disbursing officer, or any officer withholding his salary from moneys received by him, or when settling or adjusting the accounts of any such officer, to require evidence that the taxes mentioned in this section have been deducted and paid over to the Treasurer of



the United States, or other officer authorized to receive the same. Every corporation which pays to any employee a salary or compensation exceeding \$4,000 per annum shall report the same to the collector or deputy collector of his district and said employee shall pay thereon, subject to the exemptions herein provided for, the tax of 2 p. c. on the excess of his salary over \$4,000: Provided, That salaries due to State, county, or municipal officers shall be exempt from the income tax herein levied.

SEC. 63.—That sections 3167, 3172, 3173, and 3176 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

“SEC. 3167.—That it shall be unlawful for any collector, deputy collector, agent, clerk or other officer or employee of the United States to divulge or make known in any manner whatever not provided by law to any person the operations, style of work or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any income return by any person or corporation, or to permit any income return or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof, to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; and it shall be unlawful for any person to print or publish in any manner whatever not provided by law, any income return, or any part thereof or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, or expenditures appearing in any income return; and any offense against the foregoing provision shall be a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if the offender be an officer or employee of the United States he shall be dismissed from office and be incapable thereafter of holding any office under the Government.”

“SEC. 3172.—That every collector shall, from time to time, cause his deputies to proceed through every part of his district and inquire after and concerning all persons therein who are liable to pay any internal revenue tax, and all persons owning or having the care and management of any objects liable to pay any tax, and to make a list of such persons and enumerate said objects.

“SEC. 3173.—That it shall be the duty of any person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation, made liable to any duty, special tax, or other tax imposed by law, when not otherwise provided for, in case of a special tax, on or before the 31st day of July in each year, in case of income tax on or before the 1st Monday of March in each year, and in other cases before the day on which the taxes accrue, to make a list or return, verified by oath or affirmation, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district where located, of the articles or objects, including the amount of annual income, charged with a duty or

tax, the quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a tax, the several rates and aggregate amount, according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation is liable: Provided, That if any person liable to pay duty or tax, or owning, possessing, or having the care or management of property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles or objects liable to pay any duty, tax, or license, shall fail to make and exhibit a list or return required by law, but shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles and objects liable to pay any duty or tax, or any business or occupation liable to pay any tax as aforesaid, then, and in that case it shall be the duty of the collector or deputy collector to make such list or return, which, being distinctly read, consented to, and signed and verified by oath or affirmation by the person so owning, possessing, or having the care and management as aforesaid, may be received as the list of such person: Provided further, That in case no annual list or return has been rendered by such person to the collector or deputy collector, as required by law, and the person shall be absent from his or her residence or place of business at the time the collector or a deputy collector shall call for the annual list or return, it shall be the duty of such collector or deputy collector to leave at such place of residence or business, with some one of suitable age and discretion, if such be present, otherwise to deposit in the nearest post-office a note or memorandum addressed to such person, requiring him or her to render to such collector or deputy collector the list or return required by law, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum, verified by oath or affirmation. And if any person on being notified or required as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to render such list or return within the time required as aforesaid or whenever any person who is required to deliver a monthly or other return of objects subject to tax fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the collector, is false or fraudulent, or contains any undervaluation or understatement, it shall be lawful for the collector to summon such person, or any other person having possession, custody, or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person, or any other person he may deem proper, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogatories, under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof. The collector may summon any person residing or found within the State in which his district lies; and when the person intended to be summoned does not reside and can not be found within such State, he may enter any collection district where



such person may be found, and there make the examination herein authorized. And to this end he may there exercise all the authority which he might lawfully exercise in the district for which he was commissioned.

"SEC. 3176.—When any person, corporation, company, or association refuses or neglects to render any return or list required by law, or renders a false or fraudulent return or list, the collector or any deputy collector shall make, according to the best information which he can obtain, including that derived from the evidence elicited by the examination of the collector, and on his own view and information, such list or return, according to the form prescribed, of the income, property, and objects liable to tax owned or possessed or under the care or management of such person, or corporation, company, or association and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall assess all taxes not paid by stamps, including the amount, if any, due for special tax, income or other tax, and in case of any return of a false or fraudulent list or valuation intentionally he shall add 100 p. c. to such tax; and in case of a refusal or neglect, except in cases of sickness or absence, to make a list or return, or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add 50 p. c. to such tax. In case of neglect occasioned by sickness or absence as aforesaid the collector may allow such further time for making and delivering such list or return as he may deem necessary, not exceeding 30 days. The amount so added to the tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the tax unless the neglect or falsity is discovered after the tax has been paid, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax; and the list or return so made and subscribed by such collector or deputy collector shall be held prima facie good and sufficient for all legal purposes."

SEC. 65.—That every corporation, company, or association doing business for profit shall make and render to the collector of its collection district, on or before the 1st Monday of March in every year, beginning with the year 1895, a full return, verified by oath or affirmation, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, of all the following matters for the whole calendar year last preceding the date of such return:

First. The gross profits of such corporation, company, or association, from all kinds of business of every name and nature.

Second. The expenses of such corporation, company, or association, exclusive of interest, annuities, and dividends.

Third. The net profits of such corporation, company, or association, without allowance for interest, annuities, or dividends.

Fourth. The amount paid on account of interest, annuities, and dividends, stated separately.

Fifth. The amount paid in salaries of \$1,000 or less to each person employed.

Sixth. The amount paid in salaries of

more than \$4,000 to each person employed and the name and address of each of such persons and the amount paid to each.

SEC. 66.—That it shall be the duty of every corporation, company, or association doing business for profit to keep full, regular, and accurate books of account, upon which all its transactions shall be entered from day to day, in regular order, and whenever a collector or deputy collector of the district in which any corporation, company, or association is assessable shall believe that a true and correct return of the income of such corporation, company, or association has not been made, he shall make an affidavit of such belief and of the grounds on which it is founded, and file the same with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and if said Commissioner shall, on examination thereof, and after full hearing upon notice given to all parties, conclude there is good ground for such belief he shall issue a request in writing to such corporation, company, or association to permit an inspection of the books of such corporation, company, or association to be made; and if such corporation, company, or association shall refuse to comply with such request, then the collector or deputy collector of the district shall make from such information as he can obtain an estimate of the amount of such income and then add 50 p. c. thereto, which said assessment so made shall then be the lawful assessment of such income.

SEC. 68.—That it shall be the duty of every collector of internal revenue, to whom any payment of any taxes other than the tax represented by an adhesive stamp or other engraved stamp is made under the provisions of this act, to give to the person making such payment a full written or printed receipt, expressing the amount paid and the particular account for which such payment was made; and whenever such payment is made, such collector shall, if required, give a separate receipt for each tax paid by any debtor, on account of payments made to or to be made by him to separate creditors in such form that such debtor can conveniently produce the same separately to his several creditors in satisfaction of their respective demands to the amounts specified in such receipts; and such receipts shall be sufficient evidence in favor of such debtor, to justify him in withholding the amount therein expressed from his next payment to his creditor; but such creditor may, upon giving to his debtor a full written receipt, acknowledging the payment to him of whatever sum may be actually paid, and accepting the amount of tax paid as aforesaid (specifying the same) as a further satisfaction of the debt to that amount, require the surrender to him of such collector's receipt.

SEC. 72.—That on and after the 1st day of August, 1894, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, by adhesive stamps, a tax of two cents for and upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than 54 cards, manufactured and sold or removed, and also upon every pack in the stock of

any dealer on and after that date; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make regulations as to dies and adhesive stamps.

SEC. 73.—That in all cases where an adhesive stamp is used for denoting the tax imposed by this act upon playing cards, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereon the initials of his name and the date on which such stamp is attached or used, so that it may not again be used. And every person who fraudulently makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this act without so effectually canceling and obliterating such stamp shall forfeit the sum of \$50. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of stamps as substitute for, or in addition to the method prescribed in this section as he may deem expedient and effectual. And he is authorized, in his discretion, to make the application of such method imperative upon the manufacturers of playing cards.

SEC. 74.—That every manufacturer of playing cards shall register with the collector of the district his name or style, place of residence, trade, or business, and the place where such business is to be carried on, and a failure to register as herein provided and required shall subject such person to a penalty of \$50.

SEC. 75.—That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared, for payment of the tax upon playing cards, suitable stamps denoting the tax thereon. Such stamps shall be furnished to collectors requiring them, and collectors shall if there be any manufacturers of playing cards within their respective districts, keep on hand at all times a supply equal in amount to two months' sales thereof, and shall sell the same only to such manufacturers as have registered as required by law and to importers of playing cards, who are required to affix the same to imported playing cards, and to persons who are required by law to affix the same to stocks of playing cards on hand when the tax thereon imposed first takes effect. Every collector shall keep an account of the number and denominate values of the stamps sold by him to each manufacturer and to other persons above described.

SEC. 76.—That if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been provided or may hereafter be provided, made, or used in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or of any previous provisions of law on the same subjects, or shall forge, counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled, the impression or any part of the impression of any such stamp, die, plate, or instrument, as aforesaid, upon any paper, or shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked any paper with

any such forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument or part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the taxes hereby imposed, or any part thereof; or if any person shall utter, or sell, or expose to sale any paper, article, or thing having thereupon the impression of any such counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any such forged, counterfeited, or resembled impression, or part of impression, as aforesaid, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled; or if any person shall knowingly use or permit the use of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been so provided, made, or used, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States; or if any person shall fraudulently cut, tear, or remove, or cause or procure to be cut, torn, or removed, the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this act, or of any previous provisions of law on the same subjects, from any paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any person shall fraudulently use, join, fix, or place, or cause to be used, joined, fixed, or placed, to, with, or upon any paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes hereby imposed, any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of law, and which shall have been cut, torn, or removed from any other paper or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any person shall willfully remove or cause to be removed, alter or cause to be altered, the canceling or defacing marks on any adhesive stamp, with intent to use the same, after it shall have been once used, or shall knowingly or willfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamps or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use the same, or prepare the same with intent for the further use thereof; or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any washed, restored, or altered stamps, which have been removed from any article, paper, instrument, or writing, then, and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly and willfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing any such offence as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the said counterfeit, washed, restored, or altered stamps and the articles upon which they are placed, and be punished by fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And the fact that any adhesive stamp so bought, sold, offered for sale, or had in possession as aforesaid, has been



washed or restored by removing or altering the canceling or defacing marks thereon, shall be prima-facie proof that such stamp has been once used and removed by the possessor thereof from some paper, instrument, or writing charged with taxes imposed by law, in violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 77.—That whenever any person makes, prepares, and sells or removes for consumption or sale, playing cards, whether of domestic manufacture or imported, upon which a tax is imposed by law, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp denoting the tax before mentioned, he shall incur a penalty of \$50 for every omission to affix such stamp: Provided, That playing cards may be removed from the place of manufacture for export to a foreign country, without payment of tax, or affixing stamps thereto, under such regulations and the filing of such bonds as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

SEC. 78.—That every manufacturer or maker of playing cards who, after the same are so made, and the particulars hereinbefore required as to stamps have been complied with, takes off, removes, or detaches, or causes, or permits, or suffers to be taken off, or removed, or detached, any stamp, or who uses any stamp, or any wrapper or cover to which any stamp is affixed, to cover any other article or commodity than that originally contained in such wrapper or cover, with such stamp when first used, with the intent to evade the stamp duties, shall, for every such article, respectively, in respect of which any such offense is committed, be subject to a penalty of \$50, to be recovered together with the costs thereupon accruing; and every such article or commodity as aforesaid shall also be forfeited.

SEC. 79.—That every maker or manufacturer of playing cards who, to evade the tax or duty chargeable thereon, or any part thereof, sells, exposes for sale, sends out, removes, or delivers any playing cards before the duty thereon has been fully paid, by affixing thereon the proper stamp, as provided by law, or who, to evade as aforesaid, hides or conceals, or causes to be hidden or concealed, or removes or conveys away, or deposits, or causes to be removed or conveyed away from or deposited in any place, any such article or commodity, shall be subject to a penalty of \$50, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity.

SEC. 80.—That the tax on playing cards shall be paid by the manufacturer thereof. Every person who offers or exposes for sale playing cards, whether the articles so offered or exposed are of foreign manufacture and imported or are of domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and penalties imposed by law in regard to the sale of domestic articles without the use of the proper stamps denoting the tax paid thereon, and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in

addition to the import duties imposed on the same, be subject to the stamp tax prescribed in this act.

SEC. 81.—That whenever any article upon which a tax is required to be paid by means of a stamp is sold or removed for sale by the manufacturer thereof, without the use of the proper stamp, in addition to the penalties imposed by law for such sale or removal, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within a period of not more than two years after such removal or sale, upon such information as he can obtain, to estimate the amount of the tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor upon the manufacturer or producer of such article. He shall certify such assessment to the collector, who shall immediately demand payment of such tax, and upon the neglect or refusal of payment by such manufacturer or producer, shall proceed to collect the same in the manner provided for the collection of other assessed taxes.

SEC. 82.—That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time, or that have been or that may be then or thereafter produced in the United States, on which the tax is not paid before that day, a tax of \$1.10 on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon: Provided, That in computing the tax on any package of spirits all fractional parts of a gallon, less than one-tenth, shall be excluded.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe and furnish suitable stamps denoting the payment of the internal-revenue tax imposed by this section; and until such stamps are prepared and furnished, the stamps now used to denote the payment of the internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits shall be affixed to all packages containing distilled spirits on which the tax imposed by this section is paid; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, by assessment or otherwise, cause to be collected the tax on any fractional gallon contained in each of such packages as ascertained by the original gauge, or re-gauge when made, before or at the time of removal of such packages from warehouse or other place of storage; and all provisions of existing laws relating to stamps denoting the payment of internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to the stamps provided for in this section.

That the tax herein imposed shall be paid by the distiller of the spirits, on or before their removal from the distillery or place of storage, except in case the removal therefrom without payment of tax is authorized by law; and (upon spirits lawfully deposited in any distillery warehouse, or other bonded warehouse, established under internal-revenue laws) within eight years from the date of the original entry for deposit in any distillery warehouse, or from the date of original gauge of fruit brandy



deposited in special bonded warehouse, except in case of withdrawal therefrom without payment of tax as authorized by law.

SEC. 83.—That warehousing bonds and transportation and warehousing bonds, conditioned for the payment of the taxes on all distilled spirits entered for deposit into distillery or special bonded warehouses on and after the passage of this act, shall be given to the distiller of said spirits as required by existing laws, conditioned, however, for payment of taxes at the rate imposed by this act and before removal from warehouse and within eight years; as to fruit brandy, from the date of the original gauge, and as to all other spirits from the date of the original entry for deposit, and all warehousing bonds or transportation and warehousing bonds conditioned for the payment of the taxes on distilled spirits entered for deposit into distillery or special bonded warehouses prior to that date shall continue in full force and effect for the time named in said bonds, except where new or additional bonds are required under existing law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require the distillers of the spirits to give bonds for the additional tax, and before the expiration of the original bonds shall prescribe rules and regulations for re-entry for deposit and for new bonds as provided for spirits originally entered for deposit under this act, and conditioned for payment of tax at the rate imposed by this act and before removal of the spirits from warehouse, and within eight years; as to fruit brandy, from the date of the original gauge, and as to all other spirits from the date of original entry for deposit. If the distiller of the spirits fails or refuses to give the bond for the additional tax, or to re-enter and re-bond the spirits, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may proceed to collect the tax as now provided by law for failure or refusal to give warehousing bonds on original entry into distillery warehouse or special-bonded warehouse, and the provisions of section four of the act of May 28th, 1880 (twenty-first Statutes, 145), so far as applicable, are hereby extended to bonds given under the provisions of this section: Provided, That the distiller may, at his option and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, execute an annual bond for the spirits so deposited in lieu of the bonds herein provided.

SEC. 84.—That the distiller of any distilled spirits deposited in any distillery warehouse, or special-bonded warehouse, or in any general-bonded warehouse established under the provisions of this act may, prior to the expiration of four years from the date of original gauge as to fruit brandy, or original entry as to all other spirits, file with the collector a notice giving a description of the packages containing the spirits, and request a re-gauge of the same, and thereupon the collector shall direct a gauger to re-gauge the spirits, and to mark upon each such package the number of gauge or wine gallons and proof gal-

lons therein contained. If upon such re-gauging it shall appear that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package, without the fault or negligence of the distiller thereof, taxes shall be collected only on the quantity of distilled spirits contained in such cask or package at the time of the withdrawal thereof from the distillery warehouse or other bonded warehouse: Provided, however, That the allowance which shall be made for such loss of spirits as aforesaid shall not exceed one proof gallon for two months or part thereof; one and one-half gallons for three and four months; two gallons for five and six months; two and one-half gallons for seven and eight months; three gallons for nine and ten months; three and one-half gallons for eleven and twelve months; four gallons for thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen months; four and one-half gallons for sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen months; five gallons for nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one months; five and one-half gallons for twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four months; six gallons for twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven months; six and one-half gallons for twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty months; seven gallons for thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three months; seven and one-half gallons for thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six months; eight gallons for thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty months; eight and one-half gallons for forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, and forty-four months; nine gallons for forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight months; and no further allowance shall be made: And provided further, That in case such spirits shall remain in warehouse after the same have been re-gauged, the packages containing the spirits shall, at the time of withdrawal from warehouse and at such other times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may direct, be again re-gauged or inspected; and if found to contain a larger quantity than shown by the first regauge, the tax shall be collected and paid on the quantity contained in each such package as shown by the original gauge: And provided further, That taxes shall be collected on the quantity contained in each cask or package as shown by the original gauge, where the distiller does not request a regauge before the expiration of four years from the date of original entry or gauge: Provided also, That the foregoing allowance of loss shall apply only to casks or packages of a capacity of forty or more wine gallons, and that the allowance for loss on casks or packages of less capacity than forty gallons shall not exceed one-half the amount allowed on said forty-gallon cask or package; but no allowance shall be made on casks or packages of less capacity than twenty gallons: And provided further, That the proof of such distilled spirits shall not in any case be computed at the time of withdrawal at less than 100 p. c.

SEC. 85.—That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be, and is hereby, authorized, in his discretion and upon the ex-

ection of such bond as he may prescribe, to establish one or more warehouses, not exceeding ten in number in any one collection district, to be known and designated as general bonded warehouses, and to be used exclusively for the storage of spirits distilled from materials other than fruit, each of which warehouses shall be in the charge of a storekeeper or storekeeper and gauger to be appointed, assigned, transferred, and paid in the same manner as such officers for distillery warehouses are now appointed, assigned, transferred, and paid. Every such warehouse shall be under the control of the collector of internal revenue of the district in which such warehouse is located, and shall be in the joint custody of the storekeeper and proprietor thereof, and kept securely locked, and shall at no time be unlocked or opened or remain open except in the presence of such storekeeper or other person who may be designated to act for him, as provided in the case of distillery warehouses; and such warehouses shall be under such further regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

SEC. 86.—That any distilled spirits made from materials other than fruit, and lawfully deposited in a distillery warehouse, may, upon application of the distiller thereof, be removed from such distillery warehouse to any general bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding section; and the removal of said spirits to said general bonded warehouse shall be under such regulations, and after making such entries and executing and filing with the collector of the district in which the spirits were manufactured, such bonds and bills of lading, and the giving of such other additional security, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 87.—That all spirits intended for deposit in a general bonded warehouse, before being removed from the distillery warehouse, shall have affixed to each package an engraved stamp indicative of such intention, to be provided and furnished to the several collectors as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner.

SEC. 88.—That any spirits removed in bond as aforesaid may, upon its arrival at a general bonded warehouse, be deposited therein upon making such entries, filing such bonds and other securities, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It shall be one of the conditions of the warehousing bond covering such spirits that the principal named in said bond shall pay the tax on the spirits as specified in the entry or cause the same to be paid within eight years from the date of the original entry of the same into the distillery warehouse, and before withdrawal, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 89.—That any spirits may be withdrawn once and no more from one general

bonded warehouse for transportation to another general bonded warehouse, and when intended to be so withdrawn, shall have affixed thereto another general bonded warehouse stamp indicative of such intention; and the withdrawal of such spirits, and their transfer to and entry into such general bonded warehouse shall be under such regulations and upon the filing of such notices, entries, bonds, and bills of lading as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, from time to time, prescribe; and the bonds covering spirits in general bonded warehouses shall be given by distillers of the spirits, and shall be renewed at such times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, by regulations, require.

SEC. 90.—That the provisions of existing law in regard to the withdrawal of distilled spirits from warehouses upon payment of tax, or for exportation, or for transfer to a manufacturing warehouse, and as to the gauging, marking, branding, and stamping of the spirits upon such withdrawals, and in regard to withdrawals for the use of the United States or scientific institutions or colleges of learning, including the provisions for allowance for loss by accidental fire or other unavoidable accident, are hereby extended and made applicable to spirits deposited in general bonded warehouses under this act.

SEC. 91.—Whenever distilling shall have been suspended at any distillery for a period or periods aggregating six months during any calendar year, and the quantity of spirits remaining in the distillery warehouse does not exceed 5,000 proof gallons, or whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, any distillery warehouse or general bonded warehouse is unsafe or unfit for use, or the merchandise therein is liable to loss or great wastage, he may in either such case discontinue such warehouse and require the merchandise therein to be transferred to such other warehouse as he may designate, and within such time as he may prescribe; and all the provisions of section 3272 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to transfers of spirits from warehouses, including those imposing penalties, are hereby made applicable to transfers to or from general bonded warehouses established under this act.

SEC. 92.—The tax upon any distilled spirits removed from a distillery warehouse for deposit in a general bonded warehouse, and in respect of which any requirement of this act is not complied with, shall, at any time when knowledge of such fact is obtained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, be assessed by him upon the distiller of the same, and returned to the collector, who shall immediately demand payment of such tax, and upon the neglect of payment by the distiller shall proceed to collect the same by distraint. But this provision shall not exclude any other remedy or proceeding provided by law to enforce the payment of the tax. If it shall appear at any time that there has



been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package deposited in a general bonded warehouse or special bonded warehouse, other than the loss provided for in section 322 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is excessive, he may instruct the collector of the district in which the loss has occurred to require the withdrawal from warehouse of such cask or package of distilled spirits and to collect the tax accrued upon the original quantity of distilled spirits entered into the warehouse in such cask or package, less only the allowance for loss provided by law. If the said tax is not paid on demand the collector shall report the amount due, as shown by the original gauge, upon his next monthly list, and it shall be assessed and collected as other taxes are assessed and collected.

SEC. 93.—That in case any distilled spirits removed from a distillery warehouse for deposit in a general bonded warehouse shall fail to be deposited in such general bonded warehouse within ten days after such removal, or within the time specified in any bond given on such removal, or if any distilled spirits deposited in any general bonded warehouse shall be taken therefrom, for export or otherwise, without full compliance with the provisions of this act, and with the requirements of any regulations made thereunder, and with the terms of any bond given on such removal, or if any distilled spirits which have been deposited in a general bonded warehouse shall be found elsewhere, not having been removed therefrom according to law, any person who shall be guilty of such failure, or any person who shall in any manner violate any provision of the next preceding 11 sections of this act, shall be subject, on conviction, to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000, or to imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than three years for every such failure or violation; and the spirits as to which such failure or violation, or unlawful removal shall take place shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 94.—That all assessments made under the provisions of section 3309 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and amendments thereof, shall be at the rate of tax imposed by this act on each proof gallon.

SEC. 94½.—Any manufacturer finding it necessary to use alcohol in the arts, or in any medicinal or other like compound, may use the same under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on satisfying the collector of Internal Revenue for the district wherein he resides or carries on business that he has complied with such regulations and has used such alcohol therein, and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which show that a tax has been paid thereon, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States a rebate or repayment of the tax so paid.

SEC. 95.—That no distiller who has given the required bond and who sells only dis-

tilled spirits of his own production at the place of manufacture, or at the place of storage in bond, in the original packages to which the tax-paid stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale liquor dealer on account of such sales: Provided, That he shall be required to keep the book prescribed by section 3318 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or so much as shall show the date when he sent out any spirits, the serial numbers of the packages containing same, the kind and quality of the spirits in wine gallons and taxable gallons, the serial numbers of the stamps on the packages, and the name and residence of the person to whom sent; and the provisions of section 5 of an act entitled "An Act to amend the laws relating to internal revenue," approved March 5, 1879, as to transcripts, shall apply to such books. Any failure, by reason of refusal or willful neglect, to furnish the transcript by him shall subject the spirits owned or distilled by him to forfeiture.

SEC. 96.—That storekeepers, and storekeepers and gaugers, when transferred from one distillery to another, either in the same district or in different districts, shall receive compensation not exceeding \$4 per day during the time necessarily occupied in traveling from one distillery to the other, together with actual and necessary travelling expenses.

SEC. 97.—That the officer holding the combined office of storekeeper and gauger, under the provisions of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved August 15th, 1876 (Nineteenth Statutes, page 152), may be assigned by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to perform the separate duties of a storekeeper at any distillery, or at any general or special bonded warehouse, or to perform any of the duties of a gauger under the internal-revenue laws. And the said officer, before entering upon the discharge of such separate duties, shall give a bond to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the faithful discharge of his duties in such form and for such amount as the Commissioner may prescribe.

SEC. 98.—That internal-revenue gaugers may be assigned to duty at distilleries, rectifying houses, or wherever gauging is required to be done, and transferred from one place of duty to another, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in like manner as storekeepers and storekeepers and gaugers are now assigned and transferred.

SEC. 99.—That section 3320 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be further amended by striking out all after said number and substituting the following:

"Whenever any cask or package, containing five wine gallons or more, is filled for shipment, sale, or delivery on the premises of any rectifier who has paid the special tax required by law, it shall be inspected and gauged by a United States gauger whose duty it shall be to mark and brand the same and place thereon an engraved stamp, which shall state the date



when affixed and the number of proof gallons, and shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That when such cask or package is filled on the premises of a rectifier rectifying less than 500 barrels a year, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, it may be gauged, marked, branded, and stamped by a United States gauger, or it may be gauged, marked, branded, and stamped by the rectifier, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

SEC. 100.—That whenever any person intending to commence or to continue the business of a distiller shall execute a bond under the provisions of section 3260 of the Revised Statutes of United States, and file the same with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he proposes to distill, the collector may refuse to approve said bond if the person offering the same shall have been previously convicted, in a court of competent jurisdiction, of any fraudulent non-compliance with any of the provisions of law relating to the duties and business of distillers, or if the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have compromised such an offense with the person upon the payment of penalties or otherwise, and, in case of such refusal, the person so proposing to distill may appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

SEC. 101.—That section 43 of the act approved October 1st, 1890, entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," be amended so as to read as follows:

"That the wine spirits mentioned in section 42 of this act is the product resulting from the distillation of fermented grape juice and shall be held to include the product commonly known as grape brandy; and the pure sweet wine which may be fortified free of tax, as provided in said section, is fermented grape juice only, and shall contain no other substance of any kind whatever introduced before, at the time of, or after fermentation and such sweet wine shall contain not less than 4 p. c. of saccharine matter, which saccharine strength may be determined by testing with Balling's saccharometer or must scale, such sweet wine, after the evaporation of the spirit contained therein, and restoring the sample tested to original volume by addition of water: Provided, That the addition of pure boiled or condensed grape must, or pure chrystallized cane or beet sugar to the pure grape juice aforesaid, or the fermented product of such grape juice prior to the fortification provided for by this act for the sole purpose of perfecting sweet wines according to commercial standard, shall not be excluded by the definition of pure sweet wine aforesaid: Provided further, That the cane or beet sugar so used shall not be in

excess of 10 p. c. of the weight of wines to be fortified under this act."

SEC. 102.—Every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff for himself, or who employs others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing, or rubbing of any raw or leaf tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco, or manufactured or partially manufactured tobacco or snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste, clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco, or by the working or preparation of leaf-tobacco, tobacco-stems, scraps, clippings, or waste, by sifting, twisting, screening, or any other process, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco.

Every person shall also be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco whose business it is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than a hoghead, case or bale; or who sells directly to consumers, or to persons other than duly registered dealers in leaf tobacco, or duly registered manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or to persons who purchase in packages for export; and all tobacco so sold by such persons shall be regarded as manufactured tobacco, and such manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by such manufacturer in such packages only as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: Provided, That farmers and growers of tobacco who sell leaf tobacco of their own growth and raising shall not be regarded as manufacturers of tobacco; and so much of section 3244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and acts amendatory thereof, as are in conflict with this act are hereby repealed: Provided further, That section 27, chapter 1214, page 863, volume 1 of Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, be amended by striking out all after the word "repealed," in line five of said section, as follows: "Provided, however, That it shall be the duty of every farmer or planter producing and selling leaf tobacco, on demand of any internal-revenue officer or other authorized agent of the Treasury Department, to furnish said officer or agent a true and complete statement, verified by oath, of all of his sales of leaf tobacco, the number of hogheads, cases, or pounds, with the name and residence, in each instance, of the person to whom sold and the place to which it is shipped; and every farmer or planter who willfully refuses to furnish such information, or who knowingly makes false statements as to any of the facts aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500." That section 3361 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

SEC. 88.—That the Act of June 20th, 1876, (Nineteenth United States Statutes, p. 60), be amended by inserting after the words "imported into the United States by such firm or partnership" the following: "Or for any other purpose connected with the

general transaction of business at any custom-house."

SEC. 89.—That section 3 of an act approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be held to abrogate, or in any way affect such reciprocal commercial arrangements as have been heretofore made and now exist between the United States and foreign countries, except where such arrangements are inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 105.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, but the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this act, shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made. Any offenses committed, and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the passage of this act under any statute embraced in or changed, modified or repealed by this act may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed. All acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offenses or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this act shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this act, may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of section 3,058 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act approved February 23, 1887, in respect to the abandonment of merchandise to underwriters or the salvors of property, and the ascertainment of duties thereon.

SEC. 73.—That every combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement, or contract is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy, illegal, and void, when the same is made by or between two or more persons or corporations either of whom is engaged in importing any article from any foreign country into the United States, and when such combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement, or contract is intended to operate in restraint of lawful trade, or free competition in lawful trade or commerce, or to increase the market price in any part of the United States of any article or articles imported or intended to be imported into the United States, or of any manufacture into which such imported article enters or is intended to enter. Every person who is or shall

hereafter be engaged in the importation of goods or any commodity from any foreign country in violation of this section of this act, or who shall combine or conspire with another to violate the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in any court of the United States, such person shall be fined in a sum not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$5,000, and shall be further punished by imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for a term not less than three months nor exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 74.—That the several circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of section 73 of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petitions setting forth the case and praying that such violations shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 75.—That whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under the 74th section of this act may be pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

SEC. 76.—That any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 73 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to or from a Territory, or the District of Columbia, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 77.—That any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover three-fold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

# Public Acts and Joint Resolutions.

## LAWS OF A PUBLIC NATURE ENACTED AT THE FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, ARRANGED BY SUBJECTS, AND SHOWING NUMBER AND TITLE OF LAW.

### APPROPRIATIONS.

177. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. (\$322,-023.06.)

169. An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes. (\$23,592,884.68.)

129. An act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. (\$1,563,918.76.)

171. An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes. (\$5,544,593.57.)

139. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes. (\$2,427,-004.00.)

197. An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes. (\$9,329,648.49.)

135. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes. (\$21,308,295.79.)

130. An act making appropriations for the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. (\$406,523.08.)

128. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes. (\$25,327,126.72.)

114. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes. (\$151,581.570.)

111. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. (\$87,236,599.55.)

198. An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes. (\$11,473,180.)

200. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes. (\$34,209,776.05.)

202. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for prior years, and for other purposes. (\$6,202,903.91.)

### APPROPRIATIONS.—Continued.

\*2. An act to provide for certain urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes. (Recoinage of silver, etc., \$306,000.)

2. An act to provide for further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes. (Assistant custodians, etc., \$370,588.33.)

3. An act making appropriations to supply further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for prior years, and for other purposes. (Customs, census, etc., \$1,968,-470.86.)

52. An act to provide for further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes. (United States Courts, etc., \$768,278.)

35. An act making appropriations to supply further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for prior years, and for other purposes. (Engraving and printing, courts, etc., \$1,354,304.66.)

90. An act making appropriations to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the fiscal year 1894, and for other purposes. (Printing and customs, \$350,000.)

### ACCOUNTS (PUBLIC).

73. An act to amend section 3816 of the Revised Statutes relating to advances made to the Public Printer.

44. An act to regulate the making of property returns by officers of the Government.

43. An act to repeal section 311 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to accounts of the Treasury of the United States.

21. An act to amend section 3709 of the Revised Statutes relating to contracts for supplies in the Departments at Washington.

20. An act to improve the methods of accounting in the Post Office Department, and for other purposes.

### BRIDGE BILLS.

215. An act to authorize the St. Louis, Avoelles and Southwestern Railway Company to bridge Bayou Des Glaisses and Atchafalaya River in the State of Louisiana.

207. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Contentnea Creek at

\* First session.



## BRIDGE BILLS.—Continued.

Grifton, Lenoir County, N. C., and to establish it as a post road.

204. An act extending the time for the completion of a railroad bridge over the Columbia River at or near Vancouver, in the State of Washington.

193. An act to authorize a bridge across the Perdido River between the States of Florida and Alabama.

191. An act to authorize the construction of a wagon and foot bridge across the Chattahoochee River at or near the town of Columbia, Ala.

170. An act to amend an act approved January 26, 1893, to authorize the construction of bridges across the Hiwassee, the Tennessee, and Clinch Rivers, in the State of Tennessee.

163. An act to amend an act to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the St. Louis River, between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

157. An act authorizing the Purcell Bridge and Transfer Company to construct and maintain a bridge over the South Canadian River at or within one mile of the town of Lexington, county of Cleveland, Territory of Oklahoma.

149. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge across the Missouri River at or near Sioux City, Iowa," approved March 2, 1889, as amended by acts of April 30, 1890, February 7, 1893, and March 24, 1894.

125. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Lexington, Mo.

124. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River from a point within the limits of the city of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, known as Eagle Point, to the opposite bank of said river, in the county of Grant and State of Wisconsin.

119. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela River at the foot of Main street, in the borough of Belleverson, in the State of Pennsylvania.

110. An act to authorize the construction of a wagon and foot bridge across the South, or Main, Canadian River at or near the town of Noble, in Oklahoma Territory.

104. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Oregon and Washington Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Columbia River, between the State of Oregon and the State of Washington, and to establish it as a post-road."

97. An act to authorize the city of Hastings, Minn., to construct and maintain a wagon bridge over the Mississippi River.

89. An act to amend an act to authorize construction of a bridge at Burlington, Iowa, approved August 6, 1888, and amended by act approved February 21, 1890.

86. An act to donate to the county of Laramie, Wyo., certain bridges on the abandoned Fort Laramie military reservation, and for other purposes.

87. An act to authorize the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Companies, or either of them, to construct and maintain

## BRIDGE BILLS.—Continued.

a bridge over the Delaware River between the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

82. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela River, at the foot of Dickson street, in the borough of Homestead, in the State of Pennsylvania.

83. An act to authorize the New York and New Jersey Bridge Companies to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River between New York City and the State of New Jersey.

84. An act to amend section 8 of "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Calumet River," approved March 1, 1893.

68. An act authorizing the Texarkana and Shreveport Railroad Company to bridge Sulphur River, in the State of Arkansas.

69. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at some point within one mile below and one mile above the present limits of the city of Jefferson, Mo.

67. An act to amend the act of June 22, 1892, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the city of Yankton, S. Dak."

65. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Red Wing, Minn.

60. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela River in the city of Pittsburgh.

59. An act to authorize the reconstruction of a bridge across the Niobrara River, near the village of Niobrara, Neb., and making an appropriation therefor.

51. An act to authorize the West Brad-dock Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the Monongahela River from the borough of Rankin to Mifflin Township.

57. An act to authorize the St. Louis River Bridge Company and the Duluth Transfer Railway Company to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge over the St. Louis River from a point at or near Grassy Point, in the Village of West Duluth, Minn., to the most available point opposite, in the State of Wisconsin.

55. An act to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the St. Louis River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

53. An act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge Little River, in the State of Arkansas.

50. An act to extend the time authorizing the St. Louis and Birmingham Railroad to build a bridge across Tennessee River at Clifton, Tenn.

49. An act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge the Sulphur River in the State of Arkansas or in the State of Texas.

47. An act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge Caddo Lake at or near Mooringsport, La., and Cross Bayou, near Shreveport, La.

BRIDGE BILLS.—Continued.

230. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at De Witt, Carroll County, Mo., and to establish it as a post road.

46. An act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge the Calcasieu and Sabine Rivers, in the States of Louisiana and Texas.

45. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela River at Glenwood, Pa.

42. An act for a charter for the Iowa and Nebraska Pontoon Bridge Company.

41. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the most accessible point between the city of Kansas and the town of Sibley, in the county of Jackson, and State of Missouri," approved March 3, 1887.

40. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge at or near Sioux City, Iowa," approved March 2, 1889, as amended by acts of April 13, 1890, and February 7, 1893.

39. An act to amend "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East River, between the city of New York and Long Island," approved March 3, 1887.

31. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Arkansas River at or near Van Buren, Ark.

23. An act authorizing the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railway Company to bridge the Neches and Sabine Rivers in the States of Texas and Louisiana.

17. An act to amend an act approved September 4, 1890, authorizing the New Orleans, Natchez and Fort Scott Railroad Company to construct two bridges across Boeuf River, in Louisiana.

18. An act to authorize the Chattanooga Western Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River near Chattanooga.

223. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River, between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

228. An act to authorize the Biloxi and Back Bay Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge over that portion of the bay of Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi, known as Back Bay.

229. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Osage River, in the State of Missouri.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

185. An act to make the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, a support of entry.

151. An act adding the towns of Manchester and Vernon, in the State of Connecticut, to the customs district of Hartford, Conn., and making the city of Rockville, Conn., a port of delivery.

61. An act to extend the limits of the port of New York.

32. An act to establish a port of delivery at Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

205. An act to extend the privileges of the transportation of dutiable merchandise

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.—Continued.  
without appraisement to the city of Ocala, in the State of Florida.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

143. An act to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Company to change its motive power for the propulsion of the cars of said company.

212. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway."

213. An act to authorize the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway Company to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

217. An act to prevent the recording of subdivisions of land in the District of Columbia in the office of the recorder of deeds.

216. An act to open, widen, and extend alleys in the District of Columbia.

203. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to appoint a deputy coroner, and for other purposes.

194. An act to provide an immediate revision and equalization of real estate values in the District of Columbia; also to provide an assessment of real estate in said District in the year 1896 and every third year thereafter, and for other purposes.

187. An act to provide for the payment of the 8 per cent. greenback certificates of the District of Columbia and for other purposes.

183. An act to provide for the closing of a part of an alley in square 185 in the city of Washington, D. C.

182. An act to regulate water main assessments in the District of Columbia.

167. An act to pay for alley condemned in square numbered 493, in the city of Washington, D. C.

147. An act to prohibit the interment of bodies in Graceland Cemetery in the District of Columbia.

96. An act to incorporate the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

91. An act to provide for the closing of part of an alley in square 622 in the city of Washington, D. C., and for the relief of the president and directors of Gonzaga College.

72. An act to construe the act of Congress passed January 6, 1893, to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia.

66. An act to provide for the sale of new tickets of the street railway companies of the District of Columbia.

63. An act to amend an act entitled "An act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia."

38. An act to make service connections with water mains and sewers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

34. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," being Title LXXIII of the Revised Statutes.

33. An act to continue in force the pro-

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Continued.

visions of an act approved March 2, 1885, and entitled "An act to protect the fish in the Potomac River in the District of Columbia, and to provide a spawning ground for shad and herring in the said Potomac River."

7. An act to close alleys in square numbered 751, in the city of Washington, D. C.

4. An act to extend North Capitol street to Soldiers' Home.

\*3. An act to provide for clerical assistance in the clerical department of the District of Columbia.

## EXPOSITIONS.

55. An act to exempt the articles of foreign exhibitions at the interstate fair at Tacoma, Wash., from the payment of duties.

\*15. An act in aid of the World's Fair Prize Winners' Exposition to be held at New York City.

\*1. An act in aid of the California Mid-winter International Exposition.

## FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

24. An act to repeal all statutes relating to supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals, and for other purposes.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

153. An act for the disposal of the accretions of the Virginus indemnity fund.

121. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to accept for the United States of America a painting by G. F. Watts, royal academician, entitled "Love and Life."

109. An act making an appropriation for rewriting the Consular Regulations.

76. An act supplementary to an act approved April 6, 1894, for the execution of the award rendered at Paris, August 15, 1893, by the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 29, 1892, in relation to the preservation of the fur seal.

54. An act to amend section 1 of an act approved April 6, 1894, entitled "An act to give effect to the award rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 29, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of the fur seals."

48. An act to give effect to the award rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 29, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of the fur seals.

14. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, approved May 5, 1892."

## INDIANS.

184. An act extending the time of payment to purchasers of lands of the Omaha

\*First session.

## INDIANS.—Continued.

tribe of Indians in Nebraska, and for other purposes.

78. An act defining and permanently fixing the northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon.

74. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the Confederate Otee and Missouri Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1881.

## JUDICIARY.

179. An act to change the lines between the eastern and western judicial districts of North Carolina and fixing time for holding courts in said eastern district.

148. An act to fix the times and places for holding the Federal courts in the State and district of Nebraska.

134. An act to amend sections 4, 6, and 10 of the act of February 9, 1893, entitled "An act to establish a court of appeals for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

120. An act to change the boundaries of the judicial districts of the State of Florida.

118. An act providing an additional circuit judge in the eighth judicial circuit.

117. An act to fix a term of the Federal district and circuit courts of the southern judicial district of Mississippi, to be held at Meridian, Miss., to include the counties named.

106. An act regulating the procedure in criminal causes in the district of Minnesota.

100. An act to provide that a term of the circuit and district court of the United States for the district of Vermont may be held at Montpelier.

56. An act to provide for the division of the eastern district of Michigan into the northern and southern divisions, and for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States therein, and for other purposes.

5. An act to provide for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

\*16. An act to regulate the fees of the clerk of the United States court for the Indian Territory.

\*9. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide the times and places for holding terms of United States courts in the States of Idaho and Wyoming," approved July 5, 1892.

10. An act to provide for the time and place of holding the terms of the United States circuit and district courts in the State of South Dakota.

168. An act to amend sections 5365 and 5366 of the Revised Statutes, relating to barratry on the high seas.

219. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Georgia," approved March 3, 1891.

\*First session.



**LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.**

208. An act to authorize the construction of a life-saving station at or near Rocky Point or East Marion, Long Island, N. Y.

164. An act extending the benefits of the marine hospitals to the keepers and crews of life-saving stations.

156. An act to amend section 5 of the act approved June 18, 1878, entitled "An act to organize the Life-Saving Service."

36. An act to transfer the Morris Island life-saving station, near Charleston, S. C., to Sullivan Island.

**LIGHTS AND FOG SIGNALS.**

161. An act authorizing the construction of a light-ship, with fog signal, to be established to the eastward of Boston Light, Massachusetts, and for the establishment of range lights in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.

160. An act establishing a fog signal at Kewaunee, Wis.

12. An act for the establishment of a light and fog signal station near Butler Flats, New Bedford, Mass.

**LABOR.**

188. An act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works.

95. An act making labor day a legal holiday.

**MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.**

192. An act relating to lights on fishing vessels.

186. An act to provide an American register for the steamer S. Oteri.

144. An act to provide an American register for the steamer Oceano, of New York, N. Y.

142. An act to provide a register for the schooner barge Astoria.

141. An act to provide a register for the steamer Goldsworthy.

77. An act to facilitate the entry of steamships.

71. An act to amend an act approved August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea."

37. An act to provide an American register for the steamer El Callao.

225. An act for the registry or enrollment of the bark Skudensnaes.

**MINES AND MINING.**

\*12. An act to amend section numbered 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims.

115. An act to amend section numbered 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims.

**MILITARY AFFAIRS.**

13. An act to increase the number of officers of the Army to be detailed to colleges.

211. An act to amend section 4833 Revised Statutes, and for other purposes.

181. An act for the construction of a military road from the city of El Paso to Fort Bliss, Tex.

\*First session.

**MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Continued.**

140. An act to regulate enlistments in the Army of the United States.

138. An act donating condemned cannon to the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

131. An act to amend section 4837 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as to soldiers' homes.

107. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to donate four obsolete gun carriages to the city of Marshalltown, Iowa.

108. An act to provide for the restoration to the State of Michigan two flags carried by the 22d Michigan Infantry Volunteers and now in the War Department.

**NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.**

189. An act to subject to State taxation national-bank notes and United States Treasury notes.

**NAVY.**

174. An act disposing of four condemned cannon of the Navy.

172. An act for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

146. An act to promote the efficiency of the naval militia.

137. An act relating to the pay and retirement of mates in the United States Navy.

99. An act to amend section 1379, chapter 1, Title XV, Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to appointments of assistant paymasters in the Navy.

30. An act providing for the rescue of the armament and wreck of the United States war ship Kearsarge.

**POSTMASTERS.**

214. An act empowering fourth-class postmasters to administer oaths to pensioners.

16. An act to amend section 407 of the Revised Statutes so as to require original receipts for deposits of postmasters to be sent to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department.

6. An act authorizing the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General to approve postmasters' bonds.

**PUBLIC LANDS.**

209. An act to provide for the opening of certain abandoned military reservations, and for other purposes.

201. An act to amend sections 2401 and 2403 of the Revised Statutes.

195. An act to further amend section 2390 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

180. An act providing for the resurvey of Grant and Hooker Counties in the State of Nebraska.

178. An act to authorize sale of lot 8, block 93, city of Hot Springs, by school directors thereof, and use of proceeds for school purposes.

176. An act granting a certain military reservation to Oklahoma City, Okla., to aid the public free schools thereof, and for other purposes.

173. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant leases for sites on the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas, for cold water reservoirs.

## PUBLIC LANDS.—Continued.

162. An act to provide for the validation of affidavits made before United States Commissioners in all land entries.

159. An act for the relief of persons who have filed declarations of intention to enter desert lands.

152. An act concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park.

150. An act authorizing the State of Montana to make selections from certain public lands.

136. An act granting certain property to the city of Newport, Ky.

133. An act to release a certain limitation existing in an act of Congress touching the Episcopal Church at St. Augustine, Fla.

132. An act granting the use of certain land to the town of Castine, Me., for a public park.

127. An act extending the time for final proof and payment on lands claimed under the public land laws of the United States.

126. An act prescribing limitations of time for completion of title to certain lands disposed of under the act of Congress approved September 27, 1850, and the acts amendatory and supplemental thereto, and commonly known as the "Donation act," and for the protection of purchasers and occupants on said lands.

122. An act granting to the University of Utah a site off the public domain.

102. An act granting to the State of North Dakota certain lands heretofore set apart as a wood reservation for Fort Totten military reservation, for the use of the militia of North Dakota, and for other purposes.

93. An act granting the use of certain lands in the Hot Springs Reservation, in the State of Arkansas, to the Barry Hospital.

92. An act to supply a deficiency in the grant of public lands to the State of Mississippi, for the use of the State University.

88. An act granting to the village of Dearborn certain land for village purposes.

81. An act to grant certain lands to the township board of Inwood Township, Michigan, for cemetery purposes.

75. An act supplementary to the act of Congress approved January 28, 1879, entitled "An act defining the manner in which certain land scrip may be assigned and located or applied by actual settlers," and providing for the issue of patents in the name of the locator or his legal representatives.

64. An act to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue a patent to Mace Clement's survey, numbered 386, in the Virginia military district of Ohio.

62. An act to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes.

58. An act to ratify the reservation of certain lands made for the benefit of Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes.

26. An act for the relief of certain settlers upon the Iowa Reservation, Oklahoma Territory.

22. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reserve from sale certain

## PUBLIC LANDS.—Continued.

land in the abandoned Fort Cumming military reservation, and for other purposes.

19. An act granting certain lands to the Territory of Arizona.

10. An act relating to the disqualification of registers and receivers of the United States land offices, and making provision in case of such disqualification.

1. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes," approved September 29, 1890, and the several acts amendatory thereof.

\*7. An act to amend section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes."

\*5. An act granting settlers on certain lands in Oklahoma Territory the right to commute their homestead entries, and for other purposes.

224. An act authorizing the issue of a patent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for certain lands on the Omaha Indian Reservation for school purposes.

## REVENUE MARINE.

11. An act providing for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service on the Great Lakes.

199. An act to amend section 2 of the act approved February 15, 1893, entitled "An act granting additional quarantine power and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service."

196. An act making an appropriation and providing for the construction of a United States revenue cutter for service in the harbor of San Francisco, State of California.

\*6. An act providing for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for the New England coast.

## RIVERS AND HARBORS.

85. An act to authorize the Missouri River Power Company of Montana to construct a dam across the Missouri River.

210. An act to repeal House resolution numbered 104, first session Fifty-first Congress, granting to Secretary of War a permit to license to use a pier at mouth of Chicago River.

28. An act granting to the Des Moines Rapids Power Company the right to erect, construct, operate, and maintain a wing dam, canal, and power station in the Mississippi River in Hancock County, Ill.

11. An act to amend an act of Congress approved May 12, 1890, granting to the Aransas Pass Harbor Company the right to improve Aransas Pass.

14. An act to authorize the construction and maintenance of a dam or dams across the Kansas River, within Shawnee County, in the State of Kansas.

## RIGHTS OF WAY.

206. An act granting to the Northern Mississippi Railway Company right of way

\* First session.

RIGHTS OF WAY.—Continued.

- ough certain Indian reservations in Minnesota.
15. An act to require railroad companies operating railroads in the Territories over right of way granted by the Government establish stations and depots at all towns on the lines of said roads established by the Interior Department.
16. An act to grant to the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.
23. An act granting to the Columbia Irrigation Company a right of way through the Yakima Indian Reservation, in Washington.
13. An act granting to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company a right of way through the White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian Reservations, in the State of Minnesota.
01. An act granting to the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company a right of way through the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota.
8. An act granting certain rights over the Point military reservation, in the State of California.
4. An act granting to the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian Reservations, in the State of Nebraska.
0. An act granting the right of way to Albany and Astoria Railroad Company through the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon.
9. An act to extend and amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway to construct and operate additional lines of railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved February 24, A. D. 1901.
29. An act to extend the time for building a street railway on the military reservation, Fort Riley, Kans.
25. An act extending the time allowed the Matilla Irrigation Company for the construction of its ditch across the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon.
3. An act to extend the time for the construction of the railway of the Choctaw and Railway Company.
0. An act to grant the right of way to the Texas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes.
1. An act granting the right of way for the construction of a railroad and other improvements over and on the West Mountain of the Hot Springs Reservation, Hot Springs, Ark.
18. An act to authorize purchasers of property and franchises of the Choctaw and Railway Company to organize a corporation and to confer upon the same the powers, privileges, and franchises vested in that company.
21. An act to amend an act entitled "An

RIGHTS OF WAY.—Continued.

act to amend an act entitled 'An act granting the right of a way to the Hutchison and Southern Railroad Company through the Indian Territory.'

220. An act granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian Reservations, in the State of Minnesota.

SILVER.

\*8. An act to repeal a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes."

TARIFF AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

227. An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes. Introduced December 19, 1893; debated January 9-31, 1894; passed House February 1, 1894; passed Senate July 3, with 634 amendments; sent to conference July 7, 1894; August 13, 1894, House receded from disagreement to Senate amendments; enrolled August 15, 1894; presented to President August 15, 1894; became a law by expiration of time allowed by Constitution August 27, 1894, midnight.

226. An act to provide for the collection of internal revenue, and for other purposes.

UTAH STATE.

112. An act to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

222. An act to provide for the improvement of the building and grounds of the United States court and post-office at Little Rock, Ark.

\*4. An act to extend the time for completing the work of the Eleventh Census, and for other purposes.

190. An act relative to recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to be accepted as surety thereon.

165. An act to authorize a compromise and settlement with the State of Arkansas.

154. An act to amend section 15 of an act approving, with amendments, the funding act of Arizona, approved June 25, 1890.

145. An act granting jurisdiction and authority to the Court of Claims in the case of the towboat Future City, her barges, cargoes, etc.

116. An act authorizing the county of Coconino, Territory of Arizona, to issue bonds for the construction of a county building at the county seat thereof.

105. An act to define and establish the units of electrical measure.

103. An act authorizing the Minneapolis Gas Light Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., to lay submerged gas pipes across the Mississippi River at Minneapolis.

27. An act fixing the limit of indebted-

\* First session.



## MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.

ness which may be incurred by Salt Lake City.

70. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange, in behalf of the United States, deeds of land with the Penaquid Land Company of Maine, in settlement of a disputed boundary of the Penaquid Point (Maine) light station.

## MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.

15. An act to amend section 4430, Title LII, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to inspection of iron or steel boiler plates.

158. An act providing for the sale of the old custom-house and lot connected therewith, in the city of Louisville, Ky.

# JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE THAT BECAME LAWS AT THE FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, ARRANGED BY SUBJECTS, AND SHOWING NUMBER AND TITLE OF LAW.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

17. Joint resolution providing for the payment of salaries and expenses of additional deputy collectors of internal revenue to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act of May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of November 3, 1893.

1. Joint resolution providing for the payment of salaries and expenses of additional deputy collectors of internal revenue to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act of May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of November 3, 1893.

39. Joint resolution to continue the provisions of existing laws providing temporarily for the expenditures of the Government.

34. Joint resolution to continue the provisions of a joint resolution approved June 29, 1894, entitled a "Joint resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government."

29. Joint resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

41. Joint resolution providing for clerical assistance in the health department of the District of Columbia.

40. Joint resolution to extend the charter of the Maryland and Washington Railway Company.

45. Joint resolution to make the 18th day of September, 1893, a holiday within the District of Columbia.

## EXPOSITIONS.

2. Joint resolution conferring diplomas upon designers, inventors, and expert artisans.

13. Joint resolution to amend the act approved April 25, 1890, relating to the admission of articles intended for the World's Columbian Exposition.

15. Joint resolution transferring the exhibit of the Navy Department known as the model battle ship Illinois, to the State of Illinois, as a naval armory for the use of the naval militia of the State of Illinois, on the termination of the World's Columbian Exposition.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

33. Joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint delegates to attend the

\* First session.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Continued.

meetings of the International Geodetic Association.

16. Joint resolution to provide for the printing of a history and digest of the international arbitrations to which the United States was a party, and for other purposes.

10. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to the Antwerp International Exposition.

11. Joint resolution that the acknowledgments of the Government and people of the United States be tendered to various foreign governments of the world in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

## INDIANS.

15. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause the settlement of the accounts of Special Agents Moore and Woodson, under the treaty of 1854, with the Delaware Indians, etc.

14. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive at the sub-treasury in the city of New York from R. T. Wilson & Co., or assigns, the money amounting to \$6,740,000, to be paid to the Cherokee Nation, and to place the same to the credit of the Cherokee Nation.

4. Joint resolution for the protection of those parties who have heretofore been allowed to make entries for lands within the former Mille Lacs Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

## JUDICIARY.

8. Joint resolution authorizing the chief justice and associate justices of the court of appeals and of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to use and take books from the library of Congress.

## LABOR.

38. Joint resolution providing for an investigation relating to the effects of machinery on labor.

35. Joint resolution providing for an investigation relative to the work and wages of women and children.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS.

44. Joint resolution instructing the Secretary of War to return to the State of Massachusetts the flags of certain regi-

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Continued.

nents of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

31. Joint resolution to appoint three members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

27. Joint resolution authorizing the purchase or condemnation of land in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pa.

24. Joint resolution instructing the Secretary of War to return to the State of Iowa the flag of Twenty-second Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

23. Joint resolution authorizing the wearing of the distinctive badge adopted by the Regular Army and Navy Union upon all occasions of ceremony.

\* 8. Joint resolution empowering the National Board of Commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park to authorize the State boards, or organizations building monuments in the park, to use the materials in said park, agreeably to such regulations as it may adopt.

\* 14. Joint resolution donating an abandoned cannon to the committee in charge of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1894.

NAVY.

36. Joint resolutions to establish an observatory circle as a provision for guarding the delicate astronomical instruments at the United States Naval Observatory against smoke or currents of heated air in their neighborhood, and undue vibrations from traffic upon the extension of public thoroughfares in the vicinity, and for other purposes.

32. Joint resolutions authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to continue the employment of certain mechanics and laborers.

PRINTING.

18. Joint resolution to print Agricultural Report for 1893.

11. Joint resolution to provide for the printing of the report of the Joint Committee of Congress and Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration of the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Capitol.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

42. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide rooms for the accommodation of the United States circuit court and district courts and their officers at Meridian, Miss.

43. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer a certain piece of land in the State of Michigan to the city of Saginaw.

28. Joint resolution granting full permission to the State of Maryland and to several State courts within the city of Baltimore to occupy the old United States court house in the city of Baltimore for the period of five years.

13. Joint resolution authorizing the transfer of furniture and carpets to the

\* First session.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—Con'd.

rooms now occupied by the United States courts at Chicago.

9. Joint resolution providing for the erection of fire-escapes and bridges at the Government Printing Office, and fire-escapes at the Malthy Building.

5. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to grant permits for the use of the Monument grounds and reservations or public spaces in the city of Washington, and for other purposes.

\* 7. Joint resolution providing for the erection of a suitable building for the storage of documents for the use of the Senate.

REVENUE MARINE.

22. Joint resolution providing for partial payments for work, etc., for vessels constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

30. Joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to appoint a commission of engineers to examine and report upon the cost of deepening the harbors of Superior and Duluth and their entrances to a uniform depth of 20 feet.

21. Joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause an examination to be made to determine if there is probability and danger of the Mississippi River cutting through the space dividing such river from the St. Francis River in the vicinity of Walnut Bend, Ark.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

3. Joint resolution to pay the officers and employés of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1893, on the 21st day of said month.

25. Joint resolution to pay the officers and employés of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of May, 1894, on the 29th day of said month.

26. Joint resolution making an appropriation to defray expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate.

45. Joint resolution to pay the officers and employés of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of August, 1894, on the 23d day of said month.

1. Joint resolution making available appropriations for the payment of session employés of the House and Senate during the first session of the Fifty-third Congress.

SENATE AND HOUSE.—Continued.

3. Joint resolution making immediately available the appropriation for mileage of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

TARIFF.

7. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the owners of cattle and horses transporting same into Mexico to reimport same into the United States at any time within

\* First session.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.

Cherokee Outlet, Oklahoma Territory, at the first municipal elections.

\* 13. Joint resolution for the reporting, marking, and removal of derelicts.

20. Joint resolution providing additional clerical force for the Librarian of Congress.

37. Joint resolution authorizing proper officers of the Treasury Department to examine and certify claims in favor of certain counties in Arizona.

19. Joint resolution providing for the placing of a tablet upon the Capitol to commemorate the laying of the corner stone of the building, September 18, 1793.

12. Joint resolution to fill a vacancy in the Board of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution.

6. Joint resolution relieving the employees of the Record and Pension Office who were injured in the Ford's Theatre disaster from the operation of the law restricting the amount of sick leave with pay that may be granted by heads of Departments.

46. Joint resolution to change the initials of a name in the Indian appropriation bill.

\* First session.

First session (begun Aug. 7, 1893; adjourned Nov. 3, 1893):		No. of Senate joint resolutions passed by House.....	24
No. of days.....	89	No. of House bills that became laws..	271
Second session (begun Dec. 4, 1893; adjourned Aug. 28, 1894):		No. of House joint resolutions that became laws.....	42
No. of days.....	268	No. of Senate bills that became laws..	100
Total number of days.....	357	No. of Senate joint resolutions that became laws.....	27
No. of bills introduced in House.....	8,053		
No. of bills introduced in Senate. ....	2,326	Total public laws.....	246
No. of joint resolutions introduced in House.....	229	Total private laws.....	125
No. of joint resolutions introduced in Senate.....	106	Total public resolutions.....	61
No. of House bills passed by House..	340	Total private resolutions.....	8
No. of House bills passed by Senate..	194		
No. of Senate bills passed by Senate..	289	Grand total laws.....	440
No. of Senate bills passed by House..	73		
No. of House joint resolutions passed by House.....	49	No. of reports made in House.....	1,477
No. of House joint resolutions passed by Senate.....	41	No. of reports made in Senate.....	710
No. of Senate joint resolutions passed by Senate.....	34	No. of vetoes.....	5
		No. of "pocket" vetoes.....	6
		No. of bills passed both Houses and pending in conference or otherwise..	14

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Alabama	9	Iowa	11	Montana	1	Rhode Island	2
Arkansas	6	Kansas	8	Nebraska	6	South Carolina	7
California	7	Kentucky	11	Nevada	1	South Dakota	2
Colorado	2	Louisiana	6	New Hampshire	2	Tennessee	10
Connecticut	4	Maine	4	New Jersey	8	Texas	13
Delaware	1	Maryland	6	New York	34	Vermont	2
Florida	2	Massachusetts	13	North Carolina	9	Virginia	10
Georgia	11	Michigan	12	North Dakota	1	Washington	2
Idaho	1	Minnesota	7	Ohio	4	West Virginia	4
Illinois	22	Mississippi	7	Oregon	2	Wisconsin	10
Indiana	13	Missouri	15	Pennsylvania	30	Wyoming	1
						Total	356



## The Public Debt of the United States.

OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT ON JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR FROM 1791 TO 1842, INCLUSIVE; ON JULY 1 OF EACH YEAR FROM 1843 TO 1886, INCLUSIVE; ON DECEMBER 1 OF EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE; AND ON JULY 1, 1894.

1791 Jan. 1.....	\$75,463,476.52	1826 Jan. 1.....	\$81,054,059.99	1861 July 1....	\$90,580,873.72
1792 ".....	77,217,924.66	1827 ".....	73,987,357.20	1862 ".....	524,176,412.13
1793 ".....	80,352,634.04	1828 ".....	67,475,043.87	1863 ".....	1,119,772,138.63
1794 ".....	78,427,404.77	1829 ".....	58,421,413.67	1864 ".....	1,815,784,370.57
1795 ".....	80,747,587.39	1830 ".....	48,565,406.50	1865 ".....	2,680,647,869.74
1796 ".....	83,762,172.07	1831 ".....	39,123,191.68	1866 ".....	2,773,236,173.69
1797 ".....	82,064,479.33	1832 ".....	24,322,235.18	1867 ".....	2,678,126,103.87
1798 ".....	79,228,529.12	1833 ".....	7,001,698.83	1868 ".....	2,611,687,851.19
1799 ".....	78,408,669.77	1834 ".....	4,760,082.08	1869 ".....	2,588,452,213.94
1800 ".....	82,976,294.35	1835 ".....	37,513.05	1870 ".....	2,480,672,427.81
1801 ".....	83,038,050.80	1836 ".....	536,957.83	1871 ".....	2,553,211,332.32
1802 ".....	86,712,632.25	1837 ".....	3,308,124.07	1872 ".....	2,253,251,328.78
1803 ".....	77,054,686.30	1838 ".....	10,434,221.14	1873 ".....	2,234,482,993.20
1804 ".....	86,427,120.88	1839 ".....	3,573,343.82	1874 ".....	2,251,690,468.43
1805 ".....	82,312,150.50	1840 ".....	5,250,875.54	1875 ".....	2,232,284,531.95
1806 ".....	75,723,270.66	1841 ".....	13,594,480.73	1876 ".....	2,180,395,067.15
1807 ".....	69,218,398.64	1842 ".....	20,601,226.28	1877 ".....	2,205,301,392.10
1808 ".....	65,196,317.97	1843 July 1....	32,742,922.00	1878 ".....	2,256,205,892.53
1809 ".....	57,023,192.09	1844 ".....	23,461,652.50	1879 ".....	2,349,567,232.04
1810 ".....	53,173,217.52	1845 ".....	15,925,303.01	1880 ".....	2,128,791,054.63
1811 ".....	48,005,587.76	1846 ".....	15,550,202.97	1881 ".....	2,077,389,253.58
1812 ".....	45,209,737.90	1847 ".....	38,826,534.77	1882 ".....	1,926,688,678.03
1813 ".....	55,962,827.57	1848 ".....	47,044,862.23	1883 ".....	1,892,547,412.07
1814 ".....	81,487,846.24	1849 ".....	63,061,858.69	1884 ".....	1,838,904,607.57
1815 ".....	99,833,660.15	1850 ".....	63,452,773.55	1885 ".....	1,872,340,557.14
1816 ".....	127,334,933.74	1851 ".....	68,304,796.02	1886 ".....	1,783,438,697.78
1817 ".....	123,491,965.16	1852 ".....	66,199,341.71	1887 Dec. 1....	1,664,461,536.38
1818 ".....	103,466,633.83	1853 ".....	59,803,117.70	1888 ".....	1,680,917,706.23
1819 ".....	95,529,648.28	1854 ".....	42,242,222.42	1889 ".....	1,617,372,419.53
1820 ".....	91,015,566.15	1855 ".....	35,586,558.56	1890 ".....	1,549,296,126.48
1821 ".....	89,987,427.66	1856 ".....	31,972,537.90	1891 ".....	1,546,961,695.61
1822 ".....	93,546,676.98	1857 ".....	28,699,831.85	1892 ".....	1,563,612,455.63
1823 ".....	90,875,877.28	1858 ".....	44,911,881.03	1893 ".....	1,560,797,618.13
1824 ".....	90,269,777.77	1859 ".....	58,496,847.88	1894 July 1....	1,632,253,636.68
1825 ".....	83,788,432.71	1860 ".....	64,842,287.88		

## ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, ETC., 1870-94.

JULY 1.	Debt on which Interest has Ceased.	Debt Bearing No Interest.	Outstanding Principal.	Cash in the Treasury.	Principal of Debt Less Cash in Treasury.	Population of U. S.
1870.....	\$3,708,641.00	\$ 430,508,064.42	\$2,480,672,427.81	\$149,502,471.60	\$2,331,169,956.21	38,558,371
1871.....	1,948,902.26	416,565,680.06	2,353,211,332.32	106,217,263.65	2,246,994,068.67	39,555,000
1872.....	7,926,797.26	430,530,431.52	2,253,251,328.78	108,470,798.43	2,149,780,530.35	40,595,000
1873.....	51,929,710.26	472,069,332.94	2,234,482,993.20	129,020,932.45	2,105,462,060.75	41,676,000
1874.....	3,216,590.26	509,543,128.17	2,251,690,468.43	147,541,314.74	2,104,149,153.69	42,795,000
1875.....	11,425,820.26	498,182,411.69	2,232,284,531.95	142,243,361.82	2,090,041,170.13	43,949,000
1876.....	3,902,420.26	465,807,196.89	2,180,395,067.15	119,469,726.70	2,060,925,340.45	45,135,000
1877.....	16,448,860.26	476,764,031.84	2,205,301,392.10	186,025,960.73	2,019,275,431.37	46,351,000
1878.....	5,594,560.26	455,875,682.27	2,256,205,892.53	256,823,612.08	1,999,382,280.45	47,595,000
1879.....	37,015,630.26	410,835,741.78	2,245,495,072.04	249,080,167.01	1,996,414,905.03	48,863,000
1880.....	7,621,455.26	388,800,815.37	2,120,415,370.63	201,088,622.88	1,919,326,747.75	50,155,783
1881.....	6,723,865.26	422,721,954.32	2,069,013,569.58	249,363,415.35	1,819,650,154.23	51,462,000
1882.....	16,260,805.26	438,241,788.77	1,918,312,994.03	243,289,519.78	1,675,023,474.25	52,799,000
1883.....	7,831,415.26	538,111,162.81	1,884,171,728.07	345,389,902.92	1,538,781,825.15	54,163,000
1884.....	16,656,205.26	584,308,868.31	1,830,528,923.57	391,985,928.18	1,438,542,995.39	55,554,000
1885.....	4,100,995.26	663,712,927.88	1,863,964,873.14	488,612,429.23	1,375,352,443.91	57,093,000
1886.....	9,704,445.26	619,344,468.52	1,775,063,013.78	492,917,173.34	1,282,145,840.44	58,420,000
1887.....	6,115,165.26	629,795,077.37	1,657,602,592.63	482,433,917.21	1,175,168,675.42	61,031,000
1888.....	2,496,095.26	739,840,389.32	1,692,858,984.58	629,854,089.85	1,063,004,894.73	62,768,000
1889.....	1,911,485.26	787,287,446.97	1,619,052,922.23	643,113,172.01	975,939,750.22	64,554,000
1890.....	1,185,805.26	825,011,289.47	1,552,140,204.73	661,355,834.20	890,784,370.53	62,622,250
1891.....	1,614,705.26	953,862,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,083,539.83	851,912,751.78	63,975,000
1892.....	2,785,875.26	1,006,648,939.37	1,588,464,144.63	746,397,681.03	841,526,463.60	65,403,000
1893.....	2,094,060.26	958,854,525.87	1,545,985,686.13	707,016,210.00	838,969,476.00	66,826,000
1894.....	1,851,240.26	995,360,506.42	1,632,253,636.68	774,538,965.19	857,714,671.49	68,397,000

The column of debt bearing no interest includes certificates held in Treasurer's cash.

# Building and Loan Associations of the United States.

(From the Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Associations.	Shareholders.	Shares in Force.	Dues paid in on instalment shares in force.	Profits.
<i>Local.</i>					
Alabama.....	23	3,882	130,559	\$1,127,496	\$588,141
Arizona.....	4	391	4,179	92,067	42,041
Arkansas.....	32	6,016	279,067	2,075,183	591,987
California.....	125	24,488	309,928	10,450,342	3,617,040
Colorado.....	42	a8,619	91,831	3,905,220	1,784,632
Connecticut.....	15	3,222	18,266	401,539	32,059
Delaware.....	21	b2,969	18,957	1,206,958	366,608
Dist. of Columbia.....	26	17,025	122,054	4,966,281	732,621
Florida.....	21	3,393	29,130	1,010,207	515,193
Georgia.....	31	4,818	36,845	2,250,560	422,093
Idaho.....	4	345	3,772	84,812	20,814
Illinois.....	631	c174,380	a2,195,051	47,574,467	14,789,855
Indiana.....	429	c93,132	a467,572	15,886,469	3,224,375
Iowa.....	81	a22,125	145,141	4,408,822	935,147
Kansas.....	71	a7,265	b50,915	1,732,747	589,273
Kentucky.....	131	b33,815	a167,836	9,979,040	1,069,046
Louisiana.....	26	7,166	53,770	3,004,289	316,814
Maine.....	29	7,366	b53,472	1,228,710	72,330
Maryland.....	237	b52,410	d291,796	10,500,659	369,540
Massachusetts.....	115	53,953	366,100	11,658,513	1,804,988
Michigan.....	72	b19,837	b176,583	3,959,694	1,025,864
Minnesota.....	82	12,751	205,368	3,584,265	1,363,105
Mississippi.....	30	b5,299	50,080	1,790,743	804,590
Missouri.....	349	b50,083	b386,090	17,605,491	6,978,724
Montana.....	7	891	10,326	315,635	150,202
Nebraska.....	66	a7,675	44,643	1,985,695	808,241
Nevada.....	1	211	1,484	46,580	22,853
New Hampshire.....	16	4,193	20,559	475,890	58,768
New Jersey.....	286	b85,698	561,655	23,744,154	5,901,245
New Mexico.....	5	707	5,769	215,192	77,465
New York.....	390	b110,390	a979,282	22,724,290	3,542,389
North Carolina.....	24	4,611	31,465	714,217	109,804
North Dakota.....	5	571	13,413	169,870	67,497
Ohio.....	718	a233,348	1,006,790	49,529,356	2,163,945
Oklahoma.....	1	142	901	17,415	e
Oregon.....	14	2,093	16,766	725,310	426,850
Pennsylvania.....	1,076	f 233,655	1,561,441	60,724,640	14,581,036
Rhode Island.....	6	2,223	17,331	599,296	107,314
South Carolina.....	48	4,384	34,897	1,799,696	716,386
South Dakota.....	14	1,361	9,973	354,677	144,892
Tennessee.....	61	b12,437	112,910	3,987,723	1,239,821
Texas.....	39	4,931	34,186	1,483,098	379,183
Utah.....	5	1,413	18,250	504,927	122,926
Virginia.....	76	13,154	111,480	3,687,043	440,006
Washington.....	14	802	6,471	187,478	90,486
West Virginia.....	54	9,390	63,501	2,466,758	577,283
Wisconsin.....	39	9,864	b75,746	2,012,997	529,304
Wyoming.....	6	472	7,480	287,748	88,193
Totals.....	5,598	g1,359,366	h10,381,031	\$339,241,259	\$74,402,969

a Two associations not reporting.

b One association not reporting.

c Three associations not reporting.

d Five associations not reporting.

e Included in dues paid in on instalment shares in force.

f Thirteen associations not reporting.

g Thirty-eight associations not reporting.

h Eighteen associations not reporting.

## Building and Loan Associations of the United States.

(From the Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Associations.	Shareholders.	Shares in Force.	Dues paid in on instalment shares in force.	Profits.
<i>National.</i>					
Alabama .....	4	5,049	88,898	\$841,934	\$179,712
California .....	8	7,044	81,294	925,838	217,291
Colorado .....	4	6,651	81,741	721,109	91,112
District of Columbia.....	3	4,574	22,955	127,669	14,504
Florida .....	2	475	3,104	30,809	11,195
Georgia .....	12	26,476	187,245	2,333,716	931,708
Illinois .....	38	54,063	477,132	4,39,094	813,219
Indiana .....	16	19,169	105,691	1,291,943	296,293
Iowa .....	8	15,132	152,126	615,527	99,165
Kansas.....	1	890	1,590	17,464	6,368
Kentucky.....	17	22,100	141,547	1,143,389	159,951
Louisiana.....	2	8,030	57,521	546,469	104,745
Maryland.....	3	10,988	51,362	286,841	40,696
Michigan .....	3	19,488	107,284	1,557,663	234,380
Minnesota .....	15	134,877	388,212	5,579,660	962,978
Mississippi.....	2	261	1,334	28,244	2,567
Missouri.....	17	133,673	179,298	2,340,418	628,650
Montana.....	1	990	12,155	59,899	12,118
Nebraska.....	4	1,385	6,924	82,264	3,854
New Hampshire.....	1	4,000	34,847	233,710	96,663
New Jersey .....	2	1,343	15,508	45,863	381
New York .....	28	41,197	131,464	2,538,480	270,575
North Carolina.....	1	1,055	7,170	92,787	.....
North Dakota .....	1	65	510	2,584	251
Ohio.....	3	4,867	29,394	348,280	11,869
Oregon.....	3	904	8,800	80,277	2,384
Pennsylvania.....	3	5,330	42,346	215,510	15,769
South Dakota.....	3	7,130	49,124	356,699	121,741
Tennessee.....	17	30,990	249,098	2,115,635	596,422
Texas .....	2	1,508	19,014	175,771	36,394
Utah .....	1	2,259	24,804	211,578	51,136
Virginia.....	7	17,950	91,461	1,111,139	165,983
Washington.....	3	1,748	22,259	324,053	22,774
West Virginia.....	2	952	5,086	21,093	5,610
Wisconsin .....	3	3,746	12,542	215,720	52,689
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>c386,359</b>	<b>c2,874,847</b>	<b>\$30,759,219</b>	<b>\$6,261,147</b>

*a* One association not reporting.

*b* Two associations not reporting.

*c* Four associations not reporting.

## Postal Savings Banks in Great Britain.

From the figures given in the annual report of the British Postmaster General, it appears that interest to the amount of £1,860,104 was credited to postal savings bank depositors in 1893, being £113,841 in excess of 1892. The total amount, including interest, due to depositors on December 31, 1893, was £80,597,641, representing an increase of £4,744,562 during the year. Besides this the amount of government stock held by depositors was augmented by £765,474, raising the total amount on December 31 to £6,364,494, distributed among 69,131 stock accounts. The average amount of each deposit was £2 10s. 1d., and the average amount of each withdrawal £6 0s. 3d.

There are now over 11,000 post-offices in the United Kingdom at which savings bank business is transacted, and about 6,000 schools at which efforts are made to train the young in the various ways of saving money through the machinery of the post-office. Another point of interest brought out in the report is that the number of so-called penny banks shows a decided increase, 425 being authorized during the year to deposit their funds in the savings bank, making a total of 5,200. It appears further that 768 friendly societies and 2,557 trade, provident and charitable societies opened accounts in the savings bank in 1893, as compared with 670 and 2,195 in 1892.



## Statistics of School Savings Banks in the United States

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 16, 1894.

Compiled by J. H. THIRY, of Long Island City, N. Y.

No. of Order.	Cities and schools which have adopted the system.	States.	No. of School		Date of In- troductio.	No. of Scholars.		Amount.		
			Hou- ses.	Banks (*)		+	#	Collect'd.	With- drawn.	Due De- positors.
1	Long Island City...	N. Y.	12	101	Mar. 16, 1885	5,470	1,916	a 45,998.60	31,692.69	14,905.91
2	Rutland.....	Vt.	6	28	Feb. 1, 1886	1,480	995	b 4,967.92	1,321.40	3,146.52
3	Islip, Long Island...	N. Y.	1	6	Sept. 30, 1886	280	76	a 3,160.54	5,273.94	886.60
4	Amsterdam, St. Mary Inst. and Pub. Schools	N. Y.	9	32	Apr. 4, 1887	2,720	1,225	a 22,288.00	11,666.84	10,621.16
5	Jamestown.....	N. Y.	12	59	Sept. 3, 1888	2,907	681	b 7,989.77	6,776.23	2,213.54
6	Rondout { School 3 } { B'ch of 3 }	N. Y.	2	10	Jan. 3, 1889	587	240	a 1,684.54	178.77	1,505.77
7	Olean.....	N. Y.	6	34	Jan. 3, 1889	1,770	825	a 11,250.00	7,450.00	3,800.00
8	Cazenovia.....	N. Y.	1	5	Jan. 8, 1889	359	131	b 327.66	1.75	325.91
9	Brooklyn, School 31.	N. Y.	1	20	Dec. 16, 1889	1,685	259	b 2,261.58	1,749.76	511.82
10	Pottstown.....	Pa.	22	52	Dec. 30, 1889	2,469	605	a 31,113.57	23,403.98	7,709.59
11	Norristown.....	Pa.	6	53	Jan. 2, 1890	2,460	1,257	a 24,522.49	15,244.20	9,278.29
12	Shannonville.....	Pa.	1	2	Jan. 9, 1890	60	6	b 129.93	90.59	88.64
13	Cheltenham.....	Pa.	1	4	Jan. 9, 1890	136	79	a 1,396.17	676.99	719.18
14	Chester.....	Pa.	13	74	Feb. 24, 1890	2,733	861	c 17,334.76	9,967.90	7,366.86
15	West Chester.....	Pa.	3	25	Feb. 24, 1890	1,199	642	b 6,900.15	2,000.00	4,900.15
16	Williamsport.....	Pa.	15	99	Apr. 1, 1890	4,728	2,345	a 27,739.25	15,591.11	11,898.14
17	Conshohocken.....	Pa.	2	15	Apr. 1, 1890	600	315	a 5,371.82	3,129.36	2,241.96
18	Philmont.....	N. Y.	1	5	Oct. 7, 1890	311	107	a 1,234.44	459.05	775.39
19	Schuyler.....	Neb.	6	13	Oct. 12, 1890	750	194	a 7,420.76	5,325.54	2,095.22
20	Brookline.....	Mass.	13	13	Oct. 19, 1890	1,873	1,015	b 3,089.96	329.94	2,760.02
21	Greenville.....	Ohio.	2	20	Oct. 27, 1890	1,012	573	b 3,012.76	2,246.50	766.26
22	West Whiteland.....	Pa.	4	4	Nov. 10, 1890	211	40	b 358.99	15.00	343.99
23	Doylestown.....	Pa.	1	8	Jan. 12, 1891	350	209	a 4,441.45	1,720.35	2,721.10
24	Campello.....	Mass.	1	10	Jan. 26, 1891	550	307	a 3,744.55	2,243.17	1,501.38
25	Rockland.....	Me.	5	15	Feb. 11, 1891	700	423	b 969.71	327.29	642.42
26	Warren.....	Pa.	3	19	Apr. 22, 1891	1,000	600	b 5,517.38	1,877.06	3,640.32
27	Bloomington.....	Ind.	3	18	Sept. 28, 1891	1,060	653	c 3,300.63	957.84	2,342.79
28	Brookville.....	Pa.	2	11	Dec. 4, 1891	554	150	a 2,833.00	1,070.82	1,762.18
29	Mayville.....	N. D.	1	2	Jan. 4, 1892	100	63	b 305.00	75.00	230.00
30	Camden Boys' Parlor	N. J.	1	7	Feb. 4, 1892	100	13	b 3.79	0.42	1.37
31	Earksburg.....	Pa.	1	7	Feb. 29, 1892	319	143	a 1,089.93	76.41	1,013.52
32	Phoenixville.....	Pa.	2	24	Mar. 7, 1892	964	360	a 3,563.05	1,148.74	2,414.31
33	Coatesville.....	Pa.	4	13	Apr. 4, 1892	717	199	a 1,988.09	274.09	1,714.00
34	Ashbourne.....	Pa.	1	5	May 16, 1892	175	87	a 790.87	370.51	420.36
35	Jenkintown.....	Pa.	1	6	May 16, 1892	320	186	a 1,046.64	320.18	726.46
36	Portland.....	N. D.	1	1	May 23, 1892	116	30	b 110.10	50.00	60.00
37	Anselma.....	Pa.	2	2	Sept. 1, 1892	78	14	a 51.70	.....	51.70
38	Kane.....	Pa.	3	6	Sept. 7, 1892	554	275	c 623.43	54.47	568.96
39	La Mott.....	Pa.	1	3	Sept. 12, 1892	97	57	a 222.22	55.36	166.86
40	Edge Hill.....	Pa.	1	2	Sept. 19, 1892	85	45	a 836.43	101.10	285.33
41	egontz.....	Pa.	1	3	Oct. 3, 1892	83	41	a 255.27	53.86	201.41
42	West Pikeland.....	Pa.	4	4	Nov. 7, 1892	128	18	b 89.85	.....	89.85
43	East Buckeye (Elba)	Kan.	1	1	Nov. 7, 1892	29	6	b 5.63	5.38	0.25
44	Caledonia.....	N. D.	1	2	Dec. 12, 1892	65	17	b 172.74	4.37	12.87
45	Unionville.....	Pa.	6	6	Jan. 2, 1893	200	94	a 242.75	4.17	238.58
46	Westboro.....	Mass.	8	16	Jan. 2, 1893	715	516	a 1,734.78	348.08	1,386.70
47	Stratford.....	Pa.	1	2	Jan. 2, 1893	73	36	a 150.00	6.00	144.00
48	Lower Merion Dist.	Pa.	10	22	Jan. 9, 1893	1,056	357	a 2,206.39	566.47	1,639.92
49	Pueblo (District 20).	Col.	65	65	Jan. 9, 1893	1,950	675	a 3,641.02	2,400.00	1,241.02
50	Trinidad.....	Col.	4	1	Mar. 1, 1893	1,098	418	a 1,744.90	407.57	1,337.33
51	Wamego.....	Kan.	4	8	Mar. 20, 1893	550	95	a 163.13	41.20	121.93
52	Geneva.....	N. Y.	5	1	Apr. 3, 1893	1,112	41	a 1,404.86	137.77	1,267.09
53	Collegeville.....	Pa.	1	1	Apr. 17, 1893	80	25	a 137.24	6.73	130.51
54	Morrisville.....	Pa.	1	6	June 5, 1893	214	100	a 130.72	0.72	130.00
55	Forman.....	N. D.	1	7	Oct. 9, 1893	45	25	a 30.49	24.92	5.57
56	Whapeton.....	N. D.	1	3	Nov. 20, 1893	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	d West Chester.....	Pa.	1	3	Jan. 22, 1894	66	21	a 56.72	.....	56.72
58	e West Pittston.....	Pa.	1	1	Jan. 27, 1894	145	61	a 31.37	.....	31.37
59	Salem.....	Pa.	1	1	Feb. 25, 1894	35	6	a 15.42	.....	15.42
60	Carr.....	Pa.	1	1	Feb. 15, 1894	45	14	a 9.70	.....	9.70
61	Howellville.....	Pa.	1	1	Feb. 15, 1894	30	3	a 2.12	.....	2.12
62	Presbyterean.....	Pa.	1	1	Feb. 15, 1894	16	2	a 3.20	.....	3.20
63	Newcentreville.....	Pa.	1	1	Feb. 15, 1894	22	7	a 1.46	.....	1.46
64	Berwyn.....	Pa.	1	1	Feb. 15, 1894	33	12	a 27.67	.....	27.67
65	Paoli.....	Pa.	1	1	Mar. 5, 1894	30	13	a 8.35	.....	8.35
66	f Glassboro.....	N. J.	1	8	Mar. 5, 1894	365	143	a 66.26	.....	66.26
Total.....			243	995		52,056	22,055	\$272,263.50	\$156,121.09	\$116,142.41

\* A teacher collecting the money in her class constitutes a school bank. † On register. ‡ On deposit. a From date of introduction. b Collected during 1893. c Having not received the statistics for Chester in time, we give here the figures of last year. d In the model school of the State Normal School. The first in the U. S. e In the Trinity Church Industrial School. f Glassboro is the first public school to adopt the system in the State of New Jersey.

# Railway Mileage of the World by Countries, 1890.

(From Census Reports.)

COUNTRIES.	Length of Line. Miles.	Square Miles of Territory.	Length of Line per 100 sq. m.	Number of Inhabitants.	Length of Line per 10,000 Inhabit's.
Germany.....	25,969	208,672	12.44	48,512,000	5.35
Austria and Hungary, includ'g Bosnia	16,467	261,206	6.30	42,087,000	3.91
Great Britain and Ireland.....	19,939	121,436	16.42	38,584,000	5.17
France.....	22,586	204,155	11.06	38,219,000	5.91
Russia, including Finland.....	18,728	2,080,540	0.90	96,000,000	1.95
Italy.....	8,117	114,372	7.10	30,947,000	2.62
Belgium.....	3,215	11,387	28.23	6,094,000	5.28
Netherlands.....	1,887	13,742	13.73	4,762,000	3.96
Switzerland.....	1,929	15,942	12.10	2,984,000	6.57
Spain.....	6,127	198,404	3.09	17,545,000	3.49
Portugal.....	1,280	34,315	3.73	4,307,000	2.97
Denmark.....	1,223	14,784	8.27	2,172,000	5.63
Norway.....	971	125,604	0.77	1,978,000	4.91
Sweden.....	4,915	173,932	2.83	4,774,000	10.30
Servia.....	327	18,760	1.74	2,096,000	1.56
Roumania.....	1,580	49,254	3.21	5,376,000	2.94
Greece.....	440	24,974	1.76	2,187,000	2.01
Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria and Rou- melia.....	1,097	106,034	1.03	7,641,000	1.44
Malta, Jersey and Man.....	68	425	16.00	311,000	2.19
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>136,865</b>	<b>3,777,938</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>356,526,000</b>	<b>3.84</b>
United States.....	163,597	2,970,000	5.51	a 62,947,714	25.90
British America (Canada).....	13,322	3,084,410	0.43	4,390,000	30.35
Newfoundland.....	115	42,730	0.27	198,000	5.81
Central America.....	559	172,117	0.32	2,900,000	1.93
Mexico.....	5,344	751,349	0.71	11,601,000	4.61
<b>Total North America.....</b>	<b>182,937</b>	<b>7,020,606</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>82,036,714</b>	<b>22.30</b>
United States of Colombia.....	231	464,397	0.05	4,000,000	0.58
Cuba.....	1,056	45,857	2.30	1,522,000	6.94
Venezuela.....	441	594,208	0.07	2,239,000	1.97
Republic of Santo Domingo.....	71	17,447	0.41	610,000	1.16
Porto Rico.....	11	3,706	0.30	785,000	0.14
Brazil.....	5,779	3,218,159	0.18	14,602,000	3.96
Argentine Republic.....	5,129	1,076,708	0.48	3,808,000	13.47
Paraguay.....	149	97,697	0.15	330,000	4.52
Uruguay.....	470	72,143	0.65	687,000	6.84
Chili.....	1,926	299,536	0.64	2,715,000	7.09
Peru.....	994	405,030	0.25	2,630,000	3.78
Bolivia.....	106	515,001	0.02	1,190,000	0.89
Ecuador.....	167	115,646	0.14	1,005,000	1.66
British Guiana.....	22	85,383	0.03	278,000	0.79
<b>Total South America.....</b>	<b>16,552</b>	<b>7,010,918</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>36,401,000</b>	<b>4.55</b>
British India.....	15,837	1,455,066	1.09	255,648,000	0.62
Ceylon.....	180	24,743	0.73	2,863,000	0.63
Russia (Trans-Caspian District).....	890	214,191	0.42	430,000	20.70
Persia.....	11	636,205	.....	8,000,000	0.01
Dutch East Indies.....	797	50,836	1.57	21,998,000	0.36
Japan.....	907	147,606	0.61	39,607,000	0.23
China (proper).....	124	1,553,534	0.01	381,555,000	.....
Cochin China and Pondicherry.....	52	23,199	0.22	2,017,000	0.26
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>18,798</b>	<b>4,105,380</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>712,118,000</b>	<b>3.79</b>
<b>Total Africa.....</b>	<b>3,992</b>	<b>587,184</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>7,785,000</b>	<b>5.13</b>
New Zealand.....	1,905	104,220	1.83	662,000	28.78
Victoria.....	2,288	87,854	2.60	1,118,000	20.47
New South Wales.....	2,252	309,070	0.73	1,122,000	20.07
South Australia.....	1,757	903,163	0.19	324,000	54.23
Queensland.....	2,063	668,050	0.31	407,000	50.69
Tasmania.....	375	26,364	1.42	151,000	54.83
Western Australia.....	497	975,615	0.05	44,000	112.95
<b>Total Australia.....</b>	<b>11,137</b>	<b>3,074,336</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>3,828,000</b>	<b>29.09</b>
<b>Total World.....</b>	<b>370,281</b>	<b>25,576,362</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1,198,694,714</b>	<b>3.09</b>

a Including Indians not taxed.

## Railroad Building.

Number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States during the years ending Dec. 31, 1860, 1870, 1880, and from 1888 to 1893, inclusive.—From Poor's Railroad Manual.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
<i>New England.</i>									
Maine .....	472	786	1,005	1,321.34	1,340.11	1,377.47	1,383.26	1,401.64	1,515.00
New Hampshire .....	661	736	1,015	1,079.49	1,123.68	1,146.89	1,144.88	1,061.33	1,155.88
Vermont .....	554	614	914	953.55	960.59	988.45	1,001.91	995.01	986.54
Massachusetts .....	1,264	1,480	1,915	2,074.32	2,082.85	2,096.69	2,100.32	2,126.69	2,121.26
Rhode Island .....	108	136	210	214.21	212.43	234.43	223.48	223.48	227.46
Connecticut .....	601	742	923	1,006.46	1,010.79	1,006.64	1,006.54	1,006.54	1,013.32
Total .....	3,660	4,494	5,977	6,654.37	6,730.45	6,840.57	6,860.39	6,914.69	7,019.36
<i>Middle Atlantic.</i>									
New York .....	2,682	3,928	5,991	7,595.54	7,708.87	7,745.85	7,765.22	8,116.10	8,110.51
New Jersey .....	560	1,125	1,684	1,980.73	2,035.52	2,062.81	2,132.41	2,201.91	2,176.10
Pennsylvania .....	2,598	4,656	6,191	8,224.51	8,421.82	8,700.58	8,919.98	9,159.45	9,435.56
Delaware .....	127	197	275	314.77	314.54	314.95	320.12	314.94	315.44
Maryland .....	386	671	1,040	1,183.40	1,225.19	1,270.04	1,269.44	1,289.44	1,300.80
Dis. of Columbia .....				20.66	20.66	20.66	20.66	20.66	20.66
Total .....	6,353	10,577	15,181	19,319.61	19,726.60	20,114.89	20,427.33	21,102.50	21,359.07
<i>Cent. Northern.</i>									
Ohio .....	2,946	3,538	5,792	7,636.27	7,792.85	7,987.99	8,167.63	8,351.88	8,558.74
Michigan .....	779	1,638	3,938	6,499.45	6,918.40	7,106.15	7,187.44	7,440.95	7,492.33
Indiana .....	2,163	3,177	4,373	5,890.26	6,003.76	6,106.19	6,135.25	6,292.12	6,321.07
Illinois .....	2,790	4,823	7,851	9,906.50	9,964.63	10,129.65	10,189.38	10,439.53	10,428.19
Wisconsin .....	905	1,525	3,155	5,329.62	5,477.63	5,614.95	5,785.61	5,927.97	5,970.07
Total .....	9,583	14,701	23,109	35,256.10	36,175.27	36,944.93	37,465.31	38,362.45	38,770.07
<i>South Atlantic.</i>									
Virginia .....	1,379	1,486	1,893	2,931.22	3,202.75	3,367.65	3,573.64	3,576.69	3,590.99
West Virginia .....	352	387	691	1,294.34	1,327.89	1,433.30	1,547.11	1,806.19	1,883.33
North Carolina .....	937	1,178	1,486	2,528.58	2,844.13	3,128.17	3,205.46	3,229.57	3,353.51
South Carolina .....	973	1,139	1,427	2,083.77	2,129.37	2,296.65	2,491.06	2,545.30	2,561.72
Georgia .....	1,420	1,845	2,459	3,923.42	4,268.20	4,592.83	4,870.25	4,946.39	5,083.02
Florida .....	402	446	518	2,249.78	2,377.55	2,489.52	2,566.87	2,676.88	2,840.26
Total .....	5,463	6,481	8,474	15,016.11	16,149.89	17,308.12	18,254.39	19,781.02	19,312.63
<i>Gulf &amp; Mis. Val.</i>									
Kentucky .....	534	1,017	1,530	2,584.93	2,776.88	2,946.38	2,962.45	2,997.23	3,051.25
Tennessee .....	1,253	1,492	1,843	2,467.64	2,648.20	2,798.98	2,996.20	3,064.26	3,091.43
Alabama .....	743	1,157	1,843	2,985.64	3,145.69	3,422.20	3,576.47	3,595.76	3,627.89
Mississippi .....	862	990	1,127	2,250.92	2,379.18	2,408.85	2,440.39	2,448.37	2,459.22
Louisiana .....	335	450	652	1,507.07	1,654.09	1,749.95	1,880.01	1,967.09	1,992.81
Total .....	3,727	5,106	6,995	11,796.20	12,622.04	13,388.36	13,855.52	14,072.71	14,222.63
<i>Southwestern.</i>									
Missouri .....	817	2,000	3,965	5,900.89	5,978.41	6,142.02	6,178.45	6,360.56	6,464.80
Arkansas .....	38	256	859	2,045.67	2,140.54	2,213.44	2,304.95	2,310.67	2,369.91
Texas .....	307	711	3,244	8,210.57	8,498.31	8,709.85	8,812.67	9,040.73	9,184.61
Kansas .....		1,501	3,400	8,754.83	8,810.27	8,900.11	8,890.87	8,893.83	8,931.28
Colorado .....		157	1,570	4,038.04	4,097.37	4,291.11	4,441.33	4,451.52	4,488.22
New Mexico .....			758	1,321.48	1,326.28	1,388.77	1,423.82	1,429.57	1,439.50
Ind. Territory .....			289	975.17	1,155.14	1,260.65	1,272.08	1,375.02	1,379.14
Oklahoma .....									
Total .....	1,162	4,625	14,085	31,246.65	32,006.32	32,905.95	33,324.17	33,861.90	34,256.96
<i>Northwestern.</i>									
Iowa .....	655	2,683	5,400	8,364.59	8,436.02	8,416.14	8,436.51	8,506.00	8,513.44
Minnesota .....		1,092	3,151	5,375.45	5,483.34	5,545.35	5,670.88	5,874.08	5,944.58
Nebraska .....		705	1,953	4,979.51	5,124.20	5,407.47	5,430.49	5,542.48	5,564.32
North Dakota .....			65	1,225	2,055.73	2,116.49	2,222.77	2,315.24	2,517.20
South Dakota .....					2,480.92	2,610.41	2,699.92	2,707.89	2,792.15
Wyoming .....		459	512	901.70	950.50	1,002.93	1,048.71	1,150.13	1,157.62
Montana .....			106	1,803.73	2,001.19	2,195.58	2,290.82	2,667.87	2,721.63
Total .....	655	5,004	12,347	25,890.47	25,530.90	27,249.37	27,800.10	28,745.49	29,210.94
<i>Pacific.</i>									
California .....	23	925	2,195	4,126.19	4,202.11	4,336.45	4,484.63	4,623.65	4,692.39
Oregon .....		159	508	1,412.01	1,413.68	1,455.52	1,503.52	1,521.82	1,527.19
Washington .....			289	1,319.02	1,705.57	1,998.65	2,309.23	2,722.13	2,837.52
Nevada .....		593	739	947.73	916.18	923.18	923.18	923.23	923.23
Arizona .....			349	1,094.83	1,094.81	1,094.81	1,097.57	1,161.97	1,161.97
Utah .....		257	842	1,153.12	1,211.73	1,265.49	1,335.66	1,356.59	1,369.08
Idaho .....			206	867.92	929.09	946.11	959.68	1,073.29	1,089.99
Total .....	23	1,934	5,128	10,920.82	11,473.17	12,020.22	12,613.47	13,382.68	13,601.37
United States ..	30,626	52,922	98,296	156,100.33	161,396.64	166,817.41	170,601.18	175,223.44	177,753.36



## Wall Street Vocabulary.

Many of the phrases used in Wall street, as well as the methods of business, are enigmas to outsiders. It is astonishing how many well-informed and acute business intellects cannot grasp a transaction in stocks where a put or a call or a straddle or a spread is involved. We mention below many of the terms used on the "Street":

"Block." A number of shares, say five thousand, sold or bought in a lump.

To "buy in." The act of purchasing stock in order to meet a "short" contract, or to enable one to return stock which has been borrowed.

"Carrying" stock. To hold stock with the expectation of selling at an advance.

"Clique." A combination of operators controlling vast capital in order to advance or break down the market.

"Conversions." Bonds are frequently issued with a provision whereby they can at any time be exchanged for equivalent stock. Such securities are called "convertible," and the act of substitution is styled "conversion."

"Corners." When the market is oversold, the shorts, if compelled to deliver, find themselves in a "corner."

"Collaterals." Any kind of Wall street values given as security when money is borrowed.

"Cover." Where stock has been sold short, and the market advances, the seller buys where he can in order to protect himself on the day of delivery. This is "covering one's shorts."

"Delivery." When stock is brought to the buyer in exact accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange it is called a "good delivery." When there are irregularities, the delivery is pronounced "bad," and the buyer can appeal to the Board.

A "drop" in a stock is equivalent to a "break," except that it may possibly be due to wholly natural causes.

"Flat." Term used where money or stocks are lent without interest.

A "flyer" is a small side operation not employing one's whole capital.

"Gunning" a stock is to use every art to produce a break when it is known that a certain house is heavily supplied and would be unable to resist an attack.

"Holding the market" is to buy sufficient stock to keep the price from declining.

"Hypothecating." Putting up "collaterals."

"Long" in stocks. When a man is carrying stock for a rise.

The market is "off" when prices have fallen either in a week, a day, or an afternoon.

To "pass" a dividend is the act of directors when they vote against declaring a dividend.

A "point." A theory or a fact regarding stocks, on which one bases a speculation.

A "pool." The stock and money contributed by a syndicate to control the price of a particular security.

A man is "short" when he has sold stock which is not yet actually in his possession.

To "unload" is to sell out a stock which has been carried for some time.

Arbitrageurs. Bankers buying and selling stocks and bonds in foreign markets, in order to benefit by the difference in price between the home and foreign market.

Cash Transaction. One to be settled for on the day made.

Ex-Dividend. When the price or quotation of a stock does not include, and the stock does not carry to the buyer a recently declared dividend, it is said to be quoted or sold "Ex-Dividend."

Long Interest. When large amounts of stocks are held in the Street, on speculation, among the active operators and brokers, they constitute the "long interest in the market."

Scrip is embryo stock which has no voting or dividend rights until consolidated with sufficient other parts to make a share of stock.

The Vanderbilt roads are the New York Central, Lake Shore, West Shore, Canada Southern, Michigan Central and the "Nickel Plate."

"Goulds" comprise Union Pacific, Western Union Telegraph, Missouri Pacific and the Southwestern system of Pacific roads generally.

"Grangers" include Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Rock Island, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

### "PUTS," "CALLS," "SPREADS" AND "STRADDLES."

A "put" is a contract issued for a specified time wherein the maker agrees to take a certain number of shares of a given stock at a price stated in contract.

For each point, or 1 per cent., that the stock declines below contract price, the buyer makes \$100 on each hundred shares, the profits accruing the same as if the stock had been sold short. The buyer limits his loss to amount paid for contract, the price varying according to time to run, character of market, etc.

A "call" is the reverse of a "put," and entitles the holder to all advance above price named in contract.

A "straddle" is a "put" and "call" combined, made at the market price of stock at time contract is signed.

A "spread" is of the same nature with this exception: that the "put" is made below the market and the "call" above the market, the distance apart being governed by the activity of market, time to run, etc.

## Five Year Range in Prices of Active Stocks.

	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.*	
	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.
Adams Express.....	156	140	150	134	155½	143½	160	134	154¾	144
Am. Cotton Oil.....	32	10	35	15½	47½	32½	51½	24	34¾	25½
Am. Cotton Oil pref.....	75	27¼	65	33½	86½	63½	84	50	79½	63
Am. Express.....	120	110	123	113	123½	116	120¼	100	116	109
Am. Sugar.....	.....	.....	93½	57½	115½	78½	134¾	61¾	114½	75½
Am. Sugar pref.....	.....	.....	98	85	107½	90	106	66½	100½	79¾
Am. Tel. & Cable.....	87	80	83	78½	88	80	92½	65½	92½	85
Am. Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	106	121	43	107	69½
Am. Tobacco pref.....	.....	.....	101	96½	115	96	110¾	75	110	91¼
Atc. Topeka & S. Fe.....	50½	23½	47½	24½	46½	32½	36½	9½	16	3
Atlantic & Pacific.....	9½	4¾	7	4¾	5½	4	4½	1	17½	½
Baltimore & Ohio.....	107½	92½	104	84½	101¼	92½	97½	54½	81½	67
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.....	41	15	43½	29	44¾	35½	37	20	25	20
Canada Southern.....	61½	42	64½	47½	64½	54½	58¾	34½	53¾	47
Canadian Pacific.....	84¼	67	91½	72¾	94½	86	90¼	66¾	73½	62
Central Pacific.....	36½	26½	35	29	35	27½	29¾	16¾	185½	10¼
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	27½	14½	28	14½	28	21	26	12½	22	16
Chicago & Alton.....	135	123	140¼	123	154	139	145½	125¼	145	130
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy.....	111½	80	110	75¾	110½	95	103½	69¼	81½	70
Chicago & East Ill.....	46½	26½	73½	41¾	71¼	60	72¾	51	55	50½
Chicago & East Ill. pref.....	95	70	103½	83	104	96¼	105	85	97¾	93
Chicago Gas Co's.....	65	32	71¾	34	99½	71¾	94½	39	80	58¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.....	79½	44	82¾	50¾	84½	75½	83½	46½	67¾	54¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pref.....	123½	99¼	123¾	105½	128½	119½	126	100	123½	116
Chicago & Northwestern.....	117	98	118¾	102½	121½	110½	116¾	84¾	110¾	97
Chicago & Northwestern pref.....	148	134	142½	130	147½	139	146½	128	145½	135½
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.....	98½	61½	90½	63½	94¾	75½	89½	51½	72¾	58½
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.....	36½	19	49¾	21	54¾	44	58¾	24	41¾	32½
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pref.....	100½	75	113¾	77½	123½	108½	121	94	116¼	105
Cleveland, Cinn., Chi. & St. L.....	80¼	55	74½	56¾	75	57	60½	25	42	31
Cleveland, Cinn., Chi. & St. L. pref.....	101	86	98½	90	99¼	91¾	98¾	74	88	78
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol.....	32¾	18½	34¾	22	40	27	32½	11¾	20½	15½
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. pref.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80¾	66	74	55	66	57½
Consolidated Gas Co.....	107¼	85	104¾	92½	128	102	144¼	108	140	116½
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	175	120	141½	118¼	149½	122¾	139	102¾	144½	119¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & W.....	149½	123½	145½	130½	167½	138½	174	127	174	155¼
Denver & Rio Grande.....	21½	14½	21	13¼	19½	15	18¾	7¾	12½	8
Denver & Rio Grande pref.....	61½	45	63¾	40	54¾	45	57¼	24	36¾	24
Distilling & Cattle Feeding Co.....	49	36¼	62¾	41¾	72½	44½	66¾	10¼	30½	7½
Edison Electric Ill. Co.....	119	65	111	88	111½	88¾	131	75	104	92½
Evansville & Terre Haute.....	127	96	129	111½	151	119½	152	48	68	40
General Electric Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119½	104½	114¾	30	45½	30¾
Great Northern pref.....	86	60	124½	72	144	119	144	98	106	98¾
Illinois Central.....	120	85	109¾	90	110	95½	104	86	96	89
Iowa Central.....	12¼	3¾	16	6	15½	9	11	5	11¾	6
Iowa Central pref.....	33½	17	44½	20	56¾	31	37	12	39¾	23¾
Lake Erie & Western.....	19½	10½	24½	12½	27¾	20½	25¾	12½	19½	13¾
Lake Erie & Western pref.....	68	44	70	53	80	69¾	82	53	74	63
Lake Shore & Michigan Sou.....	114½	101	127	105½	140½	120	124½	104	139	118¾
Louisville & Nashville.....	92½	65½	83½	65¾	84½	64¾	77¾	39¾	57¾	40¾
Louisville, N. Albany & Chi.....	54½	17	29½	18	31	20½	27	8½	10¼	5¼
Manhattan Consolidated.....	117	92	109	95	156¾	104	174¾	100	127¾	104
Michigan Central.....	104¾	83	109¾	87½	117	102	108½	79½	100¾	93
Minneapolis & St. Louis T. R.....	8	4	9¾	3¾	21¼	1	19¼	6	27	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis T. R. pref.....	20	8½	21½	7½	49½	18	49	18	41½	15
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.....	20½	9¾	20	11½	20¾	13	16	8	16½	11¾
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pref.....	31½	16½	29¾	19¾	33¾	24	28¾	13¾	27	18¾
Missouri Pacific.....	79¼	53	77½	54¼	65¾	53½	60	16½	32½	18¼
Mobile & Ohio.....	31	13	45	26	42¾	33	37	6¼	22	15½
Morris & Essex.....	156½	140	148½	137½	155	143½	163	136	160½	48
National Lead.....	.....	.....	30½	25	51½	30½	52½	18	45	22
National Lead pref.....	.....	.....	83¼	81¼	99½	81	95½	48	92½	67
National Linseed Oil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	27	41	14½	25	14
National Starch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46½	29½	34¾	6	11	6¾
National Starch, 1st pref.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	99½	103¼	49	56	40
National Starch, 2d pref.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107½	95½	103¾	23	35	20
New Jersey Central.....	128½	90	123¾	105½	145	111½	132¾	84	117¾	90½
N. Y. Central.....	111	95¼	119¾	98½	119¼	107½	111½	92	102½	94¼

\* Ten months.

## Five Year Range in Prices of Active Stocks.—Continued.

	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894 *	
	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.
N. Y., L. E. & Western.....	29½	16	34½	17½	34½	23½	26½	7¾	185½	11½
N. Y., L. E. & Western pref.....	69½	46	77¾	47½	77½	53½	58	15	39½	25
New York & New England.....	52½	28	43	31	59	30½	52½	9¾	155½	3
New York, New Haven & Hartford.	270	244½	271	224½	235	224	261	192	195	178
New York, Ontario & Western.....	22¾	13	23½	14	24½	17½	19¾	11	17¾	14
New York, Susq. & Western new.....	9	5¾	11¾	6½	20¾	10½	21¾	8	17½	13½
New York, Susq. & Western new pref.	34½	21	41½	25	74	41½	73½	31	48	36
Norfolk & Western.....	24½	13	18¾	13	18	9	10½	5½	9½	2¾
Norfolk & Western pref.....	66½	48	57½	46½	56	37½	39½	16½	26¾	17½
North American Co.....	47½	7	21½	11¾	18½	9½	12	2½	5½	2¾
Northern Pacific.....	35½	16¾	30½	20½	26½	15	18½	3¾	61¼	3¼
Northern Pacific pref.....	86	55	78½	58½	72½	44½	50½	15½	23½	12½
Ohio Southern.....	24	12	20½	14	55½	19	49	25	18	12
Oregon Improvement Co.....	54	11	32¾	15½	29½	19	21½	8	19½	11½
Oregon Railway & Navigation.....	108½	74¾	86½	65	91½	69½	84½	25	30	10
Pacific Mail.....	47½	27¾	41¾	31¼	40½	25	27½	8½	20¼	13
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.....	24	13	24½	14½	22½	15	18½	4	6½	2¼
Philadelphia & Reading.....	48½	26¼	43¾	25½	65	38	53¾	12	23½	14½
Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. Louis.....	13¾	12	20½	12½	30½	19	21½	10	21¼	10½
Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. Louis pref...	55	50	68¾	48	67½	57¾	62½	40	54	41½
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	222	160	196½	172	200½	184	206	132	174	152
Richmond & West Point pref. T. R.	87½	60½	76½	43	79	31½	18½	10	25	12½
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.....	120	95	114¾	105¾	113½	110	112½	98½	118	109½
St. Louis Southwestern.....	.....	.....	11½	6	11½	6	7¾	3¼	5½	3¾
St. Louis Southwestern pref.....	.....	.....	22	12	22¾	11½	15	6	11	7
St. Paul & Duluth.....	38¾	19	47	24	48½	39½	50½	22	28	22
St. Paul & Duluth pref.....	99	78	106½	85	108	103	108	88	100	85
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba.....	115	90	115	100	116½	112	116¾	95	110	100
Southern Pacific Co.....	37¾	22½	44½	23	41¼	33½	35¼	17½	25	17½
Tennessee, C. I. & R. R. Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37¾	10¼	20¼	14½
Tennessee, C. I. & R. R. Co. pref.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	59	71	62½
Texas & Pacific.....	24½	12	16½	10¾	14½	7	11	4½	11	7
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.....	42½	12	25	13	38½	23	40½	5¾	115½	3½
Union Pacific.....	68½	40	52½	32¼	50¼	35¾	42½	15¼	22½	8
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.....	38½	17	24½	14	25	15½	18½	4½	6½	3
United States Cordage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23¾	10
United States Cordage pref.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	19
United States Express.....	90	61	70	40	63½	44	70½	40	57	41
United States Leather.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8½
United States Leather pref.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68¾	52½
United States Rubber.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48¾	38¾	60½	17	45½	33
United States Rubber pref.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99½	50	96¼	79¾
Wabash.....	15	8½	16	8½	15½	10	12¾	5¾	8½	5¾
Wabash pref.....	31½	15	34½	16½	33½	22¾	26½	9¾	18½	12½
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express.....	150	135	145	137	148¾	140	150	120	128	109
Western Union Telegraph.....	87	71¾	85½	76	100½	82	101	67½	92½	80½
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	42½	25¾	39¾	29¼	40¼	19½	23¾	10	14¾	9
Wheeling & Lake Erie pref.....	79½	63	80	67½	80¼	62	67¼	31	51½	32½
Wisconsin Central Co.....	36¾	14½	23¾	15	21¼	14¾	15¾	4½	9	1½

\* Ten months.

## Railroad Records.

Notable fast runs for long distances: May, 1884, Great Western, England, London to Didcot, 53.25 miles, 47 minutes. July, 1885, West Shore, East Buffalo to New York, 422.6 miles, 9h. 23m. July, 1885, West Shore, East Buffalo to Frankfort, 201.7 miles, 4h. August, 1888, London, N. W. & Caledonian, London to Edinburgh, 400 miles, 7h. 52m. June, 1891, N. Y. Central, New York to Buffalo, 439.52 miles, 8h. 58m. September, 1891, N. Y. Central, New York to East Buffalo, 436.32 miles, 7h. 19.5m. November, 1891, Pennsylvania, Jersey City to Washington, 227 miles, 4h. 11m. March, 1892, N. Y. Central, Oneida to De Witt, 21.37 miles, 17¾m. November, 1892, N. Y. Central, Syracuse to Utica, 51.67 miles, 46 m. November, 1892, N. Y. Central, Chittenango to Schenectady, 116.16 miles, 1 h. 50m. May, 1893, N. Y. Central, Syracuse to Rochester, 81.38 miles, 1h. 11m. May, 1893, N. Y. Central, Syracuse to East Buffalo, 145.60 miles, 2h. 21m. May, 1893, N. Y. Central, New York to Chicago, 964 miles, 19h. 57m. August, 1894, Atlantic Coast Line, Jacksonville, Fla., to Washington, D. C., 780 miles, 14h. 40m. November, 1894, Pennsylvania, Jersey City to Pittsburg, 442.6 miles, 9h. 38m.

The fastest mile on record was made by the Empire State Express on the N. Y. Central, May 11, 1893, from Crittenden west in 32 seconds. This record was made with locomotive 999, afterward exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago.



## Steamship Lines Between New York and Europe.

**ALLAN STATE LINE.**—New York, Londonderry and Glasgow. State Line established 1872. Sailing: From New York and Glasgow, every Friday; from Londonderry, Saturday. Funnel—Red, white band, black top. House flag—Red, white and blue, surmounted by red pennant.

**AMERICAN LINE.**—New York and Southampton. Established 1892. Sailing: From New York, every Wednesday; from Southampton, every Saturday. Funnel—Black, white band, black top. House flag—White, American eagle in blue in center. Night signal—Blue light forward and aft, red light on bridge.

**ANCHOR LINE.**—New York, Londonderry and Glasgow. Established 1852. Sailing: From New York, every Saturday; from Glasgow, every Thursday; from Londonderry, every Friday. Funnel—Black. House flag—White, swallow-tail with red anchor. Night signal—Red and white lights alternately.

**CUNARD LINE.**—New York and Liverpool via Queenstown. Established 1840. Sailing: From New York, every Saturday; from Liverpool, every Saturday. Funnel—Red, with black top. House flag—Red, with lion holding world. Night signal—Blue light, two roman candles, six blue balls each.

**FRENCH LINE.**—New York and Havre. Established 1860. Sailing: From New York, every Saturday; from Havre, every Saturday. Funnel—Red, with black top. House flag—White, red ball in corner and name. Night signal—Blue, white and red lights.

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.**—New York and Hamburg, via Southampton. Established 1847. Sailing: From New York, express service for Southampton and Hamburg every Thursday, regular service for Hamburg direct every Saturday; from Hamburg, express service Thursdays, regular service Sundays and Tuesdays; from Southampton, express service Fridays. Funnel—Express service, yellow; regular service, black. House flag—White and blue, diagonally quartered, black anchor and yellow shield in center bearing letters H. A. P. A. G. Night signal—Two blue lights in succession, changing from blue to white, to red, shown from stern.

**NETHERLANDS-AMERICAN LINE.**—New York, Boulogne, Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Established 1874. Sailing: From New York to Rotterdam and Amsterdam via Boulogne, Saturdays and Thursdays; from Rotterdam Wednesdays via Boulogne; from Amsterdam Saturdays. Funnel—Black, white band with green borders. House flag—Green, white and green, N A S M in center. Night signal—Green, white and green lights.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.**—New York, Southampton, Bremen and Genoa. Established 1857. Sailing: From New York for Bremen Tuesdays and Saturdays, for Genoa every alternate Saturday; from Bremen Tuesdays and Saturdays; from Genoa every alternate Thursday. Funnel—Cream. House flag—White, blue key and anchor crossed, embraced by oak-leaf wreath. Night signal—Two blue lights together, changing to red.

**RED STAR LINE.**—New York and Antwerp. Established 1873. Sailing: From New York Wednesdays; from Antwerp Saturdays. Funnel—Cream, with red star, black top. House flag—White, red star. Night signal—Three red lights, forward, bridge and aft.

**THINGVALLA LINE.**—New York and Copenhagen via Christiansand and Christiania. Sailing: From New York, Saturdays, three times a month; from Copenhagen three times a month. Funnel—Yellow, white band, 7-pointed blue star each side. House flag—White, with 7-pointed blue star. Night signal—White and red Coston light, followed by red and white.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**—New York and Liverpool. Established 1870. Sailing: From New York Wednesdays; from Liverpool Wednesdays. Funnel—Cream, with black top. House flag—Red swallow-tail, with white star. Night signal—Two green lights together.

**WILSON LINE.**—New York, London and Hull. Established 1840. Sailing: From New York every Saturday; from London every Saturday; from Hull every Saturday. Funnel—Red, with black top. House flag—White pennant, with red ball in center. Night signal—Two red lights, about 60 feet apart.

### FASTEST PASSAGES ON RECORD.

WESTWARD—Oct. 26, 1894, Queenstown to New York, S. S. Lucania.....	5d.	7h.	23m.
EASTWARD—Aug. 31, 1894, New York to Queenstown, S. S. Campania.....	5d.	10h.	47m.
WESTWARD—Aug. 24, 1894, Southampton to New York, S. S. New York....	6d.	8h.	38m.
EASTWARD—Sept. 28, 1893, New York to Southap'ton, S. S. Fuerst Bismarck..	6d.	10h.	55m.
WESTWARD—July 29, 1892, Havre to New York, S. S. La Touraine.....	6d.	17h.	30m.
EASTWARD—June 2, 1893, New York to Havre, S. S. La Touraine.....	6d.	23h.	4m.
EASTWARD—Nov. 25, 1892, New York to Gibraltar, S. S. Fuerst Bismarck..	7d.	6h.	48m.

The following steamships have broken the record since 1866 between New York and Queenstown, east or west: 1866, Scotia, 8d. 2h. 48m.; 1873, Baltic, 7 20 9; 1875, City of Berlin, 7 15 48; 1876, Germanic, 7 11 37; 1877, Britannic, 7 10 53; 1880, Arizona, 7 7 23; 1882, Alaska, 6 18 37; 1884, Oregon, 6 11 9; 1884, America, 6 10 0; 1885, Etruria, 6 5 31; 1887, Umbria, 6 4 42; 1888, Etruria, 6 1 55; 1889, City of Paris, 5 19 18; 1891, Majestic, 5 18 8; 1891, Teutonic, 5 16 31; 1892, City of Paris, 5 15 58; 1892, City of Paris, 5 14 24; 1893, Campania, 5 12 7; 1894, Campania, 5 10 47; 1894, Lucania, 5 8 38, 5 7 48, 5 7 23.

The approximate distance between New York (Sandy Hook) and the European ports may be reckoned as follows: Queenstown, 2,800 miles; Liverpool, 3,100; Southampton, 3,100; Havre, 3,200; Antwerp, 3,352.

## Principal Transatlantic Passenger Steamships.

NAME.	Line.	Commander.	Built.	Gross Ton- nage.	Length Feet.	Width Feet.	Depth Feet.
Alecto	Wilson	Marshall	1886, Glasgow	3,607			
Aller	North German Lloyd.	Christoffers.	1886, Glasgow	4,964	438	48	31
Amerika	Thingvalla	Thomsen	1872, Belfast	3,867	437	41	34
Amsterdam	Netherlands-American	Stenger	1879, Belfast	3,563	411	39	29
Anchorda	Anchor	Campbell	1874, Barrow	4,169	408	40	34
Augusta Victoria.	Hamburg-American	Kaupff	1889, Stettin	7,661	460	56	38
Auranla	Cunard	A. McKay	1888, Glasgow	7,269	470	57.2	37.2
Belgenland	Red Star	Eloff	1878, Barrow	3,692	402	40	30
Berlin	American	Lewis	1874, Greenock	5,536	510	44	34
Bohemia	Hamburg-American	Schroeder	1881, Glasgow	3,425	351	40	23
Bolivia	Anchor	Baxter	1874, Belfast	4,050	400	40	25
Britannic	White Star	E. J. Smith	1874, Belfast	5,004	455	45	33
Buffalo	Wilson	Malet	1885, New-Castle	4,427	385	46	28
Campagna*	Cunard	Hains	1892, Fairfield	12,950	620	65.3	43
Chester	American	Lewis	1873, Greenock	4,770	444	44	34
Circassia	Anchor	Shanklin	1878, Barrow	4,272	400	42	25
City of Rome*	Anchor	Young	1881, Barrow	4,144	561	53	37
Colorado	Wilson	Abbot	1887, Hull	4,188	370	45	28
Columbia	Hamburg-American	Vogelgesang	1889, Birkenhead	7,363	460	56	38
Dania	Hamburg-American	Kuhlewein.	1889, Stettin	4,379	391	44	27
Devonia	Anchor	Craig	1877, Barrow	4,270	400	42	25
Egyptian Monarch	Wilson	Irvin	1880, Dumbarton	3,916	360	43	25
Elbe	North German Lloyd.	Von Goessel.	1881, Glasgow	4,510	418	44	35
Eins	North German Lloyd.	Reinkasten.	1884, Glasgow	5,192	429	47	34
Ethiopia	Anchor	Wilson	1873, Glasgow	4,005	402	42	25
Etruria	Cunard	Walker	1885, Fairfield	7,718	501.6	57.2	38.2
Friesland*	Red Star	Nielsens	1889, Glasgow	7,116	470	51	35
Fuerst Bismarck.	Hamburg-American	Albers	1891, Stettin	8,874	520	58	40
Fulda	North German Lloyd.	Thalenhorst	1883, Glasgow	5,124	435	46	36
Furnessia	Anchor	Harris	1880, Barrow	5,495	445	45	35
Germanic	White Star	McKinstry	1874, Belfast	5,008	455	45	33
Havel	North German Lloyd.	Juengst	1890, Stettin	6,938	462	49.3	34
Hekla	Thingvalla	Laub	1884, Greenock	3,258	333	41	29
H. H. Meier.	North German Lloyd.	Moeller	1892, New-Castle	5,306	421	48	29
Island	Thingvalla	Skjoldt	1882, Copenhagen	2,844	324	39	29
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	North German Lloyd.	Stormer	1888, Stettin	6,990	450	49.6	27
Lahn	North German Lloyd.	Helmers	1887, Fairfield	5,681	448	49	34
La Bourgogne.	French	Le Bœuf	1886, Toulon	7,395	508	52	38
La Bretagne.	French	Rupe	1886, St. Nazaire	7,112	508	51	38
La Champagne	French	Laurent	1886, St. Nazaire	7,087	508	51	38
La Cagocne	French	Baudelon	1886, Toulon	7,395	508	52	38
La Normandie.	French	Poirot	1882, Barrow	6,283	459	50	34
La Touraine*	French	Santelli	1890, St. Nazaire	8,863	536	55	38
Lucania	Cunard	H. McKay	1892, Fairfield	12,950	620	65.3	43
Lydian Monarch	Wilson	Morgan	1881, Dumbarton	3,987	360	43	25
Maasdam	Netherlands-American	Ald. Potjer	1872, Belfast	3,707	420	41	31
Majestic	White Star	Parsell	1889, Belfast	9,933	582	57½	39
Moravia	Hamburg-American	Magin	1883, Glasgow	3,739	360	40	22
New York	American	Jamison	1888, Glasgow	10,499	580	63	57
Norge	Thingvalla	Knudsen	1881, Glasgow	3,359	340	41	32
Noordland	Red Star	Grant	1883, Birkenhead	5,312	400	47	35
Normannia	Hamburg-American	Barends	1890, Glasgow	8,250	520	57	40
Obdam	Netherlands-American	Pousen	1880, Belfast	3,558	411	39	29
Paris	American	Watkins	1889, Glasgow	10,499	580	63	57
Persia	Hamburg-American	Kopff	1894, Belfast	8,000	445	50	34
Prussia	Hamburg-American	Karlawa	1894, Belfast	8,000	445	50	34
Rhaetia	Hamburg-American	Ludwig	1883, Hamburg	3,553	351	43	30
Rhynland	Red Star	Mills	1879, Barrow	3,689	402	40	29
Rotterdam	Netherlands-American	Roggeveen.	1878, Belfast	3,329	390	38	29
Rugia	Hamburg-American	Leithauser	1882, Stettin	3,467	357	43	28
Russia	Hamburg-American	Schmidt	1889, Birkenhead	4,017	374	44	22
Saale	North German Lloyd.	F. Kessler	1886, Glasgow	15,381	439	48	34
St. Louis	American		1894, Philad'phia	11,000	544.2	63	42
St. Paul	American		1895, Philad'phia	11,000	544.2	63	42
Scandia	Hamburg-American	Winkler	1889, Stettin	4,375	374	44	27
Servia	Cunard	Ferguson	1881, Glasgow	7,392	515	52.1	37
Spaarndam*	Netherlands-American	Bonjer	1881, Belfast	4,368	430	42	31
Spree*	North German Lloyd.	Willigerod.	1890, Stettin	6,693	462	49.3	34
State of California*	Allan State	Braes	1891, Glasgow	5,500	400	46	32
State of Nebraska.	Allan State	Brown	1880, Glasgow	3,985	385	43	32
Teutonic	White Star	Cameron	1889, Belfast	9,952	582	57½	39
Thingvalla.	Thingvalla	Bcreutzen	1874, Copenhagen	2,524	301	37	21
Trave	North German Lloyd.	Sander	1886, Glasgow	5,381	438	48	34
Umbria	Cunard	Dutton	1884, Fairfield	7,718	501.6	57.2	38.2
Veendam	Netherlands-American	Van der Zee.	1872, Belfast	3,707	420	41	31
Waesland	Red Star	Bence	1867, Glasgow	4,752	435	42	30
Werkendam	Netherlands-American	W. Bakker.	1881, Belfast	3,412	410	39	29
Werra	North German Lloyd.	Pohle	1882, Glasgow	5,109	435	46	36
Westernland	Red Star	Weyer	1883, Birkenhead	5,736	440	47	35
Wieland	Hamburg-American	Reesing	1874, Glasgow	3,504	384	40	32

\* Commodore steamers.

### Forest Reservations.

Under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, authorizing the President to set aside and reserve public lands bearing forests or covered in part with timber or undergrowth, seventeen reservations have been created, with a total estimated area of 17,564,800 acres.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Name of Reservation.	Locality.	Date of Proclamation Creating Reservation.	Estimated Area. Acres.
Alaska .....	Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve	Afognak Island and its adjacent bays and rocks and territorial waters, including, among others, the Sea Lion rocks and Sea Otter Island. (Reserved under sections 24 and 14, act of March 3, 1891.)	Dec. 24, 1892 ..	
Arizona .....	Grand Canyon Forest Reserve.	In Coconino county.....	Feb. 20, 1893..	1,851,520
California ....	San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve.	In Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties.	Dec. 20, 1892..	555,520
	Sierra Forest Reserve	In Mono, Mariposa, Fresno, Tulare, Inyo and Kern counties.	Feb. 14, 1893..	4,096,000
Colorado .....	San Bernardino Forest Reserve.	In San Bernardino county.	Feb. 25, 1893..	737,280
	Trabuco Canyon Forest Reserve.	In Orange county.....	Feb. 25, 1893..	49,920
	White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve	In Routt, Rio Blanco, Garfield and Eagle counties.	Oct. 16, 1891...	1,198,080
	Pike's Peak Timber Land Reserve. {	In El Paso county..... {	Feb. 11, 1892.. {	184,320
	Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve.	In Douglas county .....	June 23, 1892..	179,200
New Mexico..	The South Platte Forest Reserve.	In Park, Jefferson, Summit and Chaffee counties.	Dec. 9, 1892 ...	683,520
	Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve.	In Garfield, Mesa, Pitkin, Delta, Gunnison counties.	Dec. 24, 1892 ..	858,240
	The Pecos River Forest Reserve.	In Santa Fe, San Miguel, Rio Arriba, Taos counties.	Jan. 11, 1892 ..	311,040
Oregon .....	Bull Run Timber Land Reserve.	In Multnomah, Wasco and Clackamas counties.	June 17, 1892..	142,080
	Ashland Forest Reserve.	.....	Sept. 28, 1893..	18,560
	Cascade Range Forest Reserve.	Comprising the entire mountain range from the Columbia River, south, nearly to California line.	Sept. 28, 1893..	4,492,800
Washington ..	The Pacific Forest Reserve.	In Pierce, Kittitas, Lewis and Yakima counties.	Feb. 20, 1893..	967,680
Wyoming.....	Yellowstone National Park Timber Land Reserve.	On the south and east of the Yellowstone National Park.	Mar. 30, 1891. { Sept. 10, 1891 }	1,239,040

### Patent Office Statistics.

The net receipts of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$1,183,523.18; expenditures \$1,053,962.38. The total number of applications filed at the Patent Office in fifty-eight years, 1837-94, was 916,582; the total number of caveats filed during the same period was 94,597; number of patents issued, 524,014; total receipts of office, \$30,393,438.31; total expenditures, \$24,807,422.73.

#### BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1893-94.

Number of applications for letters patent .....	35,952	Number of applications for registration of prints .....	8
Number of applications for design patents .....	1,050	Number of caveats filed .....	2,349
Number of applications for reissue patents .....	108	Total .....	45,936
Number of applications for registration of trade marks .....	1,720	Number of patents granted, including reissues and designs .....	22,546
Number of applications for registration of labels .....	368	Number of trade marks registered ..	1,656
		Number of labels registered .....	2
		Number of prints registered .....	24,204
		Total .....	24,204



## Officers on Duty Under the Light-House Establishment.

### MEMBERS OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury and *ex officio* President of the Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

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Mr. Walter S. Franklin, 24 East Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.

Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall, Washington, D. C.

Col. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., War Department, Washington, D. C.

Capt. George Dewey, U. S. N., 1730 H street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Maj. Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., War Dep't., Washington, D. C.

Commander George F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., Naval Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Philip M. Price, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary, the Richmond, 17th and H streets, Washington, D. C.

### INSPECTORS.

1st Dist.—Commander George E. Wingate, U. S. N., Custom House, Portland, Me.

2d Dist.—Commander Francis M. Green, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, Boston, Mass.

3d Dist.—Capt. Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., Tompkinsville, N. Y.

4th Dist.—Commander George C. Reiter, U. S. N., P.-O. Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

5th Dist.—Commander B. P. Lambertson, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, Baltimore, Md.

6th Dist.—Commander M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., Browns' Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

7th Dist.—Commander William B. Newman, U. S. N., Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

8th Dist.—Commander Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. N., Custom-House, New Orleans, La.

9th Dist.—Commander James H. Dayton, U. S. N., Room 1308, Chamber of Commerce Building, corner Washington and La Salle streets, Chicago, Ill.

10th Dist.—Commander Charles V. Gridley, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

11th Dist.—Commander William W. Mead, U. S. N., 80 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich.

12th Dist.—Commander H. E. Nichols, U. S. N., Appraiser's B'd'g, San Francisco, Cal.

13th Dist.—Commander Oscar W. Farenholt, U. S. N., Marquam B'd'g., Portland, Ore.

14th Dist.—Lieut. Com. Frederick W. Crocker, U. S. N., P.-O. Building, Cincinnati, O.

15th Dist.—Lieut. Com. A. B. H. Lillie, U. S. N., New Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.

16th Dist.—Commander Andrew J. Iverson, U. S. N., Custom House, Memphis, Tenn.

### ENGINEERS.

1st Dist.—Maj. William R. Livermore, U. S. A., Post-Office Building, Boston, Mass.

2d Dist.—Maj. William R. Livermore, U. S. A., Post-Office Building, Boston, Mass.

3d Dist.—Maj. David P. Heap, U. S. A., Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.

4th Dist.—Maj. Charles W. Raymond, U. S. A., Post-Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

5th Dist.—Capt. Eric Bergland, U. S. A., Post-Office Building, Baltimore, Md.

6th Dist.—Capt. Eric Bergland, U. S. A., Post-Office Building, Baltimore, Md., and Southern Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

7th Dist.—Maj. James B. Quinn, U. S. A., 63 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.

8th Dist.—Maj. James B. Quinn, U. S. A., 63 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.

9th Dist.—Maj. Milton B. Adams, U. S. A., 18 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Mich.

10th Dist.—Lieut. Col. Jared A. Smith, U. S. A., 185 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O.

11th Dist.—Maj. Milton B. Adams, U. S. A., 18 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Mich.

12th Dist.—Maj. William H. Heuer, U. S. A., Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

13th Dist.—Maj. James C. Post, U. S. A., 73 Fourth street, Portland, Ore.

14th Dist.—Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, U. S. A., Custom House, Cincinnati, O.

15th Dist.—Lieut. Col. Charles R. Suter, U. S. A., 1515 Lucas place, St. Louis, Mo.

16th Dist.—Lieut. Col. Charles R. Suter, U. S. A., 1515 Lucas place, St. Louis, Mo.

## United States Life-Saving Service.

At the close of the fiscal year 1892-93 the life-saving establishment embraced 243 stations, 182 being on the Atlantic coast, 48 on the Great lakes, 12 on the Pacific coast, and 1 at the falls of Ohio, Louisville, Ky.

	Year Ending June 30, 1893.	Since Introduc- tion of Life- Saving Service.
Number of disasters.....	581	7,031
Value of property involved .....	\$8,251,110	\$112,961,429
Value of property saved .....	6,570,850	85,392,307
Value of property lost .....	1,680,260	27,569,122
Number of persons involved .....	3,892	56,818
Number of persons lost.....	29	656
Number shipwrecked persons succored at stations.	663	10,563
Number of days succor afforded .....	1,659	27,647
Number of vessels totally lost on the U. S. coasts.	88	.....

## What to do in case of Accident.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

If an artery is cut, compress it above the wound. Blood from an artery is red; that from the veins dark.

If choked, get down on all fours and cough.

For slight burns, hold the wound in cold water a short time; if the skin is destroyed, cover with linseed oil.

Always send for a physician when a serious accident of any kind occurs, but treat as directed until his arrival.

**SCALDS AND BURNS.**—Exclude the air from the injured part, using for this purpose sheets of wadding, fine wool, carded cotton, baking soda, violet powder, magnesia or chalk. Olive oil and white of egg, olive or linseed oil plain or mixed with chalk or whiting, are common remedies. The principal object is to exclude the air from the burn or scald in the quickest and least painful way.

**BODY IN FLAMES.**—Lay the person on the floor and throw rug, table cover, or other large cloth over him and roll him on the floor.

**DROWNING.**—1. Handle the body gently. 2. Carry the body face downward, with head slightly raised. 3. Send for medical assistance, and in the mean time treat as follows. 4. Remove clothing, rub the body dry, wrap it in hot blankets and place in a warm bed. 5. Apply hot water bottles or hot bricks to the armpits, between the thighs and to the soles of the feet. 6. Rub the body with the hands enclosed in warm, dry woolen socks. 7. To restore breathing, alternately compress and expand the lower ribs about twenty times a minute. Raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will also stimulate the action of the lungs. 8. Hold the tongue forward, close the nostrils, press the "Adam's apple" back so as to close the entrance to stomach, breathe into the mouth of the patient, compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. 9. Continue the above treatment, gently and persistently, until medical assistance arrives. Don't give up! Patients have been saved after hours of patient, continuous effort.

**LIGHTNING OR SUNSTROKE.**—Loosen the clothing, place the patient in shady place and apply cold water to the head. Keep the head slightly elevated.

**HANGING.**—Loosen the rope and proceed as for drowning, taking the additional precaution of bleeding the patient by opening the temporal artery or jugular vein. Apply several leeches to the temples.

**MAD DOG OR SNAKE BITE.**—Tie a cord tightly above the wound. Give brandy, whiskey or other stimulants. Suck the wound, cauterize it with caustic or white-hot iron, or cut out adjoining parts with a knife. Act quickly.

**DIRT OR CINDERS IN THE EYE.**—Nothing is better than flax seed. Place a few grains in the outer corner of the eye.

**ESCAPE FROM A BURNING BUILDING.**—Crawl on the floor, the clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover the head with a wet woolen wrap, in which holes may be cut for the eyes. Keep your wits.

**SUFFOCATION FROM INHALING GAS.**—Get the patient into fresh air as quickly as possible, place him in a reclining position and keep him warm. Give twenty drops of ammonia in a glass of water at frequent intervals and two to four drops of nux vomica every hour or two for five or six hours.

**HYSTERICS, FAINTING, ETC.**—Loosen the patient's clothes, bathe the temples with eau-de-Cologne or water, open the window and admit plenty of fresh air, dash cold water in the face, apply hot bricks to the feet. Don't get excited, as this is liable to have a bad effect on the patient.

**BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.**—Place a plug of lint in the nostrils; if this fails to stop the bleeding, apply a cold lotion to the forehead; raise the head and place both arms over it so that it will rest on the hands; moisten the lint plug slightly, dip it in some powdered gum arabic and alum and place in the nose. Apply heat to the feet. In obstinate cases the sudden shock of a cold key, or cold water poured down the spine, will sometimes instantly stop the bleeding.

**HEMORRHAGES.**—When a hemorrhage is caused by an artery being torn or divided, it may be known by the blood issuing from the wound in jerks and being bright scarlet in color. The blood from a vein is darker and flows continuously. To arrest bleeding from a vein apply compress and bandage. To check arterial bleeding, tie a piece of strong tape loosely over the arm or leg, pass a stick of wood (part of a broom handle will do) under it and twist the stick round and round until the tape compresses the arm sufficiently to stop bleeding. A compress made by wrapping a cent in several folds of lint or linen should be first placed under the tape and over the artery. Always place the ligature between the wound and the heart.

**CHOKING.**—If a fishbone is lodged in the throat insert the forefinger, press on the root of the tongue, so as to induce vomiting; if this fails, swallow a large piece of soft bread or potato; in obstinate cases take a teaspoonful of mustard in warm water, as an emetic.

## Poisons and their Antidotes.

Always send for a physieian. Save all fluids vomited, and articles of food and dishes used by the patient before taken ill. As a rule give emetics after poisons that cause sleepiness and raving. The stomach pump should only be used by skillful hands. Don't give tartar emetic; it is exceedingly depressive.

*Acids are antidotes for alkalies and vice versa.*

**AUSENIC.**—Give 20 grains sulphate of zinc in a little warm water to produce vomiting, or a large tablespoonful of mustard in warm water. Meanwhile procure some *hydrated sesquioxide of iron* and give a tablespoonful of it with water every five or ten minutes until six doses are taken. *Dialyzed iron* is also efficient.

**AQUA AMMONIA**, or **HARTSHORN**, if taken undiluted is a violent poison. Give *vinegar*, instantly, mixed with a little water; this acts by neutralization. Vegetable oils, in large quantities, furnish the next best antidote, the ammonia acting upon them to form Soap.

**ACONITE.**—Give an emetic of mustard or sulphate of zinc, instantly, then give stimulants, whiskey, brandy, gin or rum, etc.

**ACID—NITRIC, MURIATIC, or SULPHURIC.**—If either of these be swallowed, not a moment is to be lost. The best remedy is to fill the patient *FULL of calcined magnesia* stirred up in water, to the consistency of very thin paste; or, give half an ounce of soap shavings in a pint of water. If neither are at hand give chalk or whiting, in water, or even pound fine some of the white plastering from the wall and give in water.

**BELLADONNA, HYOSCYAMUS, STAMONIUM, and CONIUM**, are all narcoties, and the treatment is the same as for opium; *especially the strong coffee.*

**CANTHARIDES** (Spanish Flies).—Give large doses of sweet oil, sugar and water, or milk. To relieve the strangury and scalding of urine which it occasions, give camphor, 10 to 15 drop doses in water.

**CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE**, (Bed bug poison).—Mix up quickly the *whites of a dozen eggs* with a quart of cold water; give a cupful of the mixture every two minutes till the stomach can hold no more. If you have not eggs enough use what you have and make up the deficiency with *milk*. Wheat flour, mixed with water, is good.

**CHARCOAL GAS, SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN, or CARBONIC ACID GAS.**—Use cold shower bath and give aconite in drop doses, in a spoonful of water. The effects of *coal gas* are best antidoted by copious draughts of vinegar and water.

**OXALIC ACID.**—Give *magnesia* in water as quickly as possible. When not to be had, use chalk, lime or saleratus. Soap suds or alkalies are of no use with this Acid.

**OPIUM, MORPHINE and LAUDANUM.**—Use the stomach pump, if possible; if not, a powerful emetic, as sulphate of zinc; or, give the mustard emetic and tickle the palate. If drowsiness comes on, take the patient into the open air, dash water into the face, *by all means keep him walking*. If once allowed to fall asleep it may be impossible to arouse him. Strong coffee, taken hot, antidotes after the stomach has been emptied.

**PRUSSIC ACID.**—This is the deadliest of all known poisons. One drop of the *pure acid* will cause instantaneous death. If any of its products be taken and the result is not immediately fatal, resort to the cold shower bath, inhalation of diluted *aqua ammonia* vapor and give solution of carbonate of potash, 20 grains to a glass of water, or ammonia diluted with six times the bulk of water, freely.

**SUGAR OF LEAD**, (Acetate of Lead).—Give a ground mustard emetic; or, 20 grains sulphate of zinc in a glass of water; afterwards, large dose of epsom salts.

**STRYCHNINE or NUX VOMICA**, are rapid and deadly poisons, generally proving fatal, in spite of treatment. If emetics are given and the stomach emptied quickly enough, and if the patient is not attacked with convulsions within two hours, he will generally be safe. An abundance of sweet milk is recommended, also strong coffee, as for opium poisoning.

**STRONG LYE.**—Sometimes swallowed by children. The remedy is *vinegar*, or *oil*, the former by converting the lye into acetate of potash, the latter by forming soap; neither of which materially injures the stomach.

**VERDIGRIS.**—This most frequently poisons by its formation upon copper vessels used in cooking. Give an emetic instantly, and then two teaspoonfuls of *carbonate of soda*, in a tumbler full of water and repeat in ten minutes. Whites of eggs in water are also proper.

## Some Wonders of the Human Body.

There are upward of two million openings in the skin, which are the outlets of an equal number of sweat glands. The blood which passes through the heart every minute is equal to the whole quantity in the body. The full capacity of the lungs is about three hundred and twenty cubic inches. The capacity of the stomach is about five pints. There are more than five hundred separate muscles in the body. The heart weighs from eight to twelve ounces. It beats about one hundred thousand times in twenty-four hours. Each perspiratory duct is one-quarter of an inch long, and the length of the whole about nine miles. The average man takes about one ton of solid and liquid nourishment annually. About three hundred and seventy-five hogsheads of air are inhaled and exhaled by a man every hour of his life.



## United States Military Academy at West Point.

Established by Act of Congress in 1802.

Each Congressional District and Territory—also the District of Columbia—is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy, the cadet to be named by the Congressman. There are also ten appointments at large, specially conferred by the President. Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, and may be made either after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Congressman. The Representative may nominate a legally qualified second candidate, to be designated the alternate. The alternate will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with regular appointee, and if duly qualified will be admitted to Academy in event of failure of principal to pass prescribed examinations. Appointees must be between 17 and 22 years, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass a careful examination in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history of the United States.

Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each January and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is \$540 per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the Academy is usually about three hundred. Upon graduating, cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army.

## United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Founded in 1845, by Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy.

There are allowed at the Academy one naval cadet for each member or delegate of the United States House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia and ten at large. The appointment of cadets at large and for the District of Columbia is made by the President. The Secretary of the Navy, as soon after March 5 in each year as possible, must notify in writing each member and delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy that may exist in his district. The nomination of a candidate is made on the recommendation of the member or delegate, by the Secretary. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

The course of Naval cadets is six years, the last two of which are spent at sea. Candidates at the time of their examination must be not under 15 or over 20 years of age, and physically sound, well formed, and of robust condition. They enter the Academy immediately after passing the prescribed examinations, and are required to sign articles binding themselves to serve in the U. S. Navy eight years (including time of probation at the Naval Academy), unless sooner discharged. The pay of a naval cadet is \$500 a year.

Appointments to fill all vacancies that occur during the year in the lower grades of the Line and Engineer Corps of the Navy, and of the Marine Corps, are made from the naval cadets, graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. At least ten appointments from such candidates are made each year. Surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments are given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge, and one year's sea pay.

## Library of Congress.

Commenced in 1800; destroyed when the Capitol was burned in 1814. Afterwards Congress bought the library of ex-President Jefferson, about 7,000 volumes. The collection in 1851 numbered 55,000 volumes, when by fire it was reduced to 20,000 volumes. In 1852 Congress appropriated \$75,000 to replenish the collection. The accumulation of books has been going on uninterruptedly ever since, by purchase, by copyright additions and by exchanges. The library of the Smithsonian Institute has been deposited in the Library of Congress. Dr. Joseph M. Toner gave to it in 1882 his large private library, numbering 27,000 volumes and many pamphlets. In 1870 the copyright books were transferred from the Patent Office to the Library of Congress, and all copyrights issued in the United States are now recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress. The whole library numbers about three-quarters of a million volumes.

The library occupies the entire western projection of the Capitol. A new building for the library is in course of erection and will be completed in 1896. Its dimensions are 464 by 332 feet, covering three and a half acres of ground, with four immense courts. There are three floors—a basement level with the ground, a first story 19 feet high and a second story 29 feet high. The walls are 69 feet high and the dome 195 feet from the ground. The order of architecture is Italian Renaissance. The library is free to the public, but only members of Congress and about thirty specified Government officials can take books away. The library is open daily (except Sundays) while Congress is in session, from 9 A. M. to the hour of adjournment, and during the recess of Congress from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Ainsworth R. Spofford is librarian.

## The Republics of the World.

**ANDORRA**, on the southern slope of the Pyrenees, nominally subject to France, but practically an independent republic, the government being vested in 24 consuls elected by the people. It has been independent since the year 790.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**, the confederation of the Rio de La Plata, consisting of 14 provinces. It became independent in 1816.

**ATHENS**, capital of Attica.—At the death of Codrus in the eleventh century B. C., the Athenians banished royalty. It was governed by archons for 1,000 years, after which it fell under the power of the Romans and other invaders.

**BOLIVIA** was formerly a part of Peru, but declared its independence in 1824. It is governed by three legislative chambers—one elected for four years, one for eight years, and one for life, which together elect a president for life.

**BRAZIL**, United States of, became a republic in 1889.

**CHILI** declared its independence of Spain in 1810, and achieved it in 1817. The executive power is vested in a president, a council of state, and five cabinet ministers.

**CISALPINE REPUBLIC**, North Italy, formed from the Cispadane and Transpadane Republics by the French in 1797. It was remodeled and named the Italian Republic, with Napoleon Bonaparte president, 1802, and in 1805 was merged into the kingdom of Italy.

**COLOMBIA**, United States of, formerly New Granada, a confederation formed in 1861, of nine States—Panama, Santander, Cauca, Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Antioquia, Tolima, Bolivar and Magdalena.

**COSTA RICA**, Central America, separated from the Mexican confederation in 1823.

**CRACOW**, the ancient capital of Poland, became a republic in 1815, but fell into the hands of Russia in 1831.

**ECUADOR**, a South American republic, founded in 1831. Its government is vested in a president, four cabinet officers, and two houses of congress chosen by popular suffrage.

**ENGLAND** was a republic from 1649 to 1660.

**FLORENCE**, capital of Tuscany, became a republic in 1198, and so continued until 1530.

**FRANCE** first became a republic in 1792, which lasted till 1804, when monarchy was restored. It was again a republic, 1848 to 1852; the present republic was formed in 1870.

**GENEVA** declared itself a republic in 1512, and joined the Swiss cantons in 1584.

**GENOA** became a free commercial State about the year 1,000, and with a few interruptions was a republic for nearly seven centuries.

**GUATEMALA**, Central America, formerly a part of the Mexican Confederation, declared its independence in 1821.

**HAWAII**.—Queen Liliuokalani was deposed January 16, 1893, and a provisional government was formed. The republic was formally proclaimed July 4, 1894.

**HAYTI**, a West Indian island, became a republic in 1801, which lasted three years. It was again declared a republic in 1848.

**HONDURAS**, in Central America, has been a republic since 1823, when it separated from the Mexican Confederation.

**LIBERIA**, a negro republic on the west coast of Africa, was founded by an American Colonization Society, established in 1816 by Henry Clay. It became independent in 1847.

**MEXICO**, United States of, threw off the Spanish yoke in 1822, and in 1824 established a federal republic somewhat similar to that of the United States.

**NICARAGUA**, Central America, separated from the Mexican Confederation in 1821.

**PARAGUAY**, a South American republic, declared itself independent of Spain in 1810.

**PERU** achieved its independence of Spain in 1825. It is governed by a president, a Senate, and a House of Representatives.

**ROME** became a republic on the expulsion of the Tarquins 509 B. C., and so continued until 27 B. C., when Octavius became emperor.

**SPAN DOMINGO** became independent of Spain in 1844; from 1861 to 1865 it was again incorporated with the Spanish monarchy, after which Spain relinquished all control of it.

**SAN MARINO**, a republic in Central Italy. Its origin is ascribed to St. Marinus, a hermit, who lived there in the fifth century. Its independence was lost for a short time—to Cæsar Borgia, 1503, and to the Pope, 1739; confirmed by Pope Pius VII. in 1817.

**SAN SALVADOR**, Central America, separated from the Mexican confederation in 1821.

**SPAIN** declared itself a republic in 1873, but monarchy was soon afterward restored.

**SPARTA**, an ancient republic of Greece, preserved a republican government, with some interruptions, until it fell into the hands of the Romans in 146 B. C., with the rest of Greece.

**SWITZERLAND** in 1291 formed the confederation or republic which still exists.

**TEXAS** gained its independence of Mexico in 1836, and was annexed to the United States ten years later.

**THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC**, in South America, was founded in 1858 by the Boers.

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** became a great and independent republic in 1776.

**URUGUAY** became a republic in 1825. It is governed by a president, a ministry of four cabinet officers, and a Senate and House of Representatives.

**VENICE**, founded about the fifth century, toward the middle of the sixth century became a republic, which continued until its extinction by Bonaparte in 1797.

**VENEZUELA**, United States of, declared its independence of Spain in 1811, became separated from Colombia, and adopted a new constitution in 1829.

**YUCATAN** became independent of Spain in 1821; three years later became united to Mexico; was independent from 1840 to 1843, and again from 1846 to 1852; since the latter date it has belonged to Mexico.

# Statistics of Universities and Colleges for 1892-93.

(Prepared for this Almanac by the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES. 1892-93.	Number of Insti- tut'ns	Total Number of Instruc- tors.	Total Number Students, all Depart- ments.	Total In- come in 1892-93.	Libraries' Bound Volumes.	Value of Scientific Apparatus and Libraries.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.
<i>N. Atlantic Div.</i>							
Maine .....	3	50	668	\$102,207	91,803	\$114,397	\$678,936
New Hampshire.....	1	50	458	96,000	73,500	100,000	250,000
Vermont.....	2	55	499	83,521	65,461	135,000	450,000
Massachusetts.....	9	553	5,789	1,404,003	643,650	1,353,263	7,062,500
Rhode Island.....	1	58	549	132,529	80,000	538,200	1,250,000
Connecticut.....	3	232	2,379	726,458	275,000	767,200	4,640,000
New York.....	23	966	11,014	2,129,264	678,195	2,307,416	11,859,587
New Jersey.....	5	140	1,802	253,870	137,926	565,800	1,980,000
Pennsylvania.....	31	743	9,076	933,745	415,138	1,116,640	8,022,737
<i>S. Atlantic Div.</i>							
Delaware.....	1	13	90	21,488	6,007	35,000	80,000
Maryland.....	10	201	2,184	358,070	144,520	230,700	1,762,000
District of Columbia.....	4	294	2,164	226,557	92,782	150,000	2,200,000
Virginia.....	8	137	1,759	279,885	137,000	344,900	1,694,000
West Virginia.....	4	38	613	102,712	9,446	20,200	345,000
North Carolina.....	11	164	2,300	147,252	64,906	113,000	1,110,000
South Carolina.....	9	107	1,713	131,893	59,200	8,100	776,000
Georgia.....	8	106	2,042	114,937	45,800	109,056	1,156,750
Florida.....	4	43	572	25,401	7,900	10,000	261,000
<i>S. Central Div.</i>							
Kentucky.....	13	157	3,602	137,185	50,713	64,000	1,072,000
Tennessee.....	23	424	6,159	374,298	130,344	279,556	3,140,870
Alabama.....	7	69	1,283	102,114	27,600	98,350	704,500
Mississippi.....	5	58	986	66,327	23,000	67,300	455,000
Louisiana.....	9	213	3,100	246,240	116,800	103,683	1,437,255
Texas.....	11	165	3,513	165,998	27,438	72,900	1,125,000
Arkansas.....	5	46	1,111	27,530	9,200	12,500	255,000
Oklahoma.....	1	6	121	5,667	600	300	45,000
Indian Territory.....							
<i>N. Central Div.</i>							
Ohio.....	38	856	12,834	860,545	320,837	877,389	6,133,304
Indiana.....	15	534	4,439	438,256	180,900	447,144	2,335,304
Illinois.....	28	809	11,546	1,037,253	434,584	572,893	5,996,700
Michigan.....	12	312	6,434	528,581	172,734	671,306	1,792,415
Wisconsin.....	10	192	3,148	387,575	101,900	263,500	2,159,000
Minnesota.....	12	278	3,531	293,411	72,525	183,378	2,853,232
Iowa.....	24	446	7,594	377,505	126,151	213,500	2,270,341
Missouri.....	29	534	7,576	535,934	146,503	186,000	3,931,700
North Dakota.....	4	44	517	52,950	7,740	37,500	290,000
South Dakota.....	6	85	1,130	54,695	11,525	22,025	372,650
Nebraska.....	9	219	2,560	214,466	41,559	203,400	1,988,650
Kansas.....	17	271	5,086	222,998	79,900	299,300	1,602,000
<i>Western Div.</i>							
Montana.....	1	8	84	7,500	1,200	7,000	50,000
Wyoming.....	1	14	108	59,174	2,650	2,500	100,000
Colorado.....	4	152	1,095	122,830	22,500	62,800	786,300
New Mexico.....	1	7	108	12,500	500	750	35,000
Arizona.....	1	10	38	30,190	.....	26,475	66,700
Utah.....	1	17	368	46,543	10,500	30,000	280,000
Nevada.....	1	17	186	59,000	3,468	36,100	81,350
Idaho.....	1	6	135	49,513	1,585	4,498	40,000
Washington.....	5	40	630	44,900	10,232	15,300	529,000
Oregon.....	6	123	1,112	82,011	17,730	22,600	455,000
California.....	14	385	4,228	679,553	138,450	629,600	7,583,900
United States.....	451	10,247	140,053	14,601,034	5,319,602	13,532,419	95,545,681



## Statistics of Public Schools in the United States for 1892-93.

(Prepared for this Almanac by the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Whole Number Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Whole Number Teachers.	Average Number of Days Schools Were Kept.	Total Expenditures.
<i>N. Atlantic Div.</i>					
Maine .....	136,868	c 90,393	b 7,686	b 123	b \$1,393,833
New Hampshire.....	61,703	42,889	3,125	130.2	866,777
Vermont.....	ab 65,314	b 45,057	b 4,351	b 138	b 738,058
Massachusetts.....	391,745	290,801	11,233	173	9,663,907
Rhode Island.....	53,695	35,969	1,520	188	1,150,929
Connecticut.....	133,237	86,255	c 3,766	182.74	2,376,635
New York.....	1,083,228	683,097	32,476	183.5	19,161,684
New Jersey.....	219,588	151,273	4,868	190	3,834,103
Pennsylvania.....	1,053,438	722,196	25,963	162	16,410,977
<i>S. Atlantic Div.</i>					
Delaware.....	b 33,174	bc 22,693	b 840	bc 160	cd 275,000
Maryland.....	199,402	108,611	4,209	184	2,247,111
District of Columbia....	39,764	30,067	895	175	853,808
Virginia.....	348,471	194,143	7,932	120	1,798,158
West Virginia.....	b 200,789	b 128,014	b 5,747	b 110	b 1,408,065
North Carolina.....	356,958	214,779	7,031	62.6	790,320
South Carolina.....	223,150	162,300	4,535	74.2	483,180
Georgia.....	415,647	245,378	8,819	100	1,631,221
Florida.....	b 93,780	62,238	2,678	c 105	b 537,236
<i>S. Central Div.</i>					
Kentucky.....	c 455,000	c 261,700	c 8,562	c 107	c 2,385,000
Tennessee.....	463,461	330,978	8,812	86	1,647,739
Alabama.....	d 301,615	d 182,467	e 6,808	d 73.5	cd 890,000
Mississippi.....	334,923	194,993	7,497	87	1,192,844
Louisiana.....	155,470	107,370	3,244	105	992,000
Texas.....	553,271	364,835	11,906	107.4	c 3,925,000
Arkansas.....	264,576	c 147,766	6,314	73	1,109,092
Oklahoma.....	26,339	15,811	b 472	bc 90	b 71,755
Indian Territory.....					
<i>N. Central Div.</i>					
Ohio.....	806,496	570,056	25,512	165.3	12,180,794
Indiana.....	517,459	371,298	13,567	133	b 5,609,655
Illinois.....	826,085	605,818	24,240	155.41	14,296,375
Michigan.....	455,598	c 306,162	16,305	156	6,062,647
Wisconsin.....	372,192	c 231,942	12,450	d 158.6	4,678,689
Minnesota.....	b 300,333	173,786	8,940	b 155.2	4,692,891
Iowa.....	513,614	324,217	28,301	156	7,551,483
Missouri.....	612,455	437,693	13,936	119.3	5,705,110
North Dakota.....	b 37,916	b 21,413	b 2,238	b 117	b 803,253
South Dakota.....	b 74,070	b 45,870	b 4,123	b 100.7	b 1,380,727
Nebraska.....	260,336	159,704	9,354	130	4,243,638
Kansas.....	389,597	246,571	12,070	129.5	4,250,000
<i>Western Div.</i>					
Montana.....	23,550	15,144	763	b 148	657,800
Wyoming.....	9,933	c 6,360	424	c 139.4	194,662
Colorado.....	77,089	b 47,946	2,895	170	2,424,343
New Mexico.....	21,690	14,158	547	113.3	182,559
Arizona.....	11,320	6,921	283	195	216,779
Utah.....	55,471	37,239	1,014	b 153	1,313,319
Nevada.....	7,514	5,192	277	b 154.4	210,689
Idaho.....	22,510	17,137	650	b 86.4	b 232,278
Washington.....	83,979	54,680	3,086	101.5	1,914,959
Oregon.....	78,258	55,848	3,577	107	1,221,615
California.....	232,501	157,673	6,136	160.2	5,709,687
United States.....	13,484,572	8,819,931	381,972	132.54	163,568,444

a Number of pupils five to twenty years of age. b In 1891-92. c Approximately.  
d In 1889-90. e In 1890-91.

## College Colors.

Adrian College .....	Lavender and white	Nevada State Univ ....	Blue and silver.
Alabama Poly. College.	White, blue, yellow	Northwestern Univ....	Purple and gold.
Alfred College .....	Royal purple & gold	Notre Dame College....	Blue and old gold.
Allegheny College ...	Cadet blue, old gold	Oberlin College .....	Crimson and gold.
Amherst College .....	Purple and white.	Ohio State University.	Red and gray.
Antioch College .....	Red and blue.	Ohio Wesleyan College.	Scarlet and jet.
Barnard College .....	Blue and white.	Oxford College .....	Yellow and blue.
Bates College .....	Garnet.	Pennsylvania College.	Orange and blue.
Beloit College .....	Old gold.	Pennsylvania State Col.	Navy blue and white
Bethany Col. (W. Va.)	Green and white.	Portland Univ. (Ore.)	Old gold, purple.
Bethany Col. (Kansas).	Blue and yellow.	Princeton College ....	Orange and black.
Boston University....	Scarlet and white.	Purdue University ....	Old gold and black.
Bowdoin College .....	White.	Racine College .....	Royal purple.
Brown University ...	Brown and white.	Randolph-Macon Col..	Black and orange.
Bryn Mawr College....	Yellow and white.	Richmond College....	Garnet and cream.
Bucknell University ..	Orange and blue.	Ripon College.....	Crimson.
Butler University .....	Blue and white.	Rutgers College .....	Scarlet.
Carleton College .....	Maize.	Seton Hall College....	Blue and white.
Central University (Ia)	Red, white and blue	Shurtleff College.....	Scarlet and orange.
Central Univ. (Ky.)...	Cream and crimson.	Smith College.....	White.
Colby University .....	Pearl gray.	St. Francis Xavier Col.	Blue and maroon.
College City of N. Y..	Lavender.	St. John's College ...	Orange and black.
Colorado College .....	Black and yellow.	St. Louis University..	Orange, white, blue
Columbia College.....	Blue and white.	Swarthmore College...	Garnet.
Columbian University.	Orange and blue.	Syracuse University...	Orange.
Cornell College .....	Purple.	Trinity Col (Hartford).	Dark blue, old gold.
Cornell University ...	Cornelian and white	Trinity College (N. C.)	Navy blue.
Cumberland University	Green, white, blue.	Tufts College .....	Brown and blue.
Dartmouth College....	Green.	Tulane University.....	Blue and olive.
De Pauw University...	Old gold.	Union College.....	Garnet.
Des Moines College ....	Yellow.	University of Alabama.	Crimson and white.
Dickinson College ....	Red and white.	Univ. of California ...	Blue and gold.
Earlham College .....	Cream and yellow.	University of Chicago.	Orange.
Emory and Henry Col.	Blue and orange.	Univ. of City of N. Y..	Violet.
Franklin and Marshall.	Blue and white.	Univ. of Colorado.....	Gold and silver.
Franklin College .....	Blue and old gold.	University of Denver..	Red and yellow.
Georgetown Col. (D.C.)	Blue and gray.	University of Georgia.	Red and black.
Georgetown Col. (Ky.)	Pink, bronze green.	University of Illinois..	Black and gold.
Hamilton College .....	Rose pink.	University of Kansas..	Crimson.
Hamline University...	Gray and red.	University of Michigan.	Maize and blue.
Hamden-Sidney Col.	Silver gray, garnet.	Univ. of Minnesota....	Old gold and maroon
Hampton Institute....	Pink and light blue.	University of Missouri.	Gold and black.
Hanover College .....	Blue and scarlet.	Univ. of Nashville....	Crimson and orange
Harvard University ...	Crimson.	Univ. of Nebraska....	Scarlet and cream.
Heidelberg University.	Old gold and blue.	Univ. of N. Carolina...	White and blue.
Hillsdale College .....	Navy blue, white.	Univ. of Notre Dame...	Blue and gold.
Hiram College .....	Bright red, sky blue	Univ. of the Pacific...	Orange.
Howard University....	Red, white and blue	Univ. of Pennsylvania.	Red and blue.
Illinois College .....	White and blue.	Univ. of Rochester ....	Orange.
Illinois Wesleyan Col..	Steel gray, navy blue	Univ. of S. Carolina...	Tea green, card. red
Indiana University...	Crimson and cream.	Univ. of South Dakota.	Vermilion.
Iowa College .....	Scarlet and black.	Univ. of Tennessee...	Orange and white.
Iowa State College....	Gold, silver, black.	University of Texas...	White and old gold.
Iowa State University.	Old gold.	University of Vermont.	Straw, dark green.
Johns Hopkins Univ...	Black and blue.	University of Virginia.	Navy blue, orange.
Kansas Wesleyan Univ.	White and lavender	Univ. of Washington..	Purple and gold.
Kentucky University...	Orange and blue.	Univ. of Wisconsin...	Crimson.
Kenyon College.....	Mauve.	University of Wooster.	Old gold and black.
Knox College .....	Old gold and purple.	U. S. Military Academy.	Black and gray.
Lafayette College....	Maroon and white.	U. S. Naval Academy..	Navy blue, old gold
Lehigh University....	Brown and white.	Vanderbilt University.	Black and old gold.
Leland Stanford, Jr.	Un. Cardinal.	Vassar College .....	Rose and gray.
Lincoln University...	Violet and white.	Wabash College.....	Scarlet.
Lombard University...	Crimson and cream.	Wash. and Jefferson Col.	Red and black.
Macalister College ...	Blue and gold.	Wash. and Lee Univ...	Blue.
McKendree College...	Royal purple.	Washington Univ.....	Crimson and green.
Manhattan College....	Blue and white.	Wellesley College.....	Blue.
Marietta College .....	United States flag.	Wesleyan University..	Cardinal and black.
Mercer University....	Buff.	William and Mary Col.	Orange and white.
Miami University....	Red and white.	Williams College.....	Royal purple.
Muhlenberg College ..	Cardinal and steel.	Yale University.....	Dark blue.

## Population of the Largest Cities in the World.

CITIES.	Popu- lation.	CITIES.	Popu- lation.	CITIES.	Popu- lation.
London.....	1891 4,232,118	Dublin.....	1891 245,000	Altona.....	1891 143,250
Paris.....	1891 2,447,957	New Orleans.....	1890 242,039	Seville.....	1887 143,180
New York.....	1892 1,801,739	Pittsburgh.....	1890 238,617	Nuremberg.....	1890 142,590
Canton.....	est. 1,600,000	Antwerp.....	1892 232,753	Leicester.....	1891 142,050
Berlin.....	1890 1,579,244	Washington.....	1890 230,392	Omaha.....	1890 140,452
Chicago.....	1892 1,438,010	Turin.....	1881 230,180	Stuttgart.....	1890 139,820
Tokio, Japan.....	1890 1,389,684	Benares.....	1891 222,520	Chemnitz.....	1890 138,950
Vienna.....	1890 1,364,548	Bucharest.....	1876 221,810	Genoa.....	1881 138,080
Philadelphia.....	1892 1,142,653	Bristol, England.....	1891 221,670	Kobe, Japan.....	1890 136,970
St. Petersburg.....	1889 1,003,310	Hong Kong.....	1891 221,440	Amritsar, India.....	1891 136,500
Pekin.....	1,000,000	Rotterdam.....	1891 216,680	Florence.....	1881 134,990
Brooklyn*.....	1892 957,958	Montreal.....	1891 216,650	Kazan.....	1890 134,360
Constantinople.....	1885 873,560	Bradford, Eng.....	1891 216,360	Malaga.....	1887 134,060
Calcutta.....	1891 840,130	Nottingham.....	1891 211,984	St. Etienne.....	1891 133,440
Brooklyn.....	1890 506,343	Teheran.....	1881 210,000	Idelade.....	1891 133,220
Bombay.....	1891 804,470	Alexandria.....	1882 208,760	St. Paul.....	1890 133,156
Rio de Janeiro.....	1892 800,000	Detroit.....	1890 205,876	Kansas City.....	1890 132,716
Moscow.....	1888 798,740	Palermo.....	1881 205,710	Providence.....	1890 132,146
Glasgow.....	1891 618,470	Milwaukee.....	1890 204,468	Oldham.....	1891 131,460
Hamburg.....	1890 569,260	Magdeburg.....	1890 202,230	Sunderland.....	1891 130,920
Buenos Ayres.....	1891 561,160	Lille.....	1891 201,210	Howrah, India.....	1891 129,800
Liverpool.....	1891 517,950	Saniago.....	1885 200,000	Venice.....	1881 129,450
Buda-Pesth.....	1891 506,384	Smirna.....	1885 200,000	Cardiff.....	1891 128,850
Manchester.....	1891 503,340	Damascus.....	200,000	Lemberg.....	1891 128,420
Melbourne.....	1891 490,900	Bahia.....	1892 200,000	Yokohama.....	1890 127,990
Warsaw.....	1892 490,420	Hull.....	1891 199,990	Colombo.....	1891 126,930
Brussels.....	1892 476,810	Havana.....	1887 198,270	Elberfeld.....	1890 125,900
Osaka, Japan.....	1890 476,271	Salford, Eng.....	1891 198,140	Bremen.....	1890 125,680
Madrid.....	1887 472,228	Riga.....	1888 195,670	Lodz, Russia.....	1890 125,230
Naples.....	1881 463,170	Delhi.....	1891 193,580	Strasbourg.....	1890 123,500
St. Louis.....	1890 451,770	Pernambuco.....	1892 190,000	Saratoff, Russia.....	1890 123,410
Madras.....	1891 449,950	Kharkoff, Russia.....	1888 188,470	Aberdeen.....	1891 123,330
Boston.....	1890 448,477	Mandelay.....	1891 187,910	Nantes.....	1891 122,750
Rome.....	1891 436,180	Newcastle.....	1891 186,350	Barcilly, India.....	1891 121,870
Baltimore.....	1890 434,439	Prague.....	1891 186,110	Danzig.....	1890 120,390
Birmingham.....	1891 429,171	Kieff.....	1891 183,640	Srinagar, India.....	1891 120,340
Amsterdam.....	1891 426,910	Cawnpore.....	1891 182,310	Kishineff.....	1889 120,070
Lyons.....	1891 416,029	Newark, U. S.....	1890 181,830	Blackburn.....	1891 120,060
Milan.....	1890 415,521	Toronto.....	1891 181,220	Aleppo.....	1885 120,000
Marseilles.....	1891 403,750	Kangoon.....	1891 181,210	Tunis.....	1891 120,000
Sydney.....	1891 386,400	Tabriz, Persia.....	1881 180,000	Meerut.....	1891 118,760
Shanghai.....	1891 380,000	Bagdad.....	1885 180,000	Nagpur.....	1891 117,910
Cairo.....	1892 368,108	Frank'ton Main.....	1890 179,990	Baroda.....	1891 116,460
Leeds.....	1891 367,506	Bangalore.....	1891 179,670	Le Havre.....	1891 116,370
Leipsic.....	1890 353,272	Allahabad.....	1891 176,870	Stettin.....	1890 116,230
Munich.....	1890 348,317	Lahore.....	1891 173,720	Barmen.....	1890 116,140
Breslau.....	1890 335,174	Montevideo.....	1889 175,000	Brighton.....	1891 115,400
Mexico City.....	1890 329,535	Valentia.....	1887 170,760	Bolton.....	1891 115,000
Sheffield.....	1891 324,243	Agra.....	1891 168,710	Roubaix.....	1891 114,920
Odessa.....	1890 313,687	Patna.....	1891 167,510	Graz.....	1891 113,540
Copenhagen.....	1890 312,387	The Hague.....	1891 165,560	Rouen.....	1891 112,350
San Francisco.....	1890 298,997	Minneapolis.....	1890 164,738	Vilna.....	1888 109,526
Cincinnati.....	1890 296,908	Hanover.....	1890 163,590	Surat.....	1891 108,000
Kioto, Japan.....	1890 289,590	Jersey City.....	1890 163,003	Preston.....	1891 107,570
Cologne.....	1890 281,680	Konigsberg.....	1890 161,670	Athens.....	1889 107,250
Buffalo.....	1892 278,796	Louisville.....	1890 161,129	Denver.....	1890 106,713
Dresden.....	1890 276,520	Portsmouth.....	1891 159,260	Oporto.....	1878 105,838
Lucknow.....	1891 273,090	Trieste.....	1891 158,340	Indianapolis.....	1890 105,436
Barcelona.....	1887 272,480	Dundee.....	1891 155,680	Crefeld.....	1890 105,380
Edinburgh.....	1891 264,800	Liege.....	1892 153,324	Allegheny.....	1890 105,287
Cleveland.....	1890 261,353	Christiania.....	1891 150,440	Valparaiso.....	1885 105,000
Belfast.....	1891 255,950	Ghent.....	1892 150,220	Goteborg.....	1891 104,660
Bordeaux.....	1891 252,420	Toulouse.....	1891 149,790	Karachi.....	1891 104,250
Seoul, Corea.....	250,000	Ahmadabad.....	1891 145,990	Reims.....	1891 104,190
Stockholm.....	1890 246,570	Rochester.....	1892 144,834	Bologna.....	1881 104,000
Lisbon.....	1878 246,340	Dusseldorf.....	1890 144,640	Aachen.....	1890 103,470

\* The annexation of Flatbush, Gravesend, New Utrecht and Flatlands, give to the City of Brooklyn a population of 995,276, according to State Census of 1892.



## Population of the United States

At each census from 1790 to 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Alabama .....	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,595	1,513,017
Arizona .....						9,658	40,440	59,620
Arkansas .....	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179
California .....				92,597	379,954	560,247	864,694	1,208,130
Colorado .....					34,277	39,864	194,327	419,198
Connecticut .....	275,148	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258
Dakota .....					4,837	14,181	135,177	
Delaware .....	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493
Dist. of Columbia .....	32,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392
Florida .....		34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422
Georgia .....	340,985	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353
Idaho .....						14,999	32,610	84,385
Illinois .....	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351
Indiana .....	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404
Iowa .....			43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896
Kansas .....					107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096
Kentucky .....	564,135	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635
Louisiana .....	152,923	215,739	352,411	517,782	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587
Maine .....	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086
Maryland .....	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390
Massachusetts .....	523,159	610,403	737,699	991,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943
Michigan .....	8,765	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,181,059	1,636,937	2,093,889
Minnesota .....				6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826
Mississippi .....	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	917,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600
Missouri .....	66,557	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184
Montana .....						20,595	39,159	132,159
Nebraska .....					28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910
Nevada .....					6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761
New Hampshire .....	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530
New Jersey .....	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,993
New Mexico .....				61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593
New York .....	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853
North Carolina .....	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947
North Dakota .....								182,719
Ohio .....	581,295	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316
Oklahoma .....								61,834
Oregon .....				13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767
Pennsylvania .....	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014
Rhode Island .....	83,015	97,199	108,530	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,066
South Carolina .....	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149
South Dakota .....								328,808
Tennessee .....	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518
Texas .....				212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523
Utah .....				11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905
Vermont .....	235,966	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,266	332,422
Virginia .....	1,065,116	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980
Washington .....					11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390
West Virginia .....						442,014	618,457	762,704
Wisconsin .....			30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880
Wyoming .....						9,118	20,789	60,705
Total .....	9,633,822	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250

The population of Alaska and the Indian Territory are not included in the above. The inhabitants of Alaska in 1890 numbered 32,052; of the Indian Territory 179,321.

POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1790.—Connecticut, 237,916; Delaware, 59,096; Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Maine, 96,540; Maryland, 319,728; Massachusetts, 378,787; New Hampshire, 141,885; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 393,751; Pennsylvania, 434,373; Rhode Island, 68,825; South Carolina, 429,072; Tennessee, 35,691; Vermont, 85,425; Virginia, 747,610. Total, 3,589,063.

POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1800.—Connecticut, 251,002; Delaware, 64,273; District of Columbia, 14,093; Georgia, 162,686; Indiana, 5,641; Kentucky, 220,955; Maine, 151,719; Maryland, 341,548; Massachusetts, 422,845; Mississippi, 8,850; New Hampshire, 183,358; New Jersey, 211,149; New York, 589,051; North Carolina, 478,103; Ohio, 45,365; Pennsylvania, 602,365; Rhode Island, 69,122; South Carolina, 345,591; Tennessee, 105,602; Vermont, 154,465; Virginia, 880,200. Total, 5,308,483.

POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1810.—Connecticut, 261,942; Delaware, 72,674; District of Columbia, 24,023; Georgia, 252,433; Illinois, 12,282; Indiana, 24,520; Kentucky, 406,511; Louisiana, 76,556; Maine, 228,705; Maryland, 330,546; Massachusetts, 472,040; Michigan, 4,762; Mississippi, 40,352; Missouri, 20,845; New Hampshire, 214,460; New Jersey, 245,562; New York, 959,049; North Carolina, 555,500; Ohio, 230,760; Pennsylvania, 810,091; Rhode Island, 76,931; South Carolina, 415,115; Tennessee, 261,727; Vermont, 217,895; Virginia, 974,600. Total, 7,239,881.

# Population of the United States, 1890.

## POPULATION, ACCORDING TO SEX, NATIVITY AND RACE.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.	Sex.		Nativity.		Race.			
		Male.	Female.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Total Whites	Native Born Whites.	Foreign Born Whites.	Colored
Alabama.....	1,513,017	757,456	755,561	1,498,240	14,777	833,718	819,114	14,604	679,299
Arizona.....	59,620	36,571	23,049	40,825	18,795	55,580	38,117	17,463	4,040
Arkansas.....	1,128,179	585,755	542,424	1,113,915	14,264	818,752	804,658	14,094	300,427
California.....	1,208,130	700,069	508,071	841,821	366,309	1,111,672	818,119	293,553	96,458
Colorado.....	419,198	245,247	166,951	328,208	83,990	404,468	321,962	82,506	7,730
Connecticut.....	746,258	369,538	376,720	562,657	183,601	733,438	550,283	183,155	12,820
Delaware.....	168,493	85,573	82,920	155,332	13,161	140,066	126,970	13,096	28,427
District of Columbia.....	230,392	109,584	120,808	211,622	18,770	154,695	136,178	18,517	75,697
Florida.....	391,422	201,947	189,475	368,940	22,482	224,949	206,771	18,178	166,473
Georgia.....	1,837,353	919,925	917,428	1,825,216	12,137	978,357	966,465	11,892	588,996
Idaho.....	84,385	51,290	33,095	66,929	17,456	82,018	66,554	15,464	2,367
Illinois.....	3,826,351	1,972,308	1,854,043	2,984,004	842,347	3,768,472	2,927,497	840,975	57,879
Indiana.....	2,192,404	1,118,347	1,074,057	2,046,199	146,205	2,146,736	2,000,733	146,003	45,668
Iowa.....	1,911,896	994,453	917,443	1,587,827	324,069	1,901,086	1,577,154	323,932	10,810
Kansas.....	1,427,096	752,112	674,984	1,279,258	147,838	1,376,553	1,228,923	147,630	50,543
Kentucky.....	1,858,635	942,758	915,877	1,799,279	59,356	1,590,462	1,531,222	59,240	268,173
Louisiana.....	1,118,587	559,350	559,237	1,068,840	49,747	558,395	509,555	48,840	560,192
Maine.....	661,066	332,590	328,496	582,125	78,941	659,263	580,568	78,695	1,823
Maryland.....	1,042,390	515,691	526,699	948,094	94,296	826,493	732,706	93,787	215,897
Massachusetts.....	2,238,943	1,087,709	1,151,234	1,581,806	657,137	2,215,373	1,561,870	653,503	23,570
Michigan.....	2,093,889	1,091,780	1,002,109	1,550,009	543,880	2,072,884	1,531,283	541,601	21,005
Minnesota.....	1,301,826	695,321	6,065,005	834,470	467,356	1,296,159	829,102	467,057	5,667
Mississippi.....	1,289,600	649,687	639,913	1,281,648	7,952	544,851	537,127	7,724	744,749
Missouri.....	2,679,184	1,385,238	1,293,946	2,444,315	234,869	2,528,458	2,294,176	234,282	150,726
Montana.....	132,159	87,882	44,277	89,063	43,096	127,271	86,941	40,330	4,888
Nebraska.....	1,058,910	572,824	486,086	856,363	202,542	1,046,888	844,644	202,244	12,022
Nevada.....	45,761	29,214	16,547	31,055	14,706	39,084	27,190	11,894	6,677
New Hampshire.....	376,530	186,566	189,964	304,190	72,340	375,840	303,644	72,196	690
New Jersey.....	1,444,933	720,819	724,114	1,115,958	328,975	1,396,581	1,068,596	327,985	48,352
New Mexico.....	153,593	83,055	70,538	142,334	11,259	142,719	131,859	10,860	10,874
New York.....	5,997,853	2,976,893	3,020,960	4,426,803	1,571,050	5,923,952	4,358,260	1,565,692	73,901
North Carolina.....	1,617,947	799,149	818,798	1,614,245	3,702	1,055,382	1,051,720	3,662	562,565
North Dakota.....	182,719	101,590	81,129	101,258	81,461	182,123	100,775	81,348	595
Ohio.....	3,672,316	1,855,736	1,816,580	3,213,023	459,293	3,584,805	3,126,252	458,553	87,511
Oklahoma.....	61,834	34,733	27,101	59,094	2,740	58,826	56,117	2,709	3,008
Oregon.....	313,767	181,840	131,927	256,450	57,317	301,758	253,396	47,362	12,009
Pennsylvania.....	5,258,014	2,666,331	2,591,683	4,412,294	845,720	5,148,257	4,304,668	843,589	109,757
Rhode Island.....	345,066	168,205	177,481	239,201	106,305	337,859	231,832	106,027	7,647
South Carolina.....	1,151,149	572,337	578,812	1,144,879	6,270	462,008	455,865	6,143	689,141
South Dakota.....	328,808	180,250	148,558	297,753	91,055	327,290	236,447	90,843	1,518
Tennessee.....	1,767,518	891,585	875,933	1,747,489	20,029	1,336,637	1,316,738	19,899	430,881
Texas.....	2,235,523	1,172,553	1,062,970	2,082,567	152,956	1,745,393	1,594,466	151,469	489,588
Utah.....	207,905	110,463	97,442	154,841	53,064	205,899	153,766	52,133	2,006
Vermont.....	332,422	169,327	163,095	288,334	44,088	331,418	287,394	44,024	1,004
Virginia.....	1,655,380	824,278	831,702	1,637,606	18,374	1,020,122	1,001,933	18,189	635,858
Washington.....	349,390	217,562	131,828	259,385	90,005	340,513	254,319	86,194	8,877
West Virginia.....	762,794	390,285	372,509	743,911	18,883	730,077	711,225	18,852	32,717
Wisconsin.....	1,686,880	874,951	811,929	1,167,681	519,199	1,680,473	1,161,484	518,989	6,407
Wyoming.....	60,705	39,343	21,362	45,792	14,913	59,275	44,845	14,430	1,430
Total.....	62,622,250	32,067,880	30,554,370	53,372,703	9,249,547	54,983,890	45,862,023	9,121,867	7,638,360

**CENTRE OF POPULATION.**—The centre of population in the United States at each census has been as follows: 1790, 23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.; 1800, 18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.; 1810, 40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.; 1820, 16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.; 1830, 19 miles west by southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.; 1840, 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.; 1850, 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.; 1860, 20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.; 1870, 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, O.; 1880, 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O.; 1890, 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.

**URBAN POPULATION.**—The percentage of the whole population of the United States living in cities in each census year has been as follows: In 1790, 3.35 per cent.; 1800, 3.97 per cent.; 1810, 4.93 per cent.; 1820, 4.93 per cent.; 1830, 6.72 per cent.; 1840, 8.52 per cent.; 1850, 12.49 per cent.; 1860, 16.13 per cent.; 1870, 20.93 per cent.; 1880, 22.57 per cent.; 1890, 29.12 per cent.

**POPULATION AND ALTITUDE.**—The distribution of population in 1890 in accordance with altitude was as follows: Under 100 feet, 10,387,000; 100 to 500 feet, 13,888,000; 500 to 1,000 feet, 23,947,000; 1,000 to 1,500 feet, 9,431,000; 1,500 to 2,000 feet, 2,354,000; 2,000 to 3,000 feet, 1,154,000; 3,000 to 4,000 feet, 331,000; 4,000 to 5,000 feet, 296,000; 5,000 to 6,000 feet, 487,000; 6,000 to 7,000 feet, 161,000; 7,000 to 8,000 feet, 94,000; 8,000 to 9,000 feet, 43,000; 9,000 to 10,000 feet, 39,000; above 10,000 feet, 10,000.

**POPULATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.**—The distribution of population in accordance with topographical features in 1890 was as follows: Number of inhabitants living in the Coast Swamps region, 1,809,000; Atlantic Plain region, 8,784,000; Piedmont region, 7,858,000; New England Hills region, 2,290,000; Appalachian Mountain region, 2,849,000; Cumberland-Alleghany region, 5,749,000; Interior Timbered region, 11,292,000; Lake region, 3,578,000; Ozark Mountain region, 1,041,000; Alluvial Mississippi River region, 885,000; Prairie region, 13,048,000; Great Plains region, 737,000; North Rocky Mountains region, 153,000; South Rocky Mountains region, 247,000; Plateau region, 110,000; Basin region, 403,000; Columbian Mesas region, 219,000; Sierra Nevada region, 146,000; Pacific Valley region, 435,000; Cascade Range region, 179,000; Coast Ranges region, 810,000.



## Population of the U. S., 1890, by Voting, School and Militia Ages.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Voting Ages—Males 21 Years and Over.						School Ages.	Militia Ages.
	Total	Native Born.	For'ign Born.	Whites.	Color'd	Per cent. Na-tive. For-eign	Total Pop'la'n 5 to 20 yrs	Total Pop'la'n Males.
Alabama.....	324,822	316,697	8,125	184,059	140,763	97.50 2 50	639,942	265,025
Arizona.....	23,696	13,665	10,031	21,160	2,536	57.67 42 33	19,284	19,226
Arkansas.....	257,868	249,608	8,260	188,296	69,572	96.80 3 20	476,185	214,708
California.....	462,289	230,154	232,135	390,228	72,061	49.79 50 21	360,289	343,001
Colorado.....	164,920	114,580	50,340	161,015	3,905	69.48 30.52	113,150	140,441
Connecticut.....	224,092	145,673	78,419	220,115	3,976	65.01 34.99	221,245	163,865
Delaware.....	47,559	41,407	6,152	40,007	7,552	87.06 12.94	57,496	36,076
Dist. of Colum'a	64,505	55,263	9,242	46,159	18,346	85.67 14.33	74,176	47,623
Florida.....	96,213	85,561	10,652	58,068	38,145	88.93 11.07	155,676	79,601
Georgia.....	398,122	391,168	6,954	219,094	179,028	98.25 1.75	771,027	336,295
Idaho.....	31,490	19,785	11,705	29,525	1,965	62.83 37.17	27,257	24,688
Illinois.....	1,072,663	682,346	390,317	1,054,469	18,200	63.61 36.39	1,323,030	852,635
Indiana.....	595,066	521,708	73,358	581,987	13,079	87.67 12.33	785,172	455,823
Iowa.....	520,332	361,662	155,670	517,006	3,326	70.08 29.92	701,182	399,687
Kansas.....	383,231	310,166	73,065	370,688	12,543	80.93 19.07	540,170	295,364
Kentucky.....	450,792	420,976	29,816	387,371	63,421	93.39 6.61	727,061	361,187
Louisiana.....	250,563	225,212	25,351	130,487	119,815	89.88 10.12	455,234	205,215
Maine.....	201,241	170,771	30,470	200,609	632	84.86 15.14	201,851	133,169
Maryland.....	270,738	228,149	42,599	218,843	51,895	84.27 15.73	370,892	205,816
Massachusetts..	665,009	407,915	257,094	657,042	7,967	61.34 38.66	650,870	499,312
Michigan.....	617,445	369,128	248,317	611,008	6,437	59.78 40.22	703,684	462,765
Minnesota.....	376,036	154,727	221,309	374,027	2,009	41.15 58.85	454,804	304,268
Mississippi.....	271,080	266,049	5,031	120,611	150,469	98.14 1.86	559,101	228,764
Missouri.....	705,718	584,981	120,737	667,451	38,267	82.89 17.11	1,008,935	566,448
Montana.....	65,415	35,442	29,973	61,948	3,467	54.18 45.82	30,240	55,490
Nebraska.....	301,500	205,625	95,875	297,281	4,219	68.20 31.80	384,255	255,665
Nevada.....	20,951	10,181	10,770	17,002	3,949	48.59 51.41	12,391	14,606
N'w Hampshire	118,135	92,088	26,047	117,889	246	77.95 22.05	106,611	79,878
New Jersey....	413,530	268,483	145,047	398,966	14,564	64.92 35.08	464,932	313,683
New Mexico....	44,951	38,194	6,757	41,478	3,473	84.97 15.03	52,543	36,065
New York.....	1,769,649	1,084,187	685,462	1,745,418	24,231	61.27 38.73	1,836,935	1,325,619
North Carolina	342,653	340,572	2,081	233,307	109,346	99.39 0.61	673,405	273,834
North Dakota..	55,959	19,645	36,314	55,769	190	35.11 64.89	59,324	48,608
Ohio.....	1,016,464	797,623	218,841	990,542	25,922	78.47 21.53	1,271,031	767,975
Oklahoma.....	19,161	17,502	1,659	18,238	923	91.34 8.66	21,642	15,084
Oregon.....	111,744	74,329	37,415	102,113	9,631	66.52 33.48	103,365	88,049
Pennsylvania..	1,461,869	1,064,429	397,440	1,426,996	34,873	72.81 27.19	1,791,710	1,140,476
Rhode Island..	100,017	59,832	40,185	97,756	2,261	59.82 40.18	105,534	75,317
South Carolina	235,606	232,200	3,406	102,657	132,949	98.55 1.45	531,393	196,459
South Dakota..	96,765	53,851	42,914	96,177	588	55.65 44.35	113,990	79,219
Tennessee.....	402,476	391,429	11,047	310,014	92,462	97.26 2.74	720,872	324,214
Texas.....	535,942	460,694	75,248	434,010	101,932	85.96 14.04	924,142	447,413
Utah.....	54,471	29,946	24,525	53,235	1,236	54.98 45.02	79,937	45,139
Vermont.....	101,697	82,011	19,686	101,369	328	80.64 19.36	101,457	67,203
Virginia.....	378,782	367,469	11,313	248,035	130,747	97.01 2.99	671,779	295,340
Washington....	146,918	88,968	57,950	141,934	4,984	60.56 39.44	97,863	124,860
West Virginia..	181,400	171,611	9,789	172,198	9,202	94.60 5.40	305,669	147,334
Wisconsin.....	461,722	217,338	244,384	459,893	1,829	47.07 52.93	603,816	347,469
Wyoming.....	27,044	17,852	9,192	26,050	991	66.01 33.99	16,291	24,614
Total.....	16,940,311	12,591,852	4,348,459	15,199,856	1,740,455	74.33 25.67	22,447,392	13,230,168

MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.—Total number of white males from five to twenty years old, inclusive, 9,655,372; colored, 1,587,328. Total number of white females of same ages, 9,595,193; colored, 1,609,499.

ALIENS SPEAKING ENGLISH.—Classifying alien population according to their ability to speak English, 791.876, or 68.25 per cent. can speak the English language, and 368,338, or 31.75 per cent., cannot. The States showing the highest percentages of aliens who cannot speak English are: Arizona, 65.81 per cent.; Texas, 60.54 per cent.; New Mexico, 54.31 per cent.; Oregon, 50.48 per cent.; California, 43.43 per cent.; Florida, 43.14 per cent.; Wisconsin, 42.23 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 41.40 per cent., and Idaho, 40.53 per cent.

COLORED POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE.—Persons of African descent, 1,470,040; Chinese, 107,475; Japanese, 2,039; civilized Indians, 58,806. Total, 7,638,360.

PERSONS OF AFRICAN DESCENT CLASSIFIED.—Blacks, 6,337,980; mulattoes, 956,989; quadroons, 105,135; octoroons, 69,936. Total, 7,470,040.

Mississippi contained the largest number of pure negroes (657,393), and Virginia the next largest number (621,781); Virginia contained the largest number of mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons (122,441), and Louisiana the next largest number (90,933).



## Statistics of Alaska.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1890.)

**POPULATION.**—The total population of the 309 settlements of Alaska in 1890, as reported by the census, was 32,052. Sex: Male, 19,248; female, 12,804. Nativity: Native born, 15,381; foreign born, 16,671. Race and color: White, 4,298; mixed, 1,823; Indian, 23,531; Mongolian, 2,288; all others, 112.

The number of inhabitants over 9 years of age is 25,489, and of these 18,262, or 72 per cent., are illiterate. Of the 4,045 whites over 9 years of age 233 males and 36 females are illiterate, or about 7 per cent. In the mixed classes among 1,287 of the ages here considered 731 or 57 per cent. are illiterate, 435 males and 296 females. Of the 17,758 Indians over 9 years of age 16,594, or 93 per cent., are illiterate. Of 2,287 Mongolians 606, or 26 per cent., are illiterate, but nearly all of the remaining 74 per cent. can read and write only Chinese. Of "All others," comprising Africans, Mulattoes, Malays, Hawaiians, etc., 32 out of a total of 112 are illiterate.

The Russian census of 1860 (civilized people of Russia) showed a total for Alaska of 9,845 (5,127 males and 4,718 females), exclusive of Russian employees of the company.

**VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF ALASKA, 1868 to 1890.**—Furs, \$48,518,929; canned salmon, \$9,008,497; salted salmon, \$603,548; codfish, \$1,246,650; ivory, \$147,047; gold and silver, \$4,631,840; total, \$64,156,511. If to this we add the products of the whaling industry, consisting of whale oil, \$2,853,351, and whalebone \$8,204,067, we have a grand total of \$75,213,929. The approximate production of the precious metals in Alaska for the calendar year 1892, as reported by the Director of the Mint, was: Gold, fine ounces, 48,375, value, \$1,000,000; silver, fine ounces, 8,000, coining value, \$10,343; total value, \$1,010,343.

**COAST.**—The length of coast line of Alaska mainland and islands is nearly four times that of all other parts of the United States combined, as the following statement, furnished by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey shows: California, including islands, 1,280 statute miles; Oregon, 382; Washington, including islands, 2,028; Alaska, including islands, 26,364; Atlantic coast, including islands, 2,043; gulf coast, 1,810; total, 33,907.

## Indian Population of the United States in 1890.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1890.)

Arizona.....	16,740	Massachusetts.....	145	Oklahoma.....	5,689
California.....	15,283	Michigan.....	6,991	Oregon.....	4,282
Colorado.....	1,034	Minnesota.....	7,065	South Dakota.....	19,845
Connecticut.....	24	Mississippi.....	1,404	Tennessee.....	10
Florida.....	215	Missouri.....	14	Texas.....	258
Georgia.....	2	Montana.....	10,573	Utah.....	2,489
Idaho.....	3,909	Nebraska.....	3,864	Washington.....	10,437
Illinois.....	1	Nevada.....	4,956	Wisconsin.....	8,896
Indiana.....	71	New Mexico.....	20,521	Wyoming.....	1,806
Indian Territory.....	8,708	Pueblos.....	8,278	War Department,	
Five Civ. Tribes.....	66,289	New York.....	28	Apaches, Mt. Ver-	
Iowa.....	397	Six Nations.....	5,304	non barracks.....	384
Kansas.....	1,437	North Carolina.....	231	Indians in prison...	184
Louisiana.....	132	Cherokees.....	2,885		
Maine.....	140	North Dakota.....	7,952	Total.....	249,273

The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, but including 32,567 counted in the general census, being the taxed or taxable Indians, numbers 249,273. The following table gives the division of the Indians in detail:

Indians on reservations or at schools, under control of the Indian office (not taxed or taxable).....	133,382
Indians incidentally under the Indian office, and self-supporting:	
The five civilized tribes, Indians and colored: Cherokees, 29,599; Chickasaws, 7,182; Choctaws, 14,397; Creeks, 14,632; Seminoles, 2,561; total, 68,371. Total Indians, 32,065; total colored Indian citizens and claimants, 14,224; grand total, 66,289.	
Pueblos of New Mexico.....	8,278
Six Nations, Saint Regis and other Indians of New York.....	5,304
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina.....	2,885
Indians taxed or taxable, and self-sustaining citizens, counted in the general census (98 per cent., not on reservations).....	32,567
Indians under control of the War Department, prisoners of war (Apaches at Mount Vernon barracks).....	384
Indians in State or Territorial prisons.....	184
Total.....	249,273

## Population of Cities of the United States.

### POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1890.

New York City.....	1,515,301	New Haven, Conn.....	81,298	Hoboken, N. J.....	43,64
Chicago, Ill.....	1,099,850	Paterson, N. J.....	78,347	Savannah, Ga.....	43,18
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,046,964	Lowell, Mass.....	77,696	Seattle, Wash.....	42,83
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	806,343	Nashville, Tenn.....	76,168	Peoria, Ill.....	41,02
St. Louis, Mo.....	451,770	Scranton, Pa.....	75,215	New Bedford, Mass.....	40,73
Boston, Mass.....	448,477	Fall River, Mass.....	74,398	Erie, Pa.....	40,63
Baltimore, Md.....	434,439	Cambridge, Mass.....	70,028	Somerville, Mass.....	40,15
San Francisco, Cal.....	298,997	Atlanta, Ga.....	65,533	Harrisburg, Pa.....	39,38
Cincinnati, O.....	296,908	Memphis, Tenn.....	64,495	Kansas City, Kan.....	38,31
Cleveland, O.....	261,353	Wilmington, Del.....	61,431	Dallas, Tex.....	38,06
Buffalo, N. Y.....	255,664	Dayton, O.....	61,220	Sioux City, Ia.....	37,80
New Orleans, La.....	242,039	Troy, N. Y.....	60,956	Elizabeth, N. J.....	37,76
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	238,617	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	60,278	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	37,71
Washington, D. C.....	230,392	Reading, Pa.....	58,661	San Antonio, Tex.....	37,67
Detroit, Mich.....	205,876	Camden, N. J.....	58,313	Covington, Ky.....	37,37
Milwaukee, Wis.....	204,468	Trenton, N. J.....	57,458	Portland, Me.....	36,42
Newark, N. J.....	181,830	Lynn, Mass.....	55,727	Tacoma, Wash.....	36,00
Minneapolis, Minn.....	164,738	Lincoln, Neb.....	55,154	Folyoke, Mass.....	35,63
Jersey City, N. J.....	163,003	Charleston, S. C.....	54,955	Hort Wayne, Ind.....	35,39
Louisville, Ky.....	161,129	Hartford, Conn.....	53,230	Binghamton, N. Y.....	35,00
Omaha, Neb.....	140,452	St. Joseph, Mo.....	52,324	Norfolk, Va.....	34,87
Rochester, N. Y.....	133,896	Evansville, Ind.....	50,756	Wheeling, W. Va.....	34,52
St. Paul, Minn.....	133,156	Los Angeles, Cal.....	50,395	Augusta, Ga.....	33,30
Kansas City, Mo.....	132,716	Des Moines, Ia.....	50,093	Youngstown, O.....	33,22
Providence, R. I.....	132,146	Bridgeport, Conn.....	48,866	Duluth, Minn.....	33,11
Denver, Col.....	106,713	Oakland, Cal.....	48,682	Yonkers, N. Y.....	32,03
Indianapolis, Ind.....	105,436	Portland, Ore.....	46,385	Lancaster, Pa.....	32,01
Allegheny, Pa.....	105,287	Saginaw, Mich.....	46,322	Springfield, O.....	31,89
Albany, N. Y.....	94,923	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	44,843	Quincy, Ill.....	31,49
Columbus, O.....	88,150	Lawrence, Mass.....	44,654	Mobile, Ala.....	31,07
Syracuse, N. Y.....	88,143	Springfield, Mass.....	44,179	Topeka, Kan.....	31,00
Worcester, Mass.....	84,655	Manchester, N. H.....	44,126	Elmira, N. Y.....	30,89
Toledo, O.....	81,434	Utica, N. Y.....	44,007	Salem, Mass.....	30,80
Richmond, Va.....	81,388				

NOTE.—Later enumerations of several of the above cities may be found in table of Largest Cities in the World.

### POPULATION OF ALL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVING 5,000 INHABITANTS AND OVER IN 1890, ACCORDING TO THE ELEVENTH CENSUS, ARRANGED BY STATES.

ALABAMA.			
Mobile.....	31,076	Montgomery.....	21,883
Birmingham.....	26,178	Anniston.....	9,998
		Huntsville.....	7,995
		Selma.....	7,622
		Florence.....	6,011

#### ARIZONA.

ARKANSAS.			
Tucson.....	5,150		
Little Rock.....	25,874	Pine Bluff.....	9,952
Fort Smith.....	11,311	Hot Springs.....	8,086
		Helena.....	5,118

#### CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco.....	298,997	San Jose.....	18,060
Los Angeles.....	50,395	San Diego.....	16,159
Oakland.....	48,682	Stockton.....	14,424
Sacramento.....	26,386	Alameda.....	11,165
		Fresno.....	10,818
		Vallejo.....	6,343
		Santa Barbara.....	5,964
		Santa Cruz.....	5,599
		Santa Rosa.....	5,322
		Berkeley.....	5,101

#### COLORADO.

Denver.....	106,713	Colorado Springs.....	11,140
Pueblo.....	24,558	Trinidad.....	5,523
		Leadville.....	10,384
		Highlands.....	5,161
		Aspen.....	5,101

#### CONNECTICUT.

New Haven.....	81,298	Norwich.....	16,156
Hartford.....	53,230	Stamford.....	15,700
Bridgeport.....	48,866	New London.....	13,757
Waterbury.....	28,616	Ansonia.....	10,342
Meriden.....	21,652	Greenwich.....	10,131
Norwalk.....	17,747	Middletown.....	9,013
Danbury.....	16,552	Vernon.....	8,808
New Britain.....	16,519	Putnam.....	6,512
		Manchester.....	8,222
		Bristol.....	7,382
		Enfield.....	7,199
		Stonington.....	7,184
		Killingly.....	7,027
		Wallingford.....	6,584
		Southington.....	5,501
		Naugatuck.....	6,218
		Winchester.....	6,181
		Torrington.....	6,049
		Derby.....	5,961
		Thompson.....	5,588
		Groton.....	5,531

#### DELAWARE.

Wilmington.....	61,431		
Washington.....	230,392		

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

#### FLORIDA.

Key West.....	18,080	Jacksonville.....	17,201
		Pensacola.....	11,750
		Tampa.....	5,585

## GEORGIA.

Atlanta	65,533	Macon	22,746	Brunswick	8,459	Americus	6,398
Savannah	43,189	Columbus	17,303	Rome	6,957	Thomasville	5,514
Augusta	33,300	Athens	8,639				

## ILLINOIS.

Chicago	1,099,850	Bellefonte	15,361	Alton	10,294	Champaign	5,839
Peoria	41,024	Galesburg	15,264	Freeport	10,189	Sterling	5,824
Quincy	31,494	East St. Louis	15,169	Ottawa	9,985	Litchfield	5,811
Springfield	24,963	Rock Island	13,634	La Salle	9,855	Galena	5,635
Carrollton	23,584	Jacksonville	12,935	Kankakee	9,025	Canton	5,604
Alton	23,264	Moline	12,000	Mattoon	6,833	Peru	5,550
Springfield	20,484	Danville	11,491	Lincoln	6,725	Dixon	5,161
Peoria	19,688	Streator	11,414	Pekin	6,347	Pana	5,077
Alton	17,823	Cairo	10,324	Monmouth	5,936	Waukegan	4,915
Peoria	16,541						

## INDIANA.

Indianapolis	105,436	Logansport	13,328	Marion	8,769	Goshen	6,033
Evansville	50,756	Elkhart	11,360	Kokomo	8,261	Frankfort	5,919
Fort Wayne	35,393	Muncie	11,345	Huntington	7,328	Brazil	5,905
Terre Haute	30,217	Michigan City	10,776	Laporte	7,126	Hammond	5,428
South Bend	21,819	Anderson	10,741	Peru	7,028	Shelbyville	5,451
New Albany	21,059	Jeffersonville	10,666	Columbus	6,719	Seymour	5,337
Richmond	16,608	Madison	8,936	Crawfordsville	6,089	Wabash	5,105
Lafayette	16,243	Vincennes	8,853	Washington	6,064	Valparaiso	5,090

## IOWA.

Des Moines	50,093	Council Bluffs	21,474	Muscatine	11,454	Waterloo	6,674
Sioux City	37,806	Cedar Rapids	18,020	Marshall	8,914	Oskaloosa	6,558
Dubuque	30,311	Keokuk	14,101	Fort Madison	7,901	Boone	6,520
Havenport	26,872	Ottumwa	14,001	Creston	7,200	Lyons	5,799
Burlington	22,565	Clinton	13,619	Iowa City	7,016		

## KANSAS.

Kansas City	38,316	Atchison	13,963	Arkansas	8,347	Ottawa	6,248
Topeka	31,007	Fort Scott	11,946	Emporia	7,551	Salina	6,149
Wichita	23,853	Lawrence	9,997	Parsons	6,736	Newton	5,605
Leavenworth	19,768	Hutchinson	8,682	Pittsburg	6,697	Winfield	5,184

## KENTUCKY.

Louisville	161,129	Lexington	21,567	Henderson	8,835	Maysville	5,358
Covington	37,371	Paducah	12,797	Bowling Green	7,903	Richmond	5,073
Newport	24,918	Owensboro	9,837	Hopkinsville	5,833		

## LOUISIANA.

New Orleans	242,039	Shreveport	11,979	Baton Rouge	10,478		
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## MAINE.

Portland	36,425	Augusta	10,527	Westbrook	6,632	Deering	5,353
Brewster	21,701	Bath	8,723	Saco	6,075	Oldtown	5,312
Bangor	19,103	Rockland	8,174	Brunswick	6,012	Belfast	5,294
Biddeford	14,443	Calais	7,290	Gardiner	5,491	Skowhegan	5,068
Burnham	11,250	Waterville	7,107	Cape Elizabeth	5,459		

## MARYLAND.

Baltimore	434,439	Hagerstown	10,118	Frederick	8,193	Annapolis	7,604
Cumberland	12,729						

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston	446,477	Malden	23,031	Hyde Park	10,193	Leominster	7,269
Worcester	84,655	Fitchburg	22,087	Peabody	10,158	Dedham	7,123
Lowell	77,696	Falmouth	18,707	Westfield	9,805	Watertown	7,073
Fall River	74,398	Pittsfield	17,281	Amesbury	9,798	Webster	7,031
Cambridge	70,028	Quincy	16,723	Framingham	9,239	Wakefield	6,982
Wynn	55,727	North Adams	16,074	Adams	9,213	N. Attleboro	6,727
Lawrence	44,654	Northampton	14,990	Natick	9,118	Palmer	6,520
Springfield	44,179	Chicopee	14,050	Milford	8,780	Stonham	6,155
New Bedford	40,733	Newburyport	13,947	Spencer	8,747	Blackstone	6,138
Uxbridge	40,152	Marlboro	13,805	Melrose	8,519	Middleboro	6,065
Holyoke	35,637	Woburn	13,499	Gardner	8,424	Revere	5,668
Waltham	30,801	Brookline	12,103	Marblehead	8,202	Arlington	5,629
Chelsea	27,909	Medford	11,073	Southbridge	7,655	Greenfield	5,252
Jayville	27,412	Everett	11,068	Danvers	7,577	Rockland	5,213
Brookton	27,294	Weymouth	10,866	Ware	7,454	Westboro	5,195
Wilmington	25,448	Beverly	10,821	Plymouth	7,329	West Springfield	5,077
Hallowell	24,651	Clinton	10,424		7,314	Grafton	5,002
Fewston	24,379						

## MICHIGAN.

Detroit	205,876	Lansing	13,102	Marquette	9,093	Pontiac	6,200
Grand Rapids	60,278	West Bay	12,981	Adrian	8,756	Ypsilanti	6,129
Ann Arbor	46,322	Manistee	12,812	Iron Mount	8,599	Negaunee	6,078
Flint	27,839	Alpena	11,283	Ironwood	7,745	S. St. Marie	5,760
Flint	22,702	Ishpeming	11,197	Ludington	7,517	Big Rapids	5,903
Flint	20,798	Menominee	10,630	Escanaba	6,808	Monroe	5,258
Flint	17,853	Flint	9,803	Owasco	6,564	Coldwater	5,247
Flint	13,543	Ann Arbor	9,431	Cheboygan	6,235	Grand Haven	5,023
Flint	13,197						



## MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis.....	164,738	Winona.....	18,208	St. Cloud.....	7,686	Brainerd.....	5,704
St. Paul.....	133,156	Stillwater.....	11,260	Fairbault.....	6,520	Rochester.....	5,321
Duluth.....	33,115	Mankato.....	8,838	Red Wing.....	6,294		

## MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg.....	13,373	Natchez.....	10,101	Greenville.....	6,658	Jackson.....	5,924
Meridian.....	10,624						

## MISSOURI.

St. Louis.....	451,770	Hannibal.....	12,857	Nevada.....	7,262	Chillicothe.....	5,711
Kansas City.....	132,716	Joplin.....	9,943	Jefferson City.....	6,742	Louisiana.....	5,094
St. Joseph.....	52,324	Moberly.....	8,215	Independence.....	6,380	Webb.....	5,044
Springfield.....	21,850	Carthage.....	7,981	St. Charles.....	6,161	Trenton.....	5,038
Sedalia.....	14,068						

## MONTANA.

Helena.....	13,834	Butte.....	10,723
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## NEBRASKA.

Omaha.....	140,452	Hastings.....	13,584	Kearney.....	8,074	Grand Island.....	7,534
Lincoln.....	55,154	Nebraska City.....	11,494	South Omaha.....	8,062	Fremont.....	6,747
Beatrice.....	13,836	Plattsmouth.....	8,392				

## NEVADA.

Virginia City.....	8,511
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## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Manchester.....	44,126	Dover.....	12,790	Rochester.....	7,396	Laconia.....	6,144
Nashua.....	19,311	Portsmouth.....	9,827	Somersworth.....	6,207	Claremont.....	5,568
Concord.....	17,004	Keene.....	7,446				

## NEW JERSEY.

Newark.....	181,830	Bayonne.....	19,033	Union.....	10,643	Burlington.....	7,264
Jersey City.....	163,003	Orange.....	18,844	Millville.....	10,002	Long Branch.....	7,233
Paterson.....	78,347	New Brunswick.....	18,603	Perth Amboy.....	9,512	Rahway.....	7,108
Camden.....	58,313	Atlantic.....	13,055	Phillipsburg.....	8,644	Gloucester.....	6,564
Trenton.....	57,458	Passaic.....	13,028	Harrison.....	8,338	Hackensack.....	6,004
Hoboken.....	43,648	Bridgeton.....	11,424	Morristown.....	8,156	Salem.....	5,511
Elizabeth.....	37,761	Plainfield.....	11,267				

## NEW MEXICO.

Santa Fe.....	6,185
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## NEW YORK.

New York.....	1,515,301	Kingston.....	21,261	Lansingburgh.....	10,550	Batavia.....	7,322
Brooklyn.....	806,343	Schenectady.....	19,902	Hudson.....	9,970	Tonawanda.....	7,144
Buffalo.....	255,664	Amsterdam.....	17,336	Peekskill.....	9,676	Hoosic Falls.....	7,014
Rochester.....	133,896	New Brighton.....	16,423	Glens Falls.....	9,509	Plattsburgh.....	7,014
Albany.....	94,923	Jamestown.....	16,038	Dunkirk.....	9,416	Port Richmond.....	6,234
Syracuse.....	88,143	Lockport.....	16,038	Sing Sing.....	9,352	Oneonta.....	6,272
Troy.....	60,956	Rome.....	14,991	Port Jervis.....	9,327	College Point.....	6,122
Utica.....	44,007	Watertown.....	14,725	Little Falls.....	8,783	Seneca Falls.....	6,116
Binghamton.....	35,005	Edgewater.....	14,265	Cortland.....	8,590	Oneida.....	6,084
Yonkers.....	32,033	Gloversville.....	13,864	Corning.....	8,550	Canandaigua.....	5,868
Elmira.....	30,893	West Troy.....	12,967	Flushing.....	8,436	Niagara Falls.....	5,505
Long Island City.....	30,506	Middletown.....	11,977	New Rochelle.....	8,217	Jamaica.....	5,364
Auburn.....	25,858	Saratoga Springs.....	11,975	Johnstown.....	7,768	Portchester.....	5,272
Newburgh.....	23,087	Ogdensburg.....	11,662	Geneva.....	7,557	Norwich.....	5,212
Cohoes.....	22,509	Ithaca.....	11,079	Olean.....	7,358	Haverstraw.....	5,076
Poughkeepsie.....	22,206	Hornellsville.....	10,996	Greenbush.....	7,301	Malone.....	4,984
Oswego.....	21,842	Mount Vernon.....	10,830				

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington.....	20,056	Charlotte.....	11,557	Winston.....	8,018	Durham.....	5,488
Raleigh.....	12,678	Asheville.....	10,235	Newbern.....	7,843		

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo.....	5,664
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## OHIO.

Cincinnati.....	296,908	Lima.....	15,981	Marion.....	8,327	Gallion.....	6,332
Cleveland.....	261,353	Newark.....	14,270	Marletta.....	8,273	Martins Ferry.....	6,254
Columbus.....	88,150	Mansfield.....	13,473	Delaware.....	8,224	Mount Vernon.....	6,022
Toledo.....	81,434	Steubenville.....	13,394	Defiance.....	7,694	Bucyrus.....	5,974
Dayton.....	61,220	Portsmouth.....	12,394	Middletown.....	7,681	Warren.....	5,974
Youngstown.....	33,220	Chillicothe.....	11,288	Alliance.....	7,607	Wooster.....	5,901
Springfield.....	31,895	East Liverpool.....	10,956	Lancaster.....	7,555	Salem.....	5,784
Akron.....	27,601	Ironton.....	10,939	Xenia.....	7,301	Washington.....	5,744
Canton.....	26,189	Tiffin.....	10,801	Norwalk.....	7,195	Elyria.....	5,611
Zanesville.....	21,009	Massillon.....	10,092	Fremont.....	7,141	Kenton.....	5,557
Findlay.....	18,553	Bellaire.....	9,934	Fostoria.....	7,070	Van Wert.....	5,511
Sandusky.....	18,471	Piqua.....	9,090	Circleville.....	6,556	Greenville.....	5,474
Hamilton.....	17,565	Ashtabula.....	8,838	Urbana.....	6,510	Wellsville.....	5,244

## OREGON.

Portland .....	46,385	East Portland.....	10,532	Astoria .....	6,184	Albina.....	5,129
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## PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia .....	1,046,961	Norristown .....	19,791	Nanticoke .....	10,044	Lockhaven .....	7,358
Pittsburgh .....	238,617	Shenandoah .....	15,944	Beaver Falls .....	9,735	Ashland .....	7,346
Allegheny .....	105,287	Lebanon .....	14,664	Meadville .....	9,520	Washington .....	7,063
Cranston .....	75,215	Easton .....	14,481	Plymouth .....	9,344	Bethlehem .....	6,762
Reading .....	58,661	Shamoken .....	14,403	Steelton .....	9,250	Bristol .....	6,553
Rie .....	40,634	Pottsville .....	14,117	Butler .....	8,734	Uniontown .....	6,359
Harrisburg .....	39,385	Pottstown .....	13,285	Braddock .....	8,561	Franklin .....	6,221
Eikesbarre .....	37,718	Hazleton .....	11,872	Phoenixville .....	8,514	Tamaqua .....	6,054
Lancaster .....	32,011	New Castle .....	11,600	Mount Carmel .....	8,254	Sunbury .....	5,930
Moona .....	30,337	Mahanoy .....	11,286	Titusville .....	8,073	Huntingdon .....	5,729
Williamsport .....	27,132	Oil City .....	10,932	West Chester .....	8,028	Corry .....	5,677
Alentown .....	25,228	Carbondale .....	10,833	Danville .....	7,998	Connellsville .....	5,629
Johnstown .....	21,805	Columbia .....	10,599	Homestead .....	7,911	New Brighton .....	5,616
York .....	20,793	Bradford .....	10,514	Chambersburg .....	7,863	Conshohocken .....	5,470
LeKeesport .....	20,741	Pittsburg .....	10,302	Carlisle .....	7,620	Milton .....	5,317
Heister .....	20,226	South Bethlehem .....	10,302	Sharon .....	7,459	Middletown .....	5,080

## RHODE ISLAND.

Providence .....	132,146	Newport .....	19,457	Cranston .....	8,099	Burrillville .....	5,492
Pawtucket .....	27,633	Warwick .....	17,761	Cumberland .....	8,090	Bristol .....	5,478
Woonsocket .....	20,830	Johnston .....	9,778	Westerly .....	6,813	Coventry .....	5,068
Providence .....	20,355	East Providence .....	8,422	South Kingstown .....	6,231		

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston .....	54,955	Columbia.....	15,353	Greenville.....	8,607	Spartansburg .....	5,544
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## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls.....	10,177
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## TENNESSEE.

Nashville .....	76,168	Chattanooga .....	29,100	Jackson .....	10,039	Columbia .....	5,370
Memphis .....	64,495	Knoxville .....	22,535	Clarksville .....	7,924		

## TEXAS.

Dallas .....	38,067	Austin.....	14,575	Paris .....	8,254	Corsicana .....	6,285
San Antonio .....	37,673	Waco .....	14,445	Sherman .....	7,335	Brownsville .....	6,134
Salveston .....	29,084	Laredo .....	11,319	Marshall .....	7,207	Palestine .....	5,838
Houston .....	27,557	Denison .....	10,958	Tyler .....	6,908	Brenham .....	5,209
Fort Worth .....	23,076	El Paso .....	10,388	Gainesville .....	6,594		

## UTAH.

Salt Lake City .....	44,843	Ogden .....	14,839	Provo .....	5,159
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## VERMONT.

Burlington .....	14,590	St. Albans .....	7,771	St. Johnsbury .....	6,567	Colechester .....	5,143
Rutland .....	11,760	Brattleboro .....	6,862	Bennington .....	6,391		

## VIRGINIA.

Richmond.....	81,388	Lynchburg .....	19,709	Portsmouth.....	13,268	Staunton .....	6,975
Norfolk .....	34,871	Roanoke .....	16,159	Danville.....	10,305	Charlottesville .....	5,591
Petersburg .....	22,680	Alexandria .....	14,339	Manechester .....	9,246	Winchester .....	5,196

## WASHINGTON.

Seattle .....	42,837	Tacoma .....	36,006	Spokane.....	19,922
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## WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling .....	34,522	Parkersburg .....	8,408	Martinsburg .....	7,226	Charleston .....	6,742
Huntington .....	10,108						

## WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee .....	204,468	Fond du Lac .....	12,024	Green Bay.....	9,069	Waukesha.....	6,321
La Crosse .....	25,090	Superior .....	11,933	Watertown .....	8,755	Beloit .....	6,315
Oshkosh .....	22,836	Appleton .....	11,869	Chippewa Falls .....	8,670	Monomomie .....	5,491
Racine .....	21,014	Marinette .....	11,523	Stevens Point.....	7,896	Oconto .....	5,219
Eau Claire .....	17,415	Janesville .....	10,836	Manitowoc .....	7,710	Portage .....	5,143
Sheboygan .....	16,359	Ashland .....	9,956	Merrill.....	6,809	Neenah .....	5,083
Madison.....	13,426	Wausau .....	9,253	Kenosha .....	6,532		

## WYOMING.

Cheyenne .....	11,690	Laramie.....	6,388
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According to the Census of 1890 there were in the United States 3,715 cities and villages having a population of over 1,000 each. There were 7 cities having more than 400,000 inhabitants each; 21 having more than 100,000 and less than 400,000; 30 having more than 50,000 and less than 100,000; 66 having more than 25,000 and less than 50,000; 92 having more than 15,000 and less than 25,000; 138 having more than 10,000 and less than 15,000; and 94 having more than 8,000 and less than 10,000.

## Deaths in the United States, Census Year 1889-90.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Deaths.	White.*		Colored.	Under 5 Years of Age.	
		Native Born.	Foreign Born.		White.	Colored.
Alabama.....	20,898	9,215	320	10,591	3,880	3,841
Arizona.....	573	301	169	30	130	16
Arkansas.....	14,391	10,089	274	3,627	3,874	1,161
California....	17,703	10,605	5,286	1,281	4,234	1,110
Colorado.....	5,453	3,929	921	86	1,875	33
Connecticut....	14,470	10,733	3,182	309	4,188	1,301
Delaware.....	3,107	2,066	241	695	805	283
Dist. of Columbia..	5,955	2,512	522	2,893	1,054	1,437
Florida.....	4,145	2,108	176	1,806	726	643
Georgia.....	21,174	9,356	299	10,971	3,667	4,321
Idaho.....	711	522	105	34	246	2
Illinois.....	53,123	39,336	11,650	1,031	20,795	340
Indiana.....	24,180	20,505	2,185	862	7,317	2,208
Iowa.....	17,521	13,381	3,221	162	5,187	54
Kansas.....	12,018	9,593	1,321	701	4,278	249
Kentucky.....	23,877	17,446	1,177	4,479	6,789	1,573
Louisiana.....	16,354	6,953	1,494	7,716	3,094	2,592
Maine.....	10,044	8,590	1,164	34	1,835	8
Maryland.....	18,000	11,279	2,012	4,421	5,346	1,981
Massachusetts....	45,112	32,747	11,327	630	15,109	237
Michigan.....	25,016	18,117	5,746	412	8,267	127
Minnesota.....	15,488	10,389	4,775	98	6,375	35
Mississippi.....	14,899	5,834	177	8,560	2,095	2,890
Missouri.....	32,435	24,499	4,005	2,794	11,390	1,165
Montana.....	1,012	625	272	26	258	6
Nebraska.....	8,445	6,591	1,451	91	3,570	33
Nevada.....	434	217	181	20	69	3
New Hampshire....	7,074	5,704	849	17	1,809	3
New Jersey.....	30,344	22,227	6,330	1,344	11,829	642
New Mexico.....	2,522	2,234	167	29	1,014	4
New York.....	123,117	85,592	33,148	1,903	43,580	715
North Carolina....	18,420	10,886	69	7,234	4,021	2,640
North Dakota.....	1,716	1,067	593	4	763	1
Ohio.....	49,844	38,494	8,151	2,000	15,395	655
Oklahoma.....	352	302	15	20	133	6
Oregon.....	2,575	1,959	386	38	636	5
Pennsylvania.....	73,530	56,401	12,648	2,383	24,824	933
Rhode Island.....	7,559	5,344	1,939	24	2,627	73
South Carolina....	15,495	4,730	178	10,448	1,767	3,786
South Dakota.....	2,705	1,669	733	11	1,001	3
Tennessee.....	23,854	15,229	428	7,573	5,363	2,754
Texas.....	26,478	18,096	1,841	5,190	7,942	1,933
Utah.....	2,118	1,488	574	11	837	2
Vermont.....	5,425	4,556	575	13	1,154	5
Virginia.....	23,232	11,610	400	10,819	3,937	3,999
Washington.....	2,695	1,750	512	65	834	14
West Virginia.....	8,275	7,223	328	519	2,724	178
Wisconsin.....	18,662	11,508	6,493	101	6,014	24
Wyoming.....	414	258	95	7	127	.....
Totals.....	4872,944	596,055	140,075	114,313	264,784	41,931

\*Including birthplace unknown.

†Exclusive of Indians on Reservation

DEATHS IN TWENTY LARGE CITIES IN THE CENSUS YEAR 1889-90

20 PRINCIPAL CITIES.	Total Deaths.	White.		Colored	20 PRINCIPAL CITIES.	Total Deaths.	White.		Colored
		Native Born.	For'gn Born.				Native Born.	For'gn Born.	
New York, N. Y. . . . .	43,378	27,141	14,747	962	Buffalo, N. Y. . . . .	5,087	3,502	1,503	41
Chicago, Ill. . . . .	23,162	15,923	6,567	346	New Orleans, La. . . . .	6,875	3,198	1,294	2,367
Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	23,738	16,837	5,360	1,309	Pittsburg, Pa. . . . .	5,206	3,549	1,376	23
Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	20,593	14,146	5,990	383	Washington, D. C. . . . .	5,955	2,512	522	2,895
St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	8,645	5,300	2,356	935	Detroit, Mich. . . . .	4,203	2,871	1,135	81
Boston, Mass. . . . .	11,117	7,299	3,462	286	Milwaukee, Wis. . . . .	3,942	2,576	1,286	12
Baltimore, Md. . . . .	10,752	6,616	1,609	2,450	Newark, N. J. . . . .	5,280	3,737	1,316	19
San Francisco, Cal. . . . .	7,060	3,677	2,573	681	Minneapolis, Minn. . . . .	2,440	1,765	598	20
Cincinnati, O. . . . .	6,640	4,437	1,807	386	Jersey City, N. J. . . . .	4,484	3,117	1,204	60
Cleveland, O. . . . .	5,736	4,140	1,444	96	Louisville, Ky. . . . .	3,514	1,962	606	947



Assessed Value of Property in the United States, 1880-90.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Total Assessed Valuation.		Assessed Valuation Per Capita.		Increase Per Ct. of Assessed Valuation.	Inc. Per Ct. of Population.
	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.		
Maine.....	\$309,129,101	\$235,978,716	\$467.61	\$363.64	\$31.00	1.87
New Hampshire.....	252,722,016	164,755,181	671.19	474.81	53.39	8.51
Vermont.....	171,283,543	86,806,775	515.26	261.24	97.32	0.04
Massachusetts.....	2,154,134,626	1,584,756,802	962.12	888.77	35.93	25.57
Rhode Island.....	321,764,503	252,536,673	931.28	931.23	27.41	24.94
Connecticut.....	358,913,906	327,177,385	480.95	525.42	9.70	19.84
New York.....	3,775,325,938	2,651,940,006	629.45	521.74	42.36	18.00
New Jersey.....	688,309,187	572,518,361	476.36	506.15	20.22	27.74
Pennsylvania.....	2,593,446,336	1,683,459,016	493.24	393.07	54.05	22.77
North Atlantic.....	10,625,029,156	7,559,928,915	610.58	521.11	40.54	19.95
Delaware.....	674,134,401	59,951,643	439.99	408.92	23.66	14.93
Maryland.....	652,529,489	497,307,675	507.04	531.91	6.28	11.49
District of Columbia.....	153,367,541	99,401,787	665.42	559.62	54.23	29.71
Virginia.....	391,798,609	308,455,135	236.60	203.93	27.02	9.48
West Virginia.....	169,927,587	139,622,705	222.77	225.76	21.70	23.34
North Carolina.....	212,697,287	156,100,202	131.46	111.52	36.26	15.59
South Carolina.....	150,088,651	133,560,135	130.38	134.15	12.38	15.63
Georgia.....	377,366,784	239,472,599	205.39	155.28	57.58	19.14
Florida.....	76,926,538	30,938,309	196.53	114.80	148.65	45.24
South Atlantic.....	2,134,777,287	1,664,810,190	241.00	219.13	28.23	16.59
Ohio.....	1,778,138,477	1,534,360,506	484.20	479.78	15.89	14.83
Indiana.....	846,687,618	727,815,131	386.19	367.90	16.33	10.82
Illinois.....	6727,416,252	6786,616,394	190.11	255.57	17.53	24.32
Michigan.....	927,577,728	517,666,359	442.99	316.24	79.18	27.92
Wisconsin.....	592,890,719	438,971,751	351.47	333.69	35.06	28.23
Minnesota.....	588,531,743	258,028,687	452.08	330.48	128.09	66.74
Iowa.....	530,695,141	398,671,251	277.58	245.39	33.12	17.68
Missouri.....	786,343,753	532,795,801	293.50	245.71	47.59	23.56
North Dakota.....	78,885,143	8,786,572	431.73	238.06	797.79	395.05
South Dakota.....	131,592,587	11,534,958	400.21	117.38	1,040.82	234.60
Nebraska.....	184,770,305	90,585,782	174.49	200.23	103.97	134.06
Kansas.....	348,459,944	160,891,689	244.17	161.52	116.58	43.27
North Central.....	7,521,989,440	5,466,724,883	336.31	314.83	37.60	28.78
Kentucky.....	512,615,506	350,563,971	275.86	212.63	46.23	12.73
Tennessee.....	347,508,105	211,778,538	196.61	137.31	64.09	14.60
Alabama.....	197,080,441	122,867,228	130.30	97.32	61.40	19.84
Mississippi.....	166,464,912	110,628,129	129.08	97.76	50.47	13.96
Louisiana.....	234,320,780	160,162,439	269.48	170.40	46.30	19.01
Texas.....	719,264,305	320,364,515	321.74	201.27	124.51	40.44
Oklahoma.....						
Arkansas.....	6175,037,362	86,409,364	155.15	107.67	102.57	40.58
South Central.....	2,352,291,408	1,362,774,184	6215.59	152.79	72.61	23.02
Montana.....	106,392,892	18,609,802	805.04	475.24	471.70	237.49
Wyoming.....	631,431,495	13,621,829	517.77	655.24	130.74	192.01
Colorado.....	188,911,325	74,471,693	458.30	383.23	153.67	112.12
New Mexico.....	646,041,010	11,363,406	299.76	95.04	305.17	28.46
Arizona.....	21,434,767	9,270,214	359.52	229.23	131.22	47.43
Utah.....	104,758,750	24,775,279	503.88	172.09	322.84	44.42
Nevada.....	24,663,385	29,291,459	538.96	470.42	115.80	126.51
Idaho.....	25,581,305	6,440,876	303.15	197.51	297.17	158.77
Washington.....	6203,715,950	23,810,693	583.06	316.99	755.56	365.13
Oregon.....	166,025,731	52,522,084	529.14	300.52	216.11	79.53
California.....	1,098,541,564	584,578,036	909.29	676.05	87.92	39.72
Western.....	2,017,498,174	848,755,371	666.37	480.15	137.70	71.27
Total.....	24,651,585,465	16,902,993,543	394.04	337.01	45.84	24.86

c Annual report for 1889. d From returns on file in Census Office for county officers for 1890. e The State Board of Equalization declares that in 1880 the assessed value was 50 per cent. and in 1890 only 25 per cent. of the true value, hence the reduction. f Decrease.

## Indebtedness of the States and Territories in 1890.

(Compiled from the Census Reports.)

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Total Com- bined Debt less Sinking Fund.	Per Capita of Com- bined Debt		State Debt.	County Debt.	Municipal Debt.	School District Debt.
	1890.	1890.	1880.	1890.	1890.	1890.	1891.
Maine.....	\$15,600,777	\$23.60	\$35.81	\$3,470,908	\$434,346	\$11,695,523	\$182,331
New Hampshire..	8,148,362	21.64	31.10	2,691,019	556,987	4,718,025	102,833
Vermont.....	3,785,373	11.59	13.54	148,416	5,108	3,529,014	119,880
Massachusetts....	81,550,027	36.42	51.55	7,267,349	4,051,830	70,208,488	1,610,360
Rhode Island.....	13,042,117	37.75	46.91	422,983	.....	12,499,254	1,170,186
Connecticut.....	23,703,478	31.76	35.3	3,740,200	30,547	18,322,371	1,592,479
New York.....	201,763,217	33.64	43.06	2,308,230	10,936,638	187,348,163	4,893,034
New Jersey.....	49,331,589	34.14	43.66	1,022,642	3,728,130	42,990,338	9,671,105
Pennsylvania.....	71,041,675	13.51	25.03	4,068,610	7,841,484	54,238,547	.....
North Atlantic....	467,968,615	26.89	37.28	25,140,357	27,585,070	405,572,083	.....
Delaware.....	2,919,084	17.32	16.17	887,573	618,400	1,413,111	.....
Maryland.....	42,175,408	40.46	44.31	8,434,368	893,776	32,847,264	.....
Dist. of Columbia.	19,781,050	85.86	126.66	19,781,050	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	50,837,315	50.70	30.09	34,227,234	1,774,535	14,835,546	18,299
West Virginia.....	2,532,460	3.82	2.65	184,511	1,197,462	1,132,188	.....
North Carolina....	11,117,445	6.87	12.83	7,703,100	1,514,600	1,899,745	.....
South Carolina....	13,295,637	11.55	14.25	6,953,582	1,062,750	5,279,305	.....
Georgia.....	20,272,095	11.03	12.74	10,449,542	429,380	9,393,173	.....
Florida.....	2,176,619	5.56	9.89	1,031,913	334,658	810,048	.....
South Atlantic....	165,107,113	18.64	22.10	89,652,873	7,825,561	67,610,380	18,299
Ohio.....	71,065,386	19.35	16.59	7,135,806	7,797,005	52,888,263	3,244,312
Indiana.....	24,442,631	11.15	9.28	8,538,059	6,406,239	9,498,333	.....
Illinois.....	41,841,649	10.94	15.07	11,849,907	11,016,380	26,456,965	3,183,397
Michigan.....	16,941,928	8.09	7.36	5,308,294	1,257,698	8,510,439	1,865,497
Wisconsin.....	10,440,580	6.19	9.19	2,295,391	1,529,681	6,303,605	311,903
Minnesota.....	26,050,929	20.01	14.51	2,239,482	3,317,657	18,427,368	2,066,422
Iowa.....	11,275,319	5.90	5.01	245,435	3,416,889	6,391,772	1,221,223
Missouri.....	51,557,568	19.24	27.79	11,759,832	10,240,082	28,092,103	1,465,551
North Dakota.....	3,842,790	21.03	3.57	703,769	1,372,261	711,665	1,055,095
South Dakota.....	6,613,707	20.11	8.82	871,600	2,441,334	1,197,520	2,103,253
Nebraska.....	15,536,772	14.67	16.56	233,879	5,510,175	7,124,506	2,648,212
Kansas.....	40,629,022	28.47	15.97	1,119,658	14,805,052	18,617,384	6,086,928
North Central....	320,238,281	14.32	14.17	41,656,112	69,110,453	184,219,923	25,251,793
Kentucky.....	19,432,885	10.46	9.09	1,671,133	5,712,463	11,880,417	168,872
Tennessee.....	29,543,843	16.71	26.42	19,695,974	2,172,059	7,675,810	.....
Alabama.....	18,930,867	12.51	14.26	12,413,196	1,433,321	5,084,350	.....
Mississippi.....	6,011,347	4.66	4.38	3,503,009	1,230,299	1,278,039	.....
Louisiana.....	33,335,497	29.80	45.60	16,008,585	177,798	17,149,114	33,982
Texas.....	20,172,063	9.02	7.34	4,317,515	6,891,714	8,928,852	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	10,828,809	9.60	13.37	8,671,782	1,559,497	580,041	17,489
South Central....	138,255,311	12.60	16.14	66,281,194	19,177,151	52,576,623	220,343
Montana.....	2,918,893	22.09	19.54	167,815	2,004,513	614,519	132,046
Wyoming.....	1,647,581	27.14	9.88	320,000	1,083,790	243,591	.....
Colorado.....	8,411,027	20.41	18.67	599,851	4,601,588	2,955,962	253,626
New Mexico.....	2,831,538	18.44	0.71	870,000	1,815,083	127,085	19,370
Arizona.....	2,937,971	49.28	9.33	757,159	1,954,414	200,165	26,233
Utah.....	767,501	3.69	0.81	.....	49,859	717,642	.....
Nevada.....	1,337,501	29.23	22.48	509,525	812,676	.....	15,300
Idaho.....	1,594,333	18.89	7.05	218,493	1,234,987	29,211	111,642
Washington.....	3,145,658	9.00	3.19	300,000	1,507,786	1,046,510	291,362
Oregon.....	2,479,860	7.20	4.86	1,685	905,711	1,386,444	186,020
California.....	15,569,459	12.89	19.18	2,522,325	5,879,403	7,162,022	504,809
Western.....	43,641,122	14.4	13.85	6,266,853	21,349,810	14,484,051	1,540,408
Total.....	1,135,210,442	18.13	22.40	228,997,389	145,048,045	724,463,060	36,701,948

## Indebtedness of Nations.

(Compiled from the Census Reports.)

COUNTRIES.	Debt Less Sinking Fund, 1890.	Debt per Capita	COUNTRIES.	Debt Less Sinking Fund, 1890.	Debt per Capita
Argentine Republic...	\$284,867,069	\$70.40	Natal .....	22,028,424	45.76
Austria-Hungary.....	*2,866,339,539	70.84	Bermudas .....	41,864	2.69
Belgium.....	380,504,099	63.10	Canada .....	237,533,212	47.51
Bolivia .....	14,763,367	12.38	Fiji .....	678,800	5.41
Brazil.....	585,345,927	41.80	New South Wales ..	233,289,245	214.87
Chili .....	85,192,939	31.96	New Zealand .....	184,898,305	298.01
Colombia .....	63,451,583	16.36	Queensland .....	129,204,750	335.46
Denmark.....	33,004,722	15.66	South Australia ..	102,177,500	321.00
France .....	†4,446,793,398	116.35	Tasmania .....	22,335,345	147.46
Madagascar.....	2,827,900	0.81	Victoria .....	179,614,005	161.63
Tunis .....	34,881,500	23.25	Western Australia ..	6,509,736	150.23
German Empire .....	77,577,719	1.57	Greece .....	107,306,518	49.01
Alsace-Lorraine.....	3,837,373	2.39	Guatemala .....	10,825,836	7.59
Baden .....	71,165,252	42.95	Hayti.....	13,500,000	14.06
Bavaria .....	335,503,105	60.03	Hawaii .....	2,302,235	26.57
Bremen .....	16,217,400	89.94	Honduras .....	63,394,267	146.77
Brunswick .....	4,876,174	12.10	Italy.....	2,324,826,329	76.06
Hamburg .....	59,202,946	94.85	Japan .....	305,727,816	7.83
Hesse .....	7,562,763	7.60	Liberia .....	972,000	0.91
Lippe .....	220,725	1.72	Mexico .....	113,606,675	9.98
Lubeck.....	3,295,709	43.10	Montenegro.....	740,200	3.14
Oldenburg .....	9,211,095	25.95	Netherlands.....	430,589,858	95.56
Prussia .....	1,109,384,127	37.03	Dutch East Indies...	18,381,509	0.64
Reuss, E. B.....	70,687	1.13	Nicaragua.....	1,711,206	4.28
Reuss, Y. B.....	63,540	0.53	Norway .....	13,973,752	7.13
Saxe-Weimar .....	425,662	1.31	Paraguay .....	19,633,013	59.56
Saxony .....	143,897,747	41.11	Peru.....	382,175,655	145.77
Schaumburg-Lippe..	150,000	3.83	Roumania.....	180,145,800	32.75
Saxe-Altenberg ..	158,853	0.93	Russia.....	3,491,018,074	30.79
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha ..	955,811	4.63	Salvador.....	6,013,300	9.05
Saxe-Meiningen .....	2,550,698	11.39	Santa Domingo.....	9,865,256	16.17
Schwarzburg-Rudol-			Servia .....	60,811,330	30.20
stadt.....	743,800	8.67	Spain .....	1,251,453,696	73.85
Schwarzburg-Son-			Sweden .....	64,220,807	13.53
dershausen.....	842,631	11.16	Switzerland.....	10,912,925	3.72
Waldeck .....	568,200	9.92	Turkey .....	821,000,000	37.20
Wurtemberg.....	107,735,500	52.93	Egypt .....	517,278,200	75.88
Gt. Britain and Ireland	3,350,719,563	87.79	United States.....	915,962,112	14.83
Ceylon .....	11,184,400	3.86	Venezuela.....	22,517,437	11.00
India .....	†881,003,592	3.27			
Cape of Good Hope..	110,817,720	77.56			
Mauritius .....	8,464,662	22.92	Total.....	27,396,055,389	.....

\* In these amounts there is included debt of Hungary for 1880, \$536,051,184; for 1890, \$837,928,836. Florin reckoned at 50 cents. † Inclusive of floating debt, but exclusive of annuities, whose capitalized value is estimated to be not less than \$2,000,000,000. ‡ Rupee reckoned at 50 cents. Its exchange value in 1890 was about 35 cents, making the actual face value of the debt about 30 per cent. less than stated.

## Universality of the English Language.

Estimated numbers of religious denominations among English-speaking communities throughout the world: Episcopalians, 23,750,000; Methodists of all denominations, 18,500,000; Roman Catholics, 15,300,000; Presbyterians of all descriptions, 12,000,000; Baptists of all descriptions, 9,200,000; Congregationalists, 6,100,000; Free Thought, various, 5,000,000; Unitarians, under several names, 2,500,000; Minor religious sects, 5,000,000; Lutheran, German, or Dutch, etc., 2,500,000; of no particular religion, 16,000,000. Total English-speaking population, 120,850,000.

English bids fair to become the universal language; already it is more widely spread and more freely spoken than any other tongue. In Europe it is regarded as the language of polite society. On the vast Australian and North American continents it is the one speech; and in the East fully 18,000,000 of Hindus, Mohammedans, Buddhists, and others, read and speak English. In point of numbers at the present time, it is exceeded by the Chinese alone.—*Whitaker's Almanack*, 1894.



## State and Territorial Statistics.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	When Settled	By Whom Settled.	Date of Admission Or Territorial Organization.	Gross Area, Sq. Miles.
Alabama .....	1713....	French .....	Dec. 14, 1819 .....	52,250
Alaska .....			July 27, 1868 .....	577,390
Arizona .....	1590....	Spanish .....	Feb. 24, 1863 .....	113,020
Arkansas .....	1685....	French .....	June 15, 1836 .....	53,850
California .....	1769....	Spanish .....	Sept. 9, 1850 .....	158,360
Colorado .....	1540....	French .....	Aug. 1, 1876 .....	103,925
Connecticut .....	1633....	Emigrants from Mass..	Jan. 9, 1788 .....	4,990
Delaware .....	1627....	Swedes and Finns .....	Dec. 7, 1787 .....	2,050
Dist. of Columbia .....	1660....	English .....	July, 1791 .....	70
Florida .....	1565....	Spanish .....	March 3, 1845 .....	58,680
Georgia .....	1733....	English .....	Jan. 2, 1788 .....	59,475
Idaho .....	1842....	Emigrants .....	July 3, 1890 .....	84,800
Illinois .....	1720....	French .....	Dec. 3, 1818 .....	56,650
Indiana .....	1790....	French .....	Dec. 11, 1816 .....	36,350
Indian Territory .....	1832....	Spanish .....	June 30, 1834 .....	31,400
Iowa .....	1835....	New England emigrants	Dec. 28, 1846 .....	56,025
Kansas .....	1850....	Emigrants .....	Jan. 29, 1861 .....	82,080
Kentucky .....	1775....	Emigr'ts from Virginia	June 1, 1792 .....	40,400
Louisiana .....	1699....	French .....	April 30, 1812 .....	48,720
Maine .....	1630....	English .....	March 15, 1820 .....	33,040
Maryland .....	1634....	English .....	April 28, 1788 .....	12,210
Massachusetts .....	1620....	English .....	Feb. 6, 1788 .....	8,315
Michigan .....	1670....	French .....	Jan. 26, 1837 .....	58,915
Minnesota .....	1819....	New England emigrants	May 11, 1858 .....	83,365
Mississippi .....	1716....	French .....	Dec. 10, 1817 .....	46,810
Missouri .....	1755....	French .....	Aug. 10, 1821 .....	69,415
Montana .....	1852....	Southern emigrants..	Nov. 8, 1889 .....	146,080
Nebraska .....	1850....	Emigrants .....	March 1, 1867 .....	77,510
Nevada .....	1850....	California emigrants..	Oct. 31, 1864 .....	110,700
New Hampshire .....	1623....	English .....	June 21, 1788 .....	9,305
New Jersey .....	1627....	Dutch and Danes .....	Dec. 18, 1787 .....	7,815
New Mexico .....	1582....	Spanish .....	Sept. 9, 1850 .....	122,580
New York .....	1623....	Dutch .....	July 26, 1788 .....	49,170
North Carolina .....	1585....	English .....	Nov. 21, 1789 .....	52,250
North Dakota .....	1859....	Emigrants .....	Nov. 2, 1889 .....	70,795
Ohio .....	1768....	New England emigrants	Nov. 29, 1802 .....	41,060
Oklahoma .....	1889....	Emigrants .....	April 22, 1889 .....	39,030
Oregon .....	1811....	New York emigrants..	Feb. 14, 1859 .....	96,030
Pennsylvania .....	1618....	Swedes .....	Dec. 12, 1787 .....	45,215
Rhode Island .....	1636....	English .....	May 29, 1790 .....	1,250
South Carolina .....	1562....	French .....	May 23, 1788 .....	30,570
South Dakota .....	1859....	Emigrants .....	Nov. 2, 1889 .....	77,650
Tennessee .....	1765....	North Carolina emigr'ts	June 1, 1796 .....	42,050
Texas .....	1690....	Spanish .....	Dec. 29, 1845 .....	265,780
Utah* .....	1847....	Spanish .....	Sept. 9, 1850 .....	84,970
Vermont .....	1763....	Massachusetts emigr'ts	March 4, 1791 .....	9,765
Virginia .....	1607....	English .....	June 25, 1788 .....	42,450
Washington .....	1845....	California emigrants ..	Nov. 11, 1889 .....	69,180
West Virginia .....	1607....	English .....	June 19, 1863 .....	24,780
Wisconsin .....	1745....	French .....	May 29, 1848 .....	56,040
Wyoming .....	1867....	Emigrants .....	July 10, 1889 .....	97,890

\* An act to enable Utah to form State Government approved July 16, 1894.

GEOGRAPHICAL NICKNAMES.—Alabama, Cotton State; Arkansas, Toothpick and Bear State; California, Golden State; Colorado, Centennial State; Connecticut, Nutmeg State; Dakota, Sioux State; Delaware, Blue Hen State; Florida, Everglade and Flowery State; Georgia, Empire State of the South; Idaho, Gem of the Mountains; Illinois, Prairie and Sucker State; Indiana, Hoosier State; Iowa, Hawkeye State; Kansas, Jayhawker State; Kentucky, Corn-cracker State; Louisiana, Creole State; Maine, Timber and Pine Tree State; Maryland, Monumental State; Massachusetts, Old Bay State; Michigan, Peninsular State; Minnesota, North Star State; Mississippi, Eagle State; Missouri, Puke State; Nebraska, Antelope State; Nevada, Sage State; New Hampshire, Old Granite State; New Jersey, Blue State; New Mexico, Vermin State; New York, Empire State; North Carolina, Old North State; Ohio, Buckeye State; Oregon, Pacific State; Pennsylvania, Keystone State; Rhode Island, Plantation State; South Carolina, Palmetto State; Tennessee, Lion's Den State; Texas, Lone Star State; Utah, Mormon State; Vermont, Green Mountain State; Virginia, Old Dominion; Washington, Evergreen State; Wisconsin, Badger State.

## Presidential Elections.

### ELECTORAL VOTES FROM 1789 TO 1892.

1789.—Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia, Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, one vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. Washington was chosen President and Adams Vice-President.

1792.—George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, one vote. Vacancies, 3. Washington was chosen President and Adams Vice-President.

1796.—John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia, John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, two votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, one vote. Adams was chosen President and Jefferson Vice-President.

1800.—Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, one vote. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were two blank votes.

1804.—The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice-President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808.—For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812.—For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; DeWitt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, Republican, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816.—For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22; James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 6; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820.—For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, one vote each. Vacancies, 3. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1824.—For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 99; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 84; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 37; William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Republican, 41. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Republican, 182; Nathan Sanford, of New York, Republican, 30; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, Republican, 24; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican 12; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Republican, 9; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 2. No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives elected Adams as President. Calhoun was chosen Vice-President.

1828.—For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 178; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, National Republican, 83. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Democrat, 171; Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, National Republican, 83; William Smith, of South Carolina, Democrat, 7. Jackson was chosen President and Calhoun Vice-President.

1832.—For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 219; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, National Republican, 49; John Floyd, of Georgia, Independent, 11; William Wirt, of Maryland, Anti-Masonic, 7. For Vice-President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 189; John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, National Republican, 49; Henry Lee, of Massachusetts, Independent, 11; Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, Anti-Masonic, 7; William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 30. Jackson was chosen President and Van Buren Vice-President.

1836.—For President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 170; W. H. Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 73; Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, Whig, 26; Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Whig, 14; Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, Whig, 11. For Vice-President, R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Democrat, 147; Francis Granger, of New York, Whig, 77; John Tyler, of Virginia, Whig, 47; William Smith, of Alabama, Democrat, 23. Van Buren was chosen President, and there being no choice for Vice-President, the Senate elected Johnson.

1840.—For President, W. H. Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 234; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 60. For Vice-President, John Tyler, of Virginia, Whig, 234; R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Democrat, 48; L. W. Tazewell, of Virginia, Democrat, 11; James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat, 1. Harrison was chosen President and Tyler Vice-President.

1844.—For President, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat, 170; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Whig, 105. For Vice-President, George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 170; F. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Whig, 105. Polk was chosen President and Dallas Vice-President.

1848.—For President, Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, Whig, 163; Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Democrat, 127. For Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, of New York, Whig, 163; William O. Butler, of Kentucky, Democrat, 127. Taylor was chosen President and Fillmore Vice-President.

1852.—For President, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, Democrat, 254; Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, Whig, 42. For Vice-President, William H. King, of Alabama, Democrat, 254; William A. Graham, of North Carolina, Whig, 42. Pierce was chosen President and King Vice-President.

1856.—For President, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 174; John C. Fremont, of California, Republican, 114; Millard Fillmore, of New York, American, 8. For Vice-President, J. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, Democrat, 174; William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, Republican, 114; A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, American, 8. Buchanan was chosen President and Breckenridge Vice-President.

1860.—For President, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, Republican, 180; Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, Democrat, 12; J. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, Democrat, 72; John Bell, of Tennessee, Union, 39. For Vice-President, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Republican, 180; H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, Democrat, 12; Joseph Lane, of Oregon, Democrat, 72; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, Union, 39. Lincoln was chosen President and Hamlin Vice-President.

1864.—For President, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, Republican, 212; George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, Democrat, 21. For Vice-President, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Republican, 212; George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, Democrat, 21. Lincoln was chosen President and Johnson Vice-President.

1868.—For President, Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, Republican, 214; Horatio Seymour, of New York, Democrat, 80. For Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Republican, 214; F. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, Democrat, 80. Grant was chosen President and Colfax Vice-President.

1872.—For President, Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, Republican, 286; Horace Greeley, of New York, Democrat and Liberal Republican, died, and the Democratic electors scattered their vote; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Democrat, 42; B. Gratz-Brown, of Missouri, Democrat, 18; Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, Democrat, 2; David Davis, of Illinois, Independent, 1. For Vice-President, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Republican, 286; B. Gratz-Brown, of Missouri, Democrat and Liberal Republican, 47; George W. Julian, of Indiana, Liberal, 4; A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, Democrat, 5; John M. Palmer, of Illinois, Democrat, 3; T. E. Bramlett, of Kentucky, Democrat, 3; W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, Democrat, 1; Willis B. Machen, of Kentucky, Democrat, 1; N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Liberal, 1. Grant was chosen President and Wilson Vice-President.

1876.—For President, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, Democrat, 184; Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, Republican, 185. For Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Democrat, 184; William A. Wheeler, of New York, Republican, 185. Hayes was chosen President and Wheeler Vice-President.

1880.—For President, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, Republican, 214; Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 155. For Vice-President, Chester A. Arthur, of New York, Republican, 214; William H. English, of Indiana, Democrat, 155. Garfield was chosen President and Arthur Vice-President.



1884.—For President, Grover Cleveland, of New York, Democrat, 219; James G. Blaine, of Maine, Republican, 182. For Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Democrat, 219; John A. Logan, of Illinois, Republican, 182. Cleveland was chosen President and Hendricks Vice-President.

1888.—For President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, Republican, 233; Grover Cleveland, of New York, Democrat, 168. For Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, of New York, Republican, 233; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, Democrat, 168. Harrison was chosen President and Morton Vice-President.

1892.—For President, Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 277; Benjamin Harrison, Republican, 145; James B. Weaver, of Ia., People's Party, 22. For Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, of Ill., Democrat, 277; Whitclaw Reid, of N. Y., Republican, 145; James G. Field, of Va., People's Party, 22. Cleveland was chosen President and Stevenson Vice-President.

## ELECTORAL VOTE, 1872-92.

STATES.	1892			1888		1884		1880		1876		1872	
	Rep.	Peo.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama.....			11	10			10		10		10		10
Arkansas.....			8	7			7		6		6	*	*
California.....	1		8		8	8		1	5	6		6	
Colorado.....		4			3	3		3		3			
Connecticut.....			6	6			6	6			6	6	
Delaware.....			3	3			3		3		3	3	
Florida.....			4	4			4		4	4		4	
Georgia.....			13	12			12		11		11		
Idaho.....		3											
Illinois.....			24		22	22		21		21		21	
Indiana.....			15		15	15	15			15	15		
Iowa.....	13				13	13		11		11		11	
Kansas.....		10			9	9		5		5		5	
Kentucky.....			13	13			13		12		12		8
Louisiana.....			8	8			8		8	8		*	*
Maine.....	6				6	6		7		7		7	
Maryland.....			8	8			8		8		8		8
Massachusetts.....	15				14	14		13		13		13	
Michigan.....	9		5		13	13		11		11		11	
Minnesota.....	9				7	7		5		5		5	
Mississippi.....			9	9			9		8		8	8	
Missouri.....			17	16			16		15		15		6
Montana.....	3												
Nebraska.....	8			5	5		3		3		3	3	
Nevada.....		3		3	3		3		3		3	3	
New Hampshire.....	4			4	4		5		5		5	5	
New Jersey.....			10	9			9		9		9	9	
New York.....			36		36	36	35			35	35		
North Carolina.....			11	11			11		10		10	10	
North Dakota.....	1	1	1										
Ohio.....	22		1		23	23		22		22		22	
Oregon.....	3	1			3	3		3		3		3	
Pennsylvania.....	32				30	30		29		29		29	
Rhode Island.....	4				4	4		4		4		4	
South Carolina.....			9	9			9		7		7	7	
South Dakota.....	4												
Tennessee.....			12	12			12		12		12		12
Texas.....			15	13			13		8		8		8
Vermont.....	4				4	4		5		5		5	
Virginia.....			12	12			12		11		11	11	
Washington.....	4												
West Virginia.....			6	6			6		5		5	5	
Wisconsin.....			12		11	11		10		10		10	
Wyoming.....	3												
Total.....	145	22	27	168	233	182	219	214	155	185	184	286	42

\* Rejected.

The electoral vote of the States as based on the Apportionment Act of Feb. 7, 1891, is as follows: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; California, 9; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 9; South Dakota, 4; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12; Wyoming, 3.—Total, 444.

## Presidential Elections.

### POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES FROM 1824 TO 1892.

NOTE.—Properly speaking, there is no popular vote for President and Vice-President; the people vote for electors, who meet in each State and vote for the candidates. The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1824 is so imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the States for more than a quarter of a century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature.

1824.—J. Q. Adams had 105,321 to 155,872 for Jackson, 44,282 for Crawford, and 46,587 for Clay. Jackson over Adams, 50,551. Adams less than combined vote of others, 140,869. Of the whole vote Adams had 29.92 per cent., Jackson 44.27, Clay 13.23, Crawford 13.23. Adams elected by House of Representatives.

1828.—Jackson had 647,231 to 509,097 for J. Q. Adams. Jackson's majority, 138,134. Of the whole vote Jackson had 55.97 per cent., Adams 44.03.

1832.—Jackson had 687,502 to 530,189 for Clay, and 33,108 for Boyd and Wirt combined. Jackson's majority, 124,205. Of the whole vote Jackson had 54.96 per cent., Clay 42.30, and the others combined 2.65.

1836.—Van Buren had 761,549 to 736,656, the combined vote for Harrison, White, Webster and Mangum. Van Buren's majority, 24,893. Of the whole vote Van Buren had 50.83 per cent., and the others combined 49.17.

1840.—Harrison had 1,275,017 to 1,128,702 for Van Buren, and 7,059 for Birney. Harrison's majority, 139,256. Of the whole vote Harrison had 52.89 per cent., Van Buren, 46.82, and Birney .29.

1844.—Polk had 1,337,243 to 1,299,068 for Clay and 62,300 for Birney. Polk over Clay, 38,175. Polk less than others combined, 24,125. Of the whole vote Polk had 49.55 per cent., Clay 48.14, and Birney 2.21.

1848.—Taylor had 1,360,101 to 1,220,544 for Cass, and 291,263 for Van Buren. Taylor over Cass, 139,577. Taylor less than others combined, 151,706. Of the whole vote Taylor had 47.36 per cent., Cass 42.50, and Van Buren 10.14.

1852.—Pierce had 1,601,474 to 1,386,578 for Scott, and 156,149 for Hale. Pierce over all, 58,747. Of the whole vote Pierce had 50.90 per cent., Scott 44.10, and Hale 4.97.

1856.—Buchanan had 1,838,169 to 1,341,264 for Fremont, and 874,534 for Fillmore. Buchanan over Fremont, 496,905. Buchanan less than combined vote of others, 377,629. Of the whole vote Buchanan had 45.34 per cent., Fremont 33.09, and Fillmore 21.57.

1860.—Lincoln had 1,866,352 to 1,375,157 for Douglas, 845,763 for Breckinridge, and 589,581 for Bell. Lincoln over Breckinridge, 491,195. Lincoln less than Douglas and Breckinridge combined, 354,568. Lincoln less than combined vote of all others, 944,149. Of the whole vote Lincoln had 39.91 per cent., Douglas 29.40, Breckinridge 18.08, and Bell, 12.61.

1864.—Lincoln had 2,216,067 to 1,808,725 for McClellan (eleven States not voting, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia). Lincoln's majority, 408,342. Of the whole vote Lincoln had 55.06 per cent. and McClellan 44.94.

1868.—Grant had 3,015,071 to 2,709,613 for Seymour (three States not voting, viz.: Mississippi, Texas and Virginia). Grant's majority, 305,458. Of the whole vote Grant had 52.67 per cent. and Seymour 47.33.

1872.—Grant had 3,597,070 to 2,834,079 for Greeley, 29,408 for O'Connor, and 5,608 for Black. Grant's majority, 729,975. Of the whole vote Grant had 55.63 per cent., Greeley 43.83, O'Connor .15, Black .09.

1876.—Hayes had 4,033,950 to 4,284,885 for Tilden, 81,740 for Cooper, 9,522 for Smith, and 2,636 scattering. Tilden's majority over Hayes, 250,935. Tilden's majority of the entire vote cast, 157,037. Hayes less than the combined vote of others, 344,853. Of the whole vote cast Hayes had 47.95 per cent., Tilden 50.94, Cooper .97, Smith .11, scattering .03.

1880.—Garfield had 4,449,053 to 4,442,035 for Hancock, 307,306 for Weaver, and 12,578 scattering. Garfield over Hancock, 7,018. Garfield less than the combined vote for the others, 313,864. Of the popular vote Garfield had 48.26 per cent., Hancock 48.25, Weaver, 3.33, scattering, .13.

1884.—Cleveland had 4,874,986 to 4,851,981 for Blaine, 150,369 for St. John, 173,370 for Butler. Cleveland had over Blaine 23,006. Cleveland had 48.48 per cent., Blaine 48.22, St. John 1.49, Butler 1.74.

1888.—Harrison had 5,441,902 to 5,538,560 for Cleveland, 249,937 for Fisk, 147,521 for Streeter, 3,073 for Cowdrey, 1,591 for Curtis, and 9,845 scattering. Harrison had 96,658 less than Cleveland. Of the whole vote Harrison had 47.83 per cent., Cleveland 48.63 per cent., Fisk 2.21 per cent., and Streeter 1.30 per cent.

1892.—Cleveland had 5,556,562 to 5,162,874 for Harrison, 264,066 for Bidwell, 1,055,424 for Weaver and 22,613 for Wing. Of the whole vote Cleveland had 45.73 per cent., Harrison 42.49 per cent., Bidwell, 2.17 per cent., and Weaver 8.67 per cent.

Adams, Federalist; Polk, Buchanan and Cleveland, Democrats; Taylor, Whig; Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison, Republicans, did not, when elected, receive a majority of the popular vote. The highest percentage of popular vote received by any President was 55.97 for Jackson, Democrat, in 1828, and the lowest, 39.91 for Lincoln, Republican, in 1860.

## Popular Vote for President, 1888 and 1892.

STATES.	1892.					1888.						
	Harrison Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Bidwell Pro.	Weaver Peo.	Plural-ity.	Total Vote.	Harrison Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Bidwell U. L.	Streeter Peo.	Plural-ity.	Total Vote.
Alabama.....	9,197	138,138	239	85,181	d 52,957	284,746	56,197	117,320	583	10,613	d 61,123	174,100
Arkansas.....	46,884	87,334	113	11,531	d 40,950	147,929	58,752	85,962	614	.....	d 27,210	135,941
California.....	118,027	118,174	8,096	25,311	d 147	239,608	124,816	117,729	5,761	.....	c 13,987	251,589
Colorado.....	38,626	82,395	1,638	53,584	d 14,958	93,848	50,774	37,567	2,191	1,266	c 19,207	111,798
Connecticut.....	77,025	82,395	4,025	806	d 5,370	164,776	74,584	74,920	4,234	420	d 3,436	153,978
Delaware.....	15,083	18,518	565	4,483	d 498	37,242	12,973	16,414	400	.....	d 3,441	23,757
Florida.....	30,143	30,143	475	42,937	d 25,300	35,461	26,567	39,561	423	.....	d 12,904	66,641
Georgia.....	129,361	988	988	42,937	d 31,056	223,946	40,496	100,499	1,808	136	d 60,003	142,989
Idaho.....	45,305	2	2	a 10,520	d 1,921	19,407	370,473	348,278	21,695	7,094	c 22,195	717,576
Illinois.....	399,288	426,281	25,870	22,207	d 26,993	873,646	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694	c 2,348	536,949
Indiana.....	255,615	262,740	13,050	22,208	d 7,125	553,613	179,877	179,877	3,550	9,105	c 31,721	404,180
Iowa.....	219,795	196,367	6,402	20,595	d 23,728	443,159	211,598	182,904	102,745	87,788	c 80,159	330,266
Kansas.....	157,237	4,539	4,539	a 163,111	d 5,874	322,887	182,904	102,745	6,779	37,788	c 80,159	330,266
Kentucky.....	135,441	175,461	6,442	23,500	d 40,020	340,844	155,134	183,800	5,225	622	d 25,666	341,781
Louisiana.....	87,622	175,461	6,442	b 27,930	d 59,692	115,552	30,484	85,082	160	39	d 54,548	115,715
Maine.....	62,923	48,044	3,062	2,381	d 34,979	116,414	73,734	50,481	2,691	1,344	c 23,253	128,250
Maryland.....	92,736	113,866	5,877	796	d 21,130	213,275	99,986	106,168	4,767	.....	d 6,182	210,921
Massachusetts.....	202,814	176,813	7,539	3,210	d 36,101	391,028	183,592	151,855	8,701	4,542	c 32,037	244,517
Michigan.....	222,708	202,296	14,069	19,892	d 20,412	450,237	236,570	213,459	20,942	.....	c 32,911	476,230
Minnesota.....	122,923	100,920	14,152	29,313	d 21,903	377,703	142,492	104,385	15,311	1,094	c 38,506	263,906
Mississippi.....	1,395	40,288	995	10,118	d 30,186	52,780	30,096	85,471	218	22	d 55,375	115,807
Missouri.....	226,918	268,398	4,331	41,213	d 41,480	540,860	236,257	261,974	4,539	18,632	d 25,717	523,198
Montana.....	18,551	17,581	549	7,334	c 1,270	44,315	108,425	80,552	9,429	4,226	c 27,873	292,632
Nebraska.....	87,213	24,943	4,902	83,134	d 4,453	200,192	7,229	5,362	41	.....	c 1,867	12,632
Nevada.....	2,811	714	89	7,264	d 4,453	10,878	7,229	5,362	41	.....	c 1,867	12,632
New Hampshire.....	45,658	42,081	1,297	292	d 3,547	89,328	45,520	43,451	1,593	.....	c 2,369	90,922
New Jersey.....	156,068	171,042	8,131	969	d 14,974	337,547	144,371	151,521	7,939	.....	d 7,150	303,831
New York.....	609,350	654,868	38,190	16,429	d 45,518	1,336,793	650,338	685,961	30,231	626	c 14,377	1,321,892
North Carolina.....	100,342	132,951	2,636	41,736	d 32,609	280,665	134,784	147,902	2,784	.....	d 13,118	255,470
North Dakota.....	17,519	899	899	a 17,700	d 181	36,136	416,051	396,455	24,356	3,496	c 19,599	841,941
Ohio.....	405,187	404,115	26,012	14,350	d 1,072	850,299	33,291	26,522	1,677	326	c 6,769	811,941
Oregon.....	35,002	14,213	2,281	26,965	c 8,047	78,491	66,091	416,633	20,947	3,873	c 79,458	997,568
Pennsylvania.....	516,011	452,264	25,123	8,714	d 63,747	1,003,010	526,091	416,633	20,947	.....	c 4,488	40,748
Rhode Island.....	26,972	24,335	1,654	2,227	d 2,697	53,188	21,968	17,530	1,250	.....	d 52,089	79,561
South Carolina.....	13,345	54,692	.....	2,407	d 4,317	70,444	13,736	65,825	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	34,888	9,081	.....	26,514	d 8,344	70,617	13,736	65,825	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	100,331	138,874	4,851	23,447	d 38,543	297,503	138,988	158,779	5,969	48	d 19,791	303,784
Texas.....	81,456	239,148	2,165	99,688	d 157,704	422,458	88,422	234,883	4,749	29,459	d 146,461	357,513
Vermont.....	37,992	16,325	1,415	23,447	d 21,667	55,774	45,193	16,788	1,460	.....	c 28,405	63,476
Virginia.....	113,262	163,977	2,738	12,275	d 50,715	292,252	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....	d 1,539	304,093
Washington.....	36,459	29,802	2,542	19,165	d 6,657	87,968	78,171	78,677	1,084	1,508	d 506	159,440
West Virginia.....	80,293	84,467	2,145	4,166	d 4,174	171,071	371,676	155,232	14,277	8,552	c 21,321	354,611
Wisconsin.....	170,791	177,335	13,132	9,909	d 6,544	16,706	176,553	155,232	14,277	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	8,451	530	530	a 7,722	d 6,732	16,706	176,553	155,232	14,277	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,162,874	5,556,562	264,066	1,055,424	d 393,688	12,150,274	5,441,902	5,538,560	249,937	147,621	d 96,658	11,392,429

\* Curtis (American) received 1,591 votes; Cowdrey (United Labor) received 3,073 votes; 1,892 Wing (Socialist) had 649 votes in Massachusetts, 2,335 in Georgia, 336 in Maine, 1,337 in New Jersey, and 1,956 in New York; a Fusion Rep. and Dem.; b Fusion Rep. and Dem.; c Republican pluralities; d Opposi-  
tion pluralities.



## Ratio of Representation, House of Representatives.

The ratio of representation in the United States House of Representatives has been: From 1789 to 1793, 30,000; 1793 to 1803, 33,000; 1803 to 1813, 33,000; 1813 to 1823, 35,000; 1823 to 1833, 40,000; 1833 to 1843, 47,700; 1843 to 1853, 70,680; 1853 to 1863, 93,420; 1863 to 1873, 127,381; 1873 to 1883, 131,425; 1883 to 1893, 151,912; 1893 to 1903, 173,901.

## Party Divisions in Congress Since 1856.

CONGRESSES.	Years.	SENATE.					HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.				
		Dem.	Rep.	Amer.	Union	Ind.	Dem.	Rep.	Amer.	Union	Ind.
XXXV.....	1857-1859	39	20	5	..	..	131	92	14	..	..
XXXVI.....	1859-1861	33	26	2	..	..	101	113	23	..	..
XXXVII.....	1861-1863	10	31	..	2	..	42	106	..	28	..
XXXVIII.....	1863-1865	9	36	..	5	..	75	162	..	..	9
XXXIX.....	1865-1867	11	41	..	..	..	40	145	..	..	..
XL.....	1867-1869	11	42	..	..	..	49	143	..	..	..
XLI.....	1869-1871	11	58	..	..	..	78	151	..	..	..
XLII.....	1871-1873	17	57	..	..	..	103	138	..	..	5*
XLIII.....	1873-1875	20	47	..	..	7*	92	194	..	..	14
XLIV.....	1875-1877	29	43	..	..	2*	168	107	..	..	..
XLV.....	1877-1879	39	36	..	..	1*	151	142	..	..	..
XLVI.....	1879-1881	44	32	..	..	..	148	129	..	..	16†
XLVII.....	1881-1883	33	37	..	..	1	138	143	..	..	10†
XLVIII.....	1883-1885	36	40	..	..	..	198	124	..	..	1†
XLIX.....	1885-1887	34	42	..	..	..	204	120	..	..	1†
L.....	1887-1889	37	39	..	..	..	168	153	..	..	4
LI.....	1889-1891	37	39	..	..	..	159	166	..	..	..
LII.....	1891-1893	39	47	..	..	2‡	236	88	..	..	8‡
LIII.....	1893-1895	44	38	..	..	3‡	220	126	..	..	8‡

\* Liberal Republicans. † Greenback Party. ‡ People's Party.

Party divisions are given as constituted at the beginning of each Congress. Contests and other causes were liable to change these figures. During the Civil War, 1861-65, most of the Southern States were unrepresented in Congress.

## The Presidential Election and Succession.

In case no candidate for President shall receive a majority of the entire number of electoral votes, the three highest on the list shall be submitted to the House of Representatives for choice, each State being entitled to one vote, and two-thirds of the States being the required quorum. In case of failure to so select before the 4th day of March next following, the Vice-President shall act as President. The same rule is provided in regard to Vice-President, except that the selection must be made from the two highest on the list, and referred in like manner to the Senate of the United States for similar action. The Presidential succession is fixed by Chapter 4, of the acts of the Forty-Ninth Congress, first session, as follows:

"In the case of removal by death, resignation or inability of both President and Vice-President, a member of the Cabinet shall in the following order act as President until the disability is removed or a President is elected. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture; Provided, Congress be not then in session, or within twenty days of its regular session, in which case the acting President shall issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting."

## Brief Sketches of the Presidents.

George Washington was born February 22, 1732, near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland County, Va. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Bail) Washington. He was a surveyor in early life and afterward a planter. Married, 1759, Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis. No children. Died at Mount Vernon, Va., December 14, 1799.

John Adams was born October 19, 1735, at Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass. His parents were John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams. He was a teacher in early life and afterward a lawyer. Graduated Harvard, 1755. Married, 1764, Abigail Smith. Three sons and two daughters. Died at Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826.

Thomas Jefferson was born April 13, 1743, at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. He was a lawyer. Graduated

William and Mary College, 1762. Married, 1772, Mrs. Martha (Wayles) Skelton. One son and five daughters. Died at Monticello, Va., July 4, 1826.

James Madison was born March 16, 1751, at Port Conway, King George County, Va. His parents were James and Nelly (Conway) Madison. He was a lawyer. Graduated Princeton, 1771. Married, 1794, Mrs. Dolly (Payne) Todd. No children. Died at Montpelier, Vt., June 28, 1836.

James Monroe was born April 28, 1758, at Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland County, Va. His parents were Spence and Eliza (Jones) Monroe. He was a lawyer in early life, but abandoned that profession. Graduated William and Mary College, 1776. Married, 1786, Eliza Kortright. Two daughters. Died at New York City, July 4, 1831.

John Quincy Adams was born July 11, 1767, at Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass. His parents were John and Abigail (Smith) Adams. He was a lawyer. Graduated Harvard, 1787. Married, 1797, Louisa Catherine Johnson. Three sons and one daughter. Died at Washington, D. C., February 23, 1848.

Andrew Jackson was born March 15, 1767, near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C. His parents were Andrew and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Jackson. He was a lawyer. Married, 1794, Mrs. Rachel (Donelson) Robards. No children. Died at Hermitage, Tenn., June 8, 1845.

Martin Van Buren was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y. His parents were Abraham and Maria (Hoes) Van Buren. He was a lawyer. Married, 1807, Hannah Hoes. Four sons. Died at Lindenwold, N. Y., July 24, 1862.

William Henry Harrison was born February 9, 1773, at Berkeley, Charles City County, Va. His parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Bassett) Harrison. He was a soldier and farmer. Graduated Hampden-Sydney, 1790. Married, 1795, Anna Symmes. Six sons and four daughters. Died at Washington, D. C., April 4, 1841.

John Tyler was born March 29, 1790, at Greenway, Charles City County, Va. His parents were John and Mary (Armistead) Tyler. He was a lawyer. Graduated William and Mary College, 1807. Married, 1813, Letitia Christian and 1844 Julia Gardiner. Three sons and four daughters by first wife, five sons and two daughters by second wife. Died at Richmond, Va., January 17, 1862.

James Knox Polk was born November 2, 1795, near Pineville, Mecklenburgh County, N. C. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk. He was a lawyer. Graduated University of North Carolina, 1818. Married, 1824, Sarah Childress. No children. Died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849.

Zachary Taylor was born November 24, 1784, near Orange Court House, Va. His parents were Richard and Sarah (Strother) Taylor. He was a soldier. Married, 1810, Margaret Smith. One son and three daughters. Died at Washington, D. C., July 9, 1850.

Millard Fillmore was born January 7, 1800, at Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y. His parents were Nathaniel and Phebe (Millard) Fillmore. He was a tailor in early life and afterward a lawyer. Married, 1826, Abigail Powers and 1858 Mrs. Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh. One son and one daughter by first wife. Died at Buffalo, N. Y., March 9, 1874.

Franklin Pierce was born November 23, 1804, at Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H. His parents were Benjamin and Anna (Kendrick) Pierce. He was a lawyer. Graduated Bowdoin, 1824. Married, 1834, Jane Means Appleton. Three sons. Died at Concord, N. H., October 8, 1869.

James Buchanan was born April 23, 1791, at Core Gap, Franklin County, Pa. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Speer) Buchanan. He was a lawyer. Graduated Dickinson College, 1809. Unmarried. Died at Wheatland, Pa., June 1, 1868.

Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. He was a farm laborer in early life and afterward a lawyer. Married, 1842, Mary Todd. Four sons. Assassinated at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865.

Andrew Johnson was born December 29, 1808, at Raleigh, Wake County, N. C. His parents were Jacob and Mary (McDonough) Johnson. He was a tailor in early life. Married, 1827, Eliza McCarde. Three sons and two daughters. Died at Carter's Depot, Tenn., July 31, 1875.

Ulysses S. Grant was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O. His parents were Jesse Root and Harriet (Simpson) Grant. He was a soldier. Graduated West Point, 1843. Married, 1848, Julia Dent. Three sons and one daughter. Died at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885.

Rutherford B. Hayes was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Delaware County, O. His parents were Rutherford and Sophia (Birchard) Hayes. He was a lawyer. Graduated Kenyon College, 1842. Married, 1852, Lucy Ware Webl. Seven sons and one daughter. Died at Fremont, O., January 17, 1893.

James A. Garfield was born November 19, 1831, at Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. He was a teacher in early life and afterward a lawyer. Graduated Williams College, 1856. Married, 1858, Lucretia Rudolph. Four sons and one daughter. Died at Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881.

Chester A. Arthur was born October 5, 1830, at Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt. His parents were William and Malvina (Stone) Arthur. He was a teacher in early life and afterward a lawyer. Graduated Union College, 1848. Married, 1859, Ellen Lewis Herndon. One son and one daughter. Died at New York City, November 18, 1886.

Grover Cleveland was born March 18, 1837, at Caldwell, Essex County, N. J. His

parents were Richard Falley and Anna (Neal) Cleveland. He was a teacher in early life and afterward a lawyer. Married, 1886, Frances Folsom. Two daughters.

Benjamin Harrison was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton Co., O. His parents were John Scott and Elizabeth (Irwin) Harrison. He is a lawyer. Graduated Miami University, 1852. Married, 1853, Caroline Lavinia Scott. One son and one daughter.

## Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

NAME.	Term.	Born	Died.	NAME.	Term.	Born	Died.
*John Jay, N. Y. ....	1789-1795	1745	1829	Peter V. Daniel, Va. ..	1841-1860	1785	1860
John Rutledge, S. C. ..	1789-1791	1739	1800	Samuel Nelson, N. Y. ..	1845-1872	1792	1873
William Cushing, Mass.	1789-1810	1733	1810	Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845-1851	1789	1851
James Wilson, Pa. ....	1789-1798	1742	1798	Robert C. Grier, Pa. . .	1846-1870	1794	1870
John Blair, Va. ....	1789-1796	1732	1800	Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851-1857	1809	1874
Robt. H. Harrison, Md.	1789-1790	1745	1790	John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853-1861	1811	1889
James Iredell, N. C. ....	1790-1799	1751	1799	Nathan Clifford, Maine	1858-1881	1803	1881
Thomas Johnson, Md. . .	1791-1793	1732	1819	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861-1881	1804	1884
William Paterson, N. J. .	1793-1806	1745	1806	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862-1890	1816	1890
*John Rutledge, S. C. . .	1795-1795	1739	1800	David Davis, Ill. ....	1862-1877	1815	1885
Samuel Chase, Md. ....	1796-1811	1741	1811	Stephen J. Field, Cal. .	1863-....	1816	....
*Oliver Ellsworth, Ct. .	1796-1800	1745	1807	*Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1864-1873	1808	1873
Bush, Washington, Va.	1798-1829	1762	1829	William Strong, Pa. . .	1870-1880	1808	....
Alfred Moore, N. C. ....	1799-1804	1755	1810	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870-1892	1813	1892
*John Marshall, Va. ....	1801-1835	1755	1835	Ward Hunt, N. Y. ....	1872-1882	1811	1886
William Johnson, S. C. .	1804-1834	1771	1834	*Morrison R. Waite, O.	1874-1888	1816	1888
Broc. Livingston, N. Y. .	1806-1823	1757	1823	John M. Harlan, Ky. . .	1877-....	1833	....
Thomas Todd, Ky. ....	1807-1826	1765	1826	William B. Woods, Ga.	1880-1887	1824	1887
Joseph Story, Mass. ....	1811-1845	1779	1845	Stanley Matthews, O. .	1881-1889	1824	1889
Gabriel Duval, Md. ....	1811-1836	1752	1844	Horace Gray, Mass. ....	1881-....	1828	....
Smith Thompson, N. Y. .	1823-1813	1767	1843	Sam'l Blatchford, N. Y.	1882-1893	1820	1893
Robert Trimble, Ky. ....	1826-1828	1777	1828	Luc. Q. C. Lamar, Miss	1888-1893	1825	1893
John McLean, Ohio ....	1829-1861	1785	1861	*Melville W. Fuller, Ill	1888-....	1833	....
Henry Baldwin, Pa. ....	1830-1844	1779	1844	David J. Brewer, Kan. .	1889-....	1837	....
James M. Wayne, Ga. . .	1835-1867	1790	1867	Henry B. Brown, Mich	1890-....	1836	....
*Roger B. Taney, Md. . .	1836-1864	1777	1864	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892-....	1832	....
Philip P. Barbour, Va. .	1836-1841	1783	1841	How. E. Jackson, Tenn	1893-....	1832	....
John Catron, Tenn. ....	1837-1865	1786	1865	Edward D. White, La. .	1894-....	1845	....
John McKinley, Ala. . .	1837-1852	1780	1852				

\* Chief Justices.

## Vice-Presidents of the United States.

John Adams, of Mass., qualified 1789; Thomas Jefferson, Va., 1797; Aaron Burr, N. Y., 1801; George Clinton, N. Y., 1805; Elbridge Gerry, Mass., 1813; Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y., 1817; John C. Calhoun, S. C., 1825; Martin Van Buren, N. Y., 1833; Richard M. Johnson, Ky., 1837; John Tyler, Va., 1841; George M. Dallas, Pa., 1845; Millard Fillmore, N. Y., 1849; William R. King, Ala., 1853; J. C. Breckinridge, Ky., 1857; Hannibal Hamlin, Me., 1861; Andrew Johnson, Tenn., 1865; Schuyler Colfax, Ind., 1869; Henry Wilson, Mass., 1873; William A. Wheeler, N. Y., 1877; Chester A. Arthur, N. Y., 1881; Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind., 1885; Levi P. Morton, N. Y., 1889; Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill., 1893.

## Presidents Pro Tempore of the United States Senate.

John Langdon, N. H., 1789-92; Richard H. Lee, Va., 1792; John Langdon, N. H., 1792-94; Ralph Izard, S. C., 1794-95; Henry Tazewell, Va., 1795-96; Samuel Livermore, N. H., 1796-97; William Bingham, Pa., 1797; William Bradford, R. I., 1797; Jacob Read, S. C., 1797-98; Theodore Sedgwick, Mass., 1798; John Laurence, N. Y., 1798-99; James Ross, Pa., 1799; Samuel Livermore, N. H., 1799-1800; Uriah Tracy, Ct., 1800; John E. Howard, Md., 1800-01; James Hillhouse, Ct., 1801; Abraham Baldwin, Ga., 1801-02; Stephen R. Bradley, Vt., 1802-03; John Brown, Ky., 1803-04; Jesse Franklin, N. C., 1804-05; Joseph Anderson, Tenn., 1805; Samuel Smith, Md., 1805-08; Stephen R. Bradley, Vt., 1808-09; John Milledge, Ga., 1809; Andrew Gregg, Pa., 1809-10; John Gaillard, S. C., 1810-11; John Pope, Ky., 1811-12; William H. Crawford, Ga., 1812-13; Joseph B. Varnum, Mass., 1813-14; John Gaillard, S. C., 1814-18; James Barbour, Va., 1818-19; John Gaillard, S. C., 1820-26; Nathaniel Macon, N. C., 1826-28; Samuel Smith, Md., 1828-32; L. W. Tazewell, Va., 1832; Hugh L. White, Tenn., 1832-34; George Poindexter, Miss., 1834-35; John Tyler, Va., 1835-36; William R. King, Ala., 1836-41; Samuel L. Southard, N. J., 1841-42; W. P. Mangum, N. C., 1842-46; D. R. Atchison, Mo., 1846-49; William R. King, Ala., 1850-52; D. R. Atchison, Mo., 1852-54; Jesse D. Bright, Ind., 1854-57; James M. Mason, Va., 1857; Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Ala., 1857-61; Solomon Foot, Vt., 1861-64; Daniel Clark, N. H., 1864-65; Lafayette S. Foster, Ct., 1865-67; Benjamin F. Wade, O., 1867-69; Henry B. Anthony, R. I., 1869-73; M. H. Carpenter, Wis., 1873-75; Thomas W. Ferry, Mich., 1875-79; A. G. Thurman, O., 1879-81; Thomas F. Bayard, Del., 1881; David Davis, Ill., 1881-83; George F. Edmunds, Vt., 1883-85; John Sherman, O., 1885-87; John J. Ingalls, Kan., 1887-91; C. F. Manderson, Neb., 1891-93; Isham G. Harris, Tenn., 1893-94.



## Speakers of the United States House of Representatives.

F. A. Muhlenburg, Pa., 1789-91; Jonathan Trumbull, Ct., 1791-93; F. A. Muhlenburg, Pa., 1793-95; Jonathan Dayton, N. J., 1795-99; Theodore Sedgwick, Mass., 1799-1801; Nathaniel Macon, N. C., 1801-07; Joseph B. Varnum, Mass., 1807-11; Henry Clay, Ky., 1811-14; Langdon Cheves, S. C., 1814-15; Henry Clay, Ky., 1815-20; John W. Taylor, N. Y., 1820-21; Philip P. Barbour, Va., 1821-23; Henry Clay, Ky., 1823-25; John W. Taylor, N. Y., 1825-27; Andrew Stevenson, Va., 1827-34; John Bell, Tenn., 1834-35; James K. Polk, Tenn., 1835-39; R. M. T. Hunter, Va., 1839-41; John White, Ky., 1841-43; John W. Jones, Va., 1843-45; John W. Davis, Ind., 1845-47; Robert C. Winthrop, Mass., 1847-49; Howell Cobb, Ga., 1849-51; Linn Boyd, Ky., 1851-55; Nathaniel P. Banks, Mass., 1856-57; James L. Orr, S. C., 1857-59; William Pennington, N. J., 1860-61; Galusha A. Grow, Pa., 1861-63; Schuyler Colfax, Ind., 1863-69; James G. Blaine, Me., 1869-75; Michael C. Kerr, Ind., 1875-76; Samuel J. Randall, Pa., 1876-81; John W. Keifer, O., 1881-83; John G. Carlisle, Ky., 1883-89; Thomas B. Reed, Me., 1889-91; Charles F. Crisp, Ga., 1891—.

## Presidential Cabinet Officers.

With States to which Accredited and Years of Appointment.

**SECRETARIES OF STATE.**—Thomas Jefferson, Va., 1789; Edmund Randolph, Va., 1794; Timothy Pickering, Mass., 1795 and 1797; John Marshall, Va., 1800; James Madison, Va., 1801; Robert Smith, Md., 1809; James Monroe, Va., 1811; John Quincy Adams, Mass., 1817; Henry Clay, Ky., 1825; Martin Van Buren, N. Y., 1829; Edward Livingston, La., 1831; Louis McLane, Del., 1833; John Forsyth, Ga., 1834 and 1837; Daniel Webster, Mass., 1841; Hugh S. Legaré, S. C., 1843; Abel P. Upshur, Va., 1843; John C. Calhoun, S. C., 1844; James Buchanan, Pa., 1845; John M. Clayton, Del., 1849; Daniel Webster, Mass., 1850; Edward Everett, Mass., 1852; William L. Marcy, N. Y., 1853; Lewis Cass, Mich., 1857; Jeremiah S. Black, Pa., 1860; William H. Seward, N. Y., 1861 and 1865; Elihu B. Washburn, Ill., 1869; Hamilton Fish, N. Y., 1869; William M. Evarts, N. Y., 1877; James G. Blaine, Me., 1881 and 1889; F. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J., 1881; Thomas F. Bayard, Del., 1885; John W. Foster, Ind., 1892; Walter Q. Gresham, Ill., 1893.

**SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.**—Alexander Hamilton, N. Y., 1789; Oliver Wolcott, Ct., 1795 and 1797; Samuel Dexter, Mass., 1801; Albert Gallatin, Pa., 1801 and 1809; George W. Campbell, Tenn., 1814; Alexander J. Dallas, Pa., 1814; William H. Crawford, Ga., 1816 and 1817; Richard Rush, Pa., 1825; Samuel D. Ingham, Pa., 1829; Louis McLane, Del., 1831; William J. Duane, Pa., 1833; Roger B. Taney, Md., 1833; Levi Woodbury, N. H., 1834 and 1837; Thomas Ewing, O., 1841; Walter Forward, Pa., 1841; John C. Spencer, N. Y., 1843; George M. Bibb, Ky., 1844; Robert J. Walker, Miss., 1845; William M. Meredith, Pa., 1849; Thomas Corwin, O., 1850; James Guthrie, Ky., 1853; Howell Cobb, Ga., 1857; Philip F. Thomas, Md., 1860; John A. Dix, N. Y., 1861; Salmon P. Chase, O., 1861; William P. Fessenden, Me., 1864; Hugh McCulloch, Ind., 1865; George S. Boutwell, Mass., 1869; William A. Richardson, Mass., 1873; Benjamin H. Bristow, Ky., 1874; Lot M. Morrill, Me., 1876; John Sherman, O., 1877; William Windom, Minn., 1881 and 1889; Charles J. Folger, N. Y., 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, Ind., 1884; Hugh McCulloch, Ind., 1884; Daniel Manning, N. Y., 1885; Charles S. Fairchild, N. Y., 1887; Charles Foster, O., 1891; John G. Carlisle, Ky., 1893.

**SECRETARIES OF WAR.**—Henry Knox, Mass., 1789; Timothy Pickering, Mass., 1795; James McHenry, Md., 1796 and 1797; John Marshall, Va., 1800; Samuel Dexter, Mass., 1800; Roger Griswold, Ct., 1801; Henry Dearborn, Mass., 1801; William Eustis, Mass., 1809; John Armstrong, N. Y., 1813; James Monroe, Va., 1814; William H. Crawford, Ga., 1815; Isaac Shelby, Ky., 1817; George Graham (*ad in.*), 1817; John C. Calhoun, S. C., 1817; James Barbour, Va., 1825; Peter B. Porter, N. Y., 1828; John H. Eaton, Tenn., 1829; Lewis Cass, O., 1831; Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., 1837; Joel R. Poinsett, S. C., 1837; John Bell, Tenn., 1841; John McLean, O., 1841; John C. Spencer, N. Y., 1841; James M. Porter, Pa., 1843; William Wilkins, Pa., 1844; William L. Marcy, N. Y., 1845; George W. Crawford, Ga., 1849; Edward Bates, Mo., 1850; Charles M. Conrad, La., 1850; Jefferson Davis, Miss., 1853; John B. Floyd, Va., 1857; Joseph Holt, Ky., 1861; Simon Cameron, Pa., 1861; Edwin M. Stanton, O., 1862 and 1865; U. S. Grant (*ad in.*), Ill., 1867; Lorenzo Thomas (*ad in.*), 1868; John M. Schofield, N. Y., 1868; John A. Rawlins, Ill., 1869; William T. Sherman, O., 1869; William W. Belknap, Ia., 1869; Alphonso Taft, O., 1876; James Don Cameron, Pa., 1876; George W. McCrary, Ia., 1877; Alexander Ramsey, Minn., 1879; Robert T. Lincoln, Ill., 1881; William C. Endicott, Mass., 1885; Redfield Proctor, Vt., 1889; Stephen B. Elkins, W. Va., 1891; Daniel S. Lamont, N. Y., 1893.

**SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.**—Thomas Ewing, O., 1849; James A. Pearce, Md., 1850; Thomas M. T. McKernon, Pa., 1850; Alexander H. H. Stuart, Va., 1850; Robert McClelland, Mich., 1853; Jacob Thompson, Miss., 1857; Caleb B. Smith, Ind., 1861; John P. Usher, Ind., 1863 and 1865; James Harlan, Ia., 1865; Orville H. Browning, Ill., 1866; Jacob D. Cox, O., 1869; Columbus Delano, O., 1870; Zachariah Chandler, Mich., 1875; Carl Schurz, Mo., 1877; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Ia., 1881; Henry M. Teller, Col., 1882; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss., 1885; William F. Vilas, Wis., 1888; John W. Noble, Mo., 1889; Hoke Smith, Ga., 1893.

**SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.**—George Cabot, Mass., 1798; Benjamin Stoddert, Md., 1798 and 1801; Robert Smith, Md., 1801; Jacob Crowninshield, Mass., 1805; Paul Hamil-

## Presidential Cabinet Officers.—Continued.

ton, S. C., 1809; William Jones, Pa., 1813; B. W. Crowninshield, Mass., 1814 and 1817; Smith Thompson, N. Y., 1818; Samuel L. Southard, N. J., 1823 and 1825; John Branch, N. C., 1829; Levi Woodbury, N. H., 1831; Mahlon Dickerson, N. J., 1834 and 1837; James K. Paulding, N. Y., 1838; George E. Badger, N. C., 1841; Abel P. Upshur, Va., 1841; David Henshaw, Mass., 1843; Thomas W. Gilmer, Va., 1844; John V. Mason, Va., 1844 and 1846; George Bancroft, Mass., 1845; William B. Preston, Va., 1849; William A. Graham, N. C., 1850; John P. Kennedy, Md., 1852; James C. Dobbin, N. C., 1853; Isaac Toucey, Ct., 1857; Gideon Welles, Ct., 1861 and 1865; Adolph E. Borie, Pa., 1869; George M. Robeson, N. J., 1869; Richard W. Thompson, Ind., 1877; Nathan Goff, Jr., W. Va., 1881; William H. Hunt, La., 1881; William E. Chandler, N. H., 1882; William C. Whitney, N. Y., 1885; Benjamin F. Tracy, N. Y., 1889; Hilary A. Herbert, Ala., 1893.

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.—Norman J. Colman, Mo., 1889; Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wis., 1889; J. Sterling Morton, Neb., 1893.

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.\*—Samuel Osgood, Mass., 1789; Timothy Pickering, Mass., 1791; Joseph Habersham, Ga., 1795, 1797 and 1801; Gideon Granger, Ct., 1801 and 1809; Return J. Meigs, Jr., O., 1814 and 1817; John McLean, O., 1823 and 1825; William T. Barry, Ky., 1829; Amos Kendall, Ky., 1835 and 1837; John M. Niles, Ct., 1840; Francis Granger, N. Y., 1841; Charles A. Wickliffe, Ky., 1841; Cave Johnson, Tenn., 1845; Jacob Collamer, Vt., 1849; Nathan K. Hall, N. Y., 1850; Samuel D. Hubbard, Ct., 1852; James Campbell, Pa., 1853; Aaron V. Brown, Tenn., 1857; Joseph Holt, Ky., 1859; Horatio King, Me., 1861; Montgomery Blair, Md., 1861; William Dennison, O., 1864 and 1865; Alexander W. Randall, Wis., 1866; John A. J. Cresswell, Md., 1869; James W. Marshall, Va., 1874; Marshall Jewell, Ct., 1874; James N. Tyner, Ind., 1876; David McK. Key, Tenn., 1877; Horace Maynard, Tenn., 1880; Thomas L. James, N. Y., 1881; Timothy O. Howe, Wis., 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, Ind., 1883; Frank Hatton, Ia., 1884; William F. Vilas, Wis., 1885; Don M. Dickinson, Mich., 1888; John Wanamaker, Pa., 1889; Wilson S. Bissell, N. Y., 1893.

\* Postmasters-General were not considered Cabinet officers until 1829.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.—Edmund Randolph, Va., 1789; William Bradford, Pa., 1794; Charles Lee, Va., 1795 and 1797; Theophilus Parsons, Mass., 1801; Levi Lincoln, Mass., 1801; Robert Smith, Md., 1805; John Breckinridge, Ky., 1805; Cæsar A. Rodney, Del., 1807 and 1809; William Pinkney, Md., 1811; Richard Rush, Pa., 1814 and 1817; William Wirt, Va., 1817 and 1825; John M'P. Berrien, Ga., 1829; Roger B. Taney, Md., 1831; Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., 1833 and 1837; Felix Grundy, Tenn., 1838; Henry D. Gilpin, Pa., 1840; John J. Crittenden, Ky., 1841; Hugh S. Legaré, S. C., 1841; John Nelson, Md., 1843; John V. Mason, Va., 1845; Nathan Clifford, Me., 1846; Isaac Toucey, Ct., 1848; Reverdy Johnson, Md., 1849; John J. Crittenden, Ky., 1850; Caleb Cushing, Mass., 1853; Jeremiah S. Black, Pa., 1857; Edwin M. Stanton, O., 1860; Edward Bates, Mo., 1861; Titian J. Coffey (*ad in.*), Pa., 1863; James Speed, Ky., 1864 and 1865; Henry Stanbery, O., 1866; William M. Evarts, N. Y., 1868; Ebenezer R. Hoar, Mass., 1869; Amos T. Ackerman, Ga., 1870; George H. Williams, Ore., 1871; Edwards Pierpont, N. Y., 1875; Alphonso Taft, O., 1876; Charles Devens, Mass., 1877; Wayne McVeagh, Pa., 1881; Benjamin H. Brewster, Pa., 1881; Augustus H. Garland, Ark., 1885; William H. H. Miller, Ind., 1889; Richard Olney, Mass., 1893.

## Diplomatic Intercourse.

### UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Unless otherwise designated all representatives bear the title of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Thomas Pinckney, S. C., commissioned 1792; Rufus King, N. Y., 1796; James Monroe, Va., 1803; William Pinkney, Md., 1806; J. Spear Smith, *charge d'affaires*, 1811; Jonathan Russell, R. I., *ch. d'aff.*, 1811; John Quincy Adams, Mass., 1815; J. Adams Smith, Mass., *ch. d'aff.*, 1817; Richard Rush, Pa., 1817; Rufus King, N. Y., 1825; John A. King, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1826; Albert Gallatin, Pa., 1826; W. B. Lawrence, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1827; James Barbour, Va., 1828; Louis McLane, Del., 1829; W. Irving, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1831; Martin Van Buren, N. Y., 1831; Aaron Vail, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1832; Andrew Stevenson, Va., 1836; Edward Everett, Mass., 1841; Louis McLane, Md., 1845; J. McH. Boyd, Mo., *ch. d'aff.*, 1846; George Bancroft, N. Y., 1846; J. C. B. Davis, Mass., *ch. d'aff.*, 1849; Abbott Lawrence, Mass., 1849; Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pa., 1852; James Buchanan, Pa., 1853; George M. Dallas, Pa., 1856; Charles Francis Adams, Mass., 1861; Reverdy Johnson, Md., 1868; John Lothrop Motley, Mass., 1869; Robert C. Schenck, O., 1870; Wickham Hoffman, La., *ch. d'aff.*, 1876; Edwards Pierpont, N. Y., 1876; John Welsh, Pa., 1877; William J. Hoppin, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1879; James Russell Lowell, Mass., 1880; Edward J. Phelps, Vt., 1885; Robert T. Lincoln, Ill., 1889; Thomas F. Bayard, Del., *Amb.*, 1893.

FRANCE.—Thomas Jefferson, Va.; William Short, Va., *ch. d'aff.*, 1790; Gouverneur Morris, N. Y., 1792; James Monroe, Va., 1794; Charles C. Pinckney, S. C., 1796; John Marshall, Va., 1797; Elbridge Gerry, Mass., 1797; Oliver Ellsworth, Ct., 1799; William Vans Murray, Md., 1799; William R. Davie, N. C., 1799; Robert R. Livingston, N. Y., 1801;

John Armstrong, N. Y., 1804; Jonathan Russell, R. I., *ch. d'aff.*, 1810; Joel Barlow, Ct., 1811; William H. Crawford, Ga., 1813; Henry Jackson, Ky., *ch. d'aff.*, 1815; Albert Gallatin, Pa., 1816; Daniel Sheldon, Ct., *ch. d'aff.*, 1823; James Brown, La., 1823; J. Adams Smith, Mass., *ch. d'aff.*, 1829; William C. Rives, Va., 1829; Nathaniel Niles, Vt., *ch. d'aff.*, 1832; Leavitt Harris, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1833; Edward Livingston, La., 1833; Thomas P. Barton, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1835; Lewis Cass, O., 1836; Henry Ledyard, Mich., *ch. d'aff.*, 1842; William R. King, Ala., 1844; J. L. Martin, N. C., *ch. d'aff.*, 1846; Richard Rush, Pa., 1847; William C. Rives, Va., 1849; Henry S. Sanford, Ct., *ch. d'aff.*, 1853; John Y. Mason, Va., 1853; W. R. Calhoun, S. C., *ch. d'aff.*, 1859; Charles J. Faulkner, Va., 1860; William L. Dayton, N. J., 1861; John Bigelow, N. Y., 1861; John Hay, Ill., *ch. d'aff.*, 1866; John A. Dix, N. Y., 1866; Elihu B. Washburne, Ill., 1869; Edward F. Noyes, O., 1877; Levi P. Morton, N. Y., 1881; Robert M. McLane, Md., 1885; Whitelaw Reid, N. Y., 1889; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Mass., 1892; James B. Enstis, La., *Amb.*, 1893.

NOTE.—Charles E. Anderson, of New York, acted as charge d'affaires, ad interim, from April 3 to November 29, 1837, and Donn Platt, of Ohio, from January 18 to April 30, 1855.

GERMANY.—George Bancroft, N. Y., 1871; Nicholas Fish, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1874; J. C. Bancroft Davis, N. Y., 1874; H. Sidney Everett, Mass., *ch. d'aff.*, 1877; Bayard Taylor, Pa., 1878; H. Sidney Everett, Mass., *ch. d'aff.*, 1878; Andrew D. White, N. Y., 1879; H. Sidney Everett, Mass., *ch. d'aff.*, 1881; A. A. Sargent, Cal., 1882; John A. Kasson, Ia., 1884; George H. Pendleton, O., 1885; William Walter Phelps, N. J., 1889; Theodore Runyon, *Amb.*, 1893.

NOTE.—Nicholas Fish, N. Y., acted as charge d'affaires, ad interim, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 11, 1872; and Alexander Bliss, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1872, to Jan. 20, 1873.

ITALY.—George P. Marsh, Vt., 1861; William Waldorf Astor, N. Y., 1882; John B. Stallo, O., 1885; Albert G. Porter, Ind., 1889; H. R. Whitehouse, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1892; William Potter, Pa., 1892; Wayne McVeagh, Pa., *Amb.*, 1894.

NOTE.—Green Clay, Ky., acted as charge d'affaires, ad interim, from Aug. 4 to Oct. 5, 1866, and from Aug. 17 to Nov. 2, 1867; T. Bigelow Lawrence, Mass., from Aug. 3 to Oct. 3, 1868, and George W. Wurts, Pa., from Aug. 24 to Oct. 24, 1871.

RUSSIA.—John Quincy Adams, Mass., 1809; Levett Harris, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1814; William Pinkney, Md., 1816; C. Pinckney, Md., *ch. d'aff.*, 1818; George W. Campbell, Tenn., 1818; C. Pinckney, Md., *ch. d'aff.*, 1820; Henry Middleton, S. C., 1826; John Randolph, Va., 1830; John R. Clay, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1830; James Buchanan, Pa., 1832; John R. Clay, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1833; William Wilkens, Pa., 1834; John R. Clay, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1835; George M. Dallas, Pa., 1837; W. W. Chew, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1839; Churchill C. Cambreleng, N. Y., 1840; Charles S. Todd, Ky., 1841; John R. Clay, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1846; Ralph J. Ingersoll, Ct., 1846; C. M. Ingersoll, Ct., *ch. d'aff.*, 1848; Arthur P. Bagby, Ala., 1848; Neil S. Brown, Tenn., 1850; Thomas H. Seymour, Ct., 1853; Francis W. Pickens, S. C., 1858; John Appleton, Me., 1860; Cassius M. Clay, Ky., 1861; Simon Cameron, Pa., 1862; Bayard Taylor, N. Y., 1862; Cassius M. Clay, Ky., 1863; Titian J. Coffey, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1869; Andrew G. Curtin, Pa., 1869; Eugene Schuyler, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1872; James L. Orr, S. C., 1872; Marshall Jewell, Ct., 1873; Eugene Schuyler, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1874; George H. Boker, Pa., 1875; E. W. Stoughton, N. Y., 1878; Wickham Hoffman, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1879; John W. Foster, Ind., 1880; Wickham Hoffman, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1881; William H. Hunt, Ia., 1882; George W. Wurts, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1884; Alphonso Taft, O., 1884; George V. M. Lothrop, Mich., 1885; George W. Wurts, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1888; Lambert Tree, Ill., 1888; George W. Wurts, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1889; Charles Fmory Smith, Pa., 1890; Andrew D. White, N. Y., 1892; Clifton R. Breckinridge, Ark., 1894.

SPAIN.—W. Carmichael, Md., *ch. d'aff.*, 1790; William Short, Va., minister resident, 1794; T. Pinckney, S. C., envoy extraordinary, 1794; D. Humphreys, Ct., minister plenipotentiary, 1796; C. Pinckney, S. C., minister plenipotentiary, 1801; G. W. Erving, Mass., *ch. d'aff.*, 1805; from 1808 to 1814 official relations with Spain were broken off; G. W. Erving, Mass., min. plen., 1814; John Forsyth, Ga., min. plen., 1819; J. J. Appleton, Mass., *ch. d'aff.*, 1823; Hugh Nelson, Va., min. plen., 1823; Alexander H. Everett, Mass., 1825; C. S. Walsh, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1829; Cornelius P. Van Ness, Vt., 1829; A. Middleton, Jr., S. C., *ch. d'aff.*, 1836; John H. Eaton, Tenn., 1837; Aaron Vail, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1840; Washington Irving, N. Y., 1842; Romulus M. Saunders, N. C., 1846; Daniel M. Barringer, N. C., 1849; H. J. Perry, N. H., *ch. d'aff.*, 1853; Pierre Soulé, La., 1853; H. J. Perry, N. H., *ch. d'aff.*, 1855; Augustus C. Dodge, Ia., 1855; William Preston, Ky., 1858; Carl Schurz, Wis., 1861; H. J. Perry, N. H., *ch. d'aff.*, 1861; Gustavus Koerner, Ill., 1862; H. J. Perry, N. H., *ch. d'aff.*, 1864; John P. Hale, N. H., 1865; Daniel E. Sickles, N. Y., 1869; Alvey A. Adee, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1873; Caleb Cushing, Mass., 1874; Alvey A. Adee, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1877; James Russell Lowell, Mass., 1877; Lucius Fairchild, Wis., 1880; Hannibal Hamlin, Me., 1881; Dwight T. Reed, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1883; John W. Foster, Ind., 1883; Jabez L. M. Curry, Va., 1885; Perry Belmont, N. Y., 1889; Thomas W. Palmer, Mich., 1889; H. R. Newberry, D. C., *ch. d'aff.*, 1890; E. Burd Grubb, N. J., 1890; A. Loudon Snowden, Pa., 1892; Hannis Taylor, Ala., 1893.

NOTE.—John Graham, Va., acted as charge d'affaires, ad interim, from Nov. 7, 1802, to Feb., 1803; Thomas L. B. Brent, Va., from April 15 to May 8, 1820, and from Nov. 16, 1820, to Aug. 17, 1821; Alexander Hamilton, Jr., N. Y., from Sept. 6 to Nov. 30, 1843; Jasper H. Livingston, N. Y., from July 27 to Dec. 7, 1844; Thomas C. Reynolds, S. C., from May 5 to Oct. 16, 1847; and Robert Wickliffe Woolley, Ky., from Aug. 19 to Sept. 30, 1859, Nov. 15 to Dec. 3, 1859, and Mar. 7 to Oct. 23, 1860. William T. Barry, Ky., commissioned minister April 10, 1835, died before reaching Spain.



AUSTRIA.—Henry A. Muhlenberg, Pa., 1833; J. R. Clay, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1840; Daniel Jenifer, Md., 1841; William H. Stiles, Ga., *ch. d'aff.*, 1845; J. W. Webb, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1849; C. J. McCurdy, Ct., *ch. d'aff.*, 1850; T. M. Foote, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1852; H. R. Jackson, Ga., *min. res.*, 1853; George W. Lippitt, R. I., *ch. d'aff.*, 1858; J. Glancy Jones, Pa., 1858; Anson Burlingame, Mass., 1861; John Lothrop Motley, Mass., 1861; George W. Lippitt, R. I., *ch. d'aff.*, 1867; John Hay, Ill., *ch. d'aff.*, 1867; Henry M. Watts, Pa., 1868; John Jay, N. Y., 1869; John F. Delaplaine, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1875; Godlove S. Orth, Ind., 1875; Edward F. Beale, D. C., 1876; John A. Kasson, Ia., 1877; William Walter Phelps, N. J., 1881; Alphonso Taft, O., 1882; John M. Francis, N. Y., 1884; A. M. Kiely, Va., 1885; James Fenner Lee, Md., *ch. d'aff.*, 1885; Alexander R. Lawton, Ga., 1887; Frederick D. Grant, N. Y., 1889; Bartlett Tripp, S. D., 1893.

NOTE.—J. W. Webb was not confirmed by Senate. Anson Burlingame did not serve because Austrian government did not accept him.

MEXICO.—Andrew Jackson was commissioned January 27, 1823, but declined to serve; Ninian Edwards was commissioned March 4, 1824, but later was ordered not to go to Mexico; Joel R. Poinsett, S. C., 1825; Anthony Butler, Miss., *ch. d'aff.*, 1829; Powhatan Ellis, La., 1836. (Mr. Ellis withdrew the legation from Mexico); Powhatan Ellis, 1839; Waddy Thompson, S. C., 1842; B. E. Green, Ky., *ch. d'aff.*, 1844; Wilson Shannon, O., 1844. (War having been declared with Mexico Mr. Shannon withdrew the legation in 1845); John Slidell was commissioned Nov. 10, 1845, the Mexican Government refused to receive him Mar. 12, 1846, and he resigned Jan. 26, 1847; Nicholas P. Trist, Va., was commissioned commissioner April 15, 1847; Ambrose H. Sevier, Ark., and Nathan Clifford, Me., succeeded as war commissioners, with rank of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, Mar. 18, 1848; Nathan Clifford, Me., 1848; Robert M. Walsh, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1849; Robert P. Letcher, Ky., 1850; William Rich, Mass., *ch. d'aff.*, 1852; Alfred Conklin, N. Y., 1852; James Gadsden, S. C., 1853; John Forsyth, Ala., 1856 (Mr. Forsyth withdrew the legation from Mexico, 1858); Robert M. McLane, Md., 1859; C. le D. Elgee, La., *ch. d'aff.*, 1860; John B. Weller, Cal., 1861; Thomas Corwin, O., 1861; W. H. Corwin, O., *ch. d'aff.*, 1864; M. Otterbourg, Wis., *ch. d'aff.*, 1866; Lewis D. Campbell, O., was commissioned May 4, 1866, but did not reach Mexico and resigned June 16, 1867; E. L. Plumb, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1867; William S. Rosecrans, O., 1868; Thomas H. Nelson, Ind., 1869; John W. Foster, Ind., 1873; Philip H. Morgan, La., 1880; Henry R. Jackson, Ga., 1885; Thomas C. Manning, La., 1886; Thomas B. Connery, N. Y., *ch. d'aff.*, 1887; Edward S. Bragg, Wis., 1888; Thomas Ryan, Kan., 1889; Isaac P. Gray, Ind., 1893.

NOTE.—Buckingham Smith, Fla., acted as *charge d'affaires*, ad interim, from Jan. 26 to Oct. 8, 1851; John S. Cripps, Cal., from Jan. — to June 4, 1854; Henry Roy de la Reintree, Cal., from Sept. 1 to Nov. 21, 1859; Porter C. Bliss, D. C., from Oct. 1, 1872, to Jan. 8, 1873.

BRAZIL.—Condy Raquet, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1825; William Tudor, Mass., *ch. d'aff.*, 1827. (died at Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 9, 1830); Ethan A. Brown, O., *ch. d'aff.*, 1830; William Hunter, R. I., *ch. d'aff.*, 1834; George H. Proffit, Ind., 1843; Henry A. Wise, Va., 1844; David Tod, O., 1847; Robert C. Schenck, O., 1851; Ferdinand Coxé, Pa., *ch. d'aff.*, 1853; William Trousdale, Tenn., 1853; Richard K. Meade, Va., 1857; James Watson Webb, N. Y., 1861; Henry T. Blow, Mo., 1869; James R. Partridge, Md., 1871; Richard C. Shannon, Me., 1872; Henry W. Hilliard, Ga., 1877; Thomas A. Osborn, Kan., 1881; Thomas J. Jarvis, N. C., 1885; Robert Adams, Jr., Pa., 1889; Edwin H. Conger, Ia., 1890; Thomas L. Thompson, Cal., 1893.

NOTE.—Robert C. Wright acted as *charge d'affaires*, ad interim, from Nov. 5, 1870, to July 24, 1871; and Richard C. Shannon from July 18 to Dec. 4, 1872.

CHINA.—Caleb Cushing, Mass., 1843; Peter Parker, Mass., 1846; S. Wells Williams, N. Y., 1855; William B. Reed, Pa., 1857; John E. Ward, Ga., 1858; Anson Burlingame, Mass., 1861; J. Ross Browne, Cal., 1868; Frederick F. Low, Cal., 1869; Benjamin P. Avery, Cal., 1874; George F. Seward, Cal., 1876; James B. Angell, Mich., 1880; John Russell Young, N. Y., 1882; Charles Denby, Ind., 1885.

NOTE.—Peter Parker acted as *charge d'affaires*, ad interim, from April 15 to Oct. 5, 1846, from June 28, 1847, to Aug. 21, 1848, from May 25, 1850, to Jan. 22, 1853, from Jan. 27 to April 14, 1854, from Dec. 12, 1854, to May 10, 1855. S. Wells Williams acted as *charge d'affaires*, ad interim, from about Nov. 1, 1855, to Jan. 19, 1856, from Aug. 25 to Nov. 16, 1857, from Dec. 8, 1858, to May 18, 1859, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 24, 1861, from May 6, 1865, to Sept. 19, 1866, from Nov. 21, 1867, to Sept. 29, 1868, and from July 5, 1869, to April 20, 1870.

## MINISTERS OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO THE UNITED STATES.

GREAT BRITAIN.—George Hammond, 1791; Phineas Bond, *ch. d'aff.*, 1795; Robert Liston, 1796; Edward Thornton, *ch. d'aff.*, 1800; Anthony Merry, 1803; David M. Erskine, 1806; John Philip Morier, *ch. d'aff.*, 1810; Augustus John Foster, 1811; Anthony St. John Baker, *ch. d'aff.*, 1815; Rt. Hon. Charles Bagot, 1816; Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, *ch. d'aff.*, 1819; Rt. Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, 1820; Henry Unwin Addington, *ch. d'aff.*, 1823; Rt. Hon. Charles Richard Vaughan, 1825; Charles Bankhead, *ch. d'aff.*, 1835; Henry Stephen Fox, 1836; Rt. Hon. Richard Pakenham, 1844; John F. T. Crampton, *ch. d'aff.*, 1847; Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, 1849; John F. T. Crampton, *ch. d'aff.*, 1851, envoy and minister 1852; Philip Griffith, *ch. d'aff.*, 1853; John Savile Lumley, *ch. d'aff.*, 1855; Lord Napier, 1857; Rt. Hon. Lord Lyons, 1859; Joseph Hume Burnley, *ch.*

*d'aff.*, 1864; Hon Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, 1865; Francis Clark Ford, *ch. d'aff.*, 1867; Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, 1868; Victor Drummond, *ch. d'aff.*, 1881; Lionel S. Sackville West, 1881; Sir Julien Pauncefote, 1889, *Amb.*, 1893.

FRANCE.—Count de Moustier, 1788; M. Otto, *ch. d'aff.*, 1789; Col. Ternant, 1791; Edmond C. Genet, 1793; Joseph Fauchet, 1794; Pierre Auguste Adet, 1795; L. A. Picbon, *ch. d'aff.*, 1801; Gen. Turreau, 1805; M. Serurier, 1811; M. Roth, *ch. d'aff.*, 1816; G. Hyde de Neuville, 1816; Count de Menou, *ch. d'aff.*, 1822; Baron de Marceil, 1824; Count de Menou, *ch. d'aff.*, 1827; Roux de Rochelle, 1820; M. Serurier, 1831; Alphonse Pigeot, *ch. d'aff.*, 1835; Edouard Pontois, 1837; Alphonse Pigeot, *ch. d'aff.*, 1839; L. Adolph Aimo Fourier de Bacourt, 1840; Chattry de la Fosse, *ch. d'aff.*, 1842; Alphonse Joseph Yver Pigeot, 1842; A. de Bourbonillon, *ch. d'aff.*, 1848; Guillaume Tell Lavallee Poussin, 1848; A. de Bouboulon, *ch. d'aff.*, 1850; E. A. Olivier Sain de Boislecomte, *ch. d'aff.*, 1850; M. de Gilibert, *ch. d'aff.*, 1851; Count de Sartiges, 1851; Viscount Jules Treilhaud *ch. d'aff.*, 1859; Henri Mercier, 1860; Viscount Jules Treilhaud, *ch. d'aff.*, 1863; Louis de Geoffroy, *ch. d'aff.*, 1864; Marquis de Montholon, 1865; Jules Berthemy, 1866; Count de Faverney, *ch. d'aff.*, 1869; Prevost Paradol, 1870; Jules Berthemy, 1870; Viscount Jules Treilhaud, 1870; Henry de Bellonnet, *ch. d'aff.*, 1871; Marquis de Noailles, 1872; Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, *ch. d'aff.*, 1874; A. Bartholdi, 1874; F. de Vaugelas, *ch. d'aff.*, 1876; Mamime Outrey, 1877; Theodore J. D. Roustau, 1882; J. Patenotre, 1891, *Amb.*, 1893.

NOTE.—Gaudree de Boilleau acted as charge d'affaires, ad interim, from June 9, 1855, to April 30, 1856.

GERMANY.—Baron Alvensleben, *ch. d'aff.*, 1871; Kurd von Schlozer, 1871; Count von Beust, *ch. d'aff.*, 1882; Karl von Eisendecher, 1883; H. von Alvensleben, 1884; Count Arco Valley, 1888; A. von Mumm, *ch. d'aff.*, 1891; Theodor von Holleben, 1892; Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, *Amb.*, 1893.

NOTE.—Ferdinand Stumm, secretary of legation, acted as charge d'affaires, ad interim, from May 22 to Aug. 23, 1873.

ITALY.—Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti, 1861; Romeo Cantagalli, *ch. d'aff.*, 1866; Chevalier Marcello Cerrutti, 1867; Count Luigi Colobiano, *ch. d'aff.*, 1869; Count Luigi Corti, 1870; Count Littà, *ch. d'aff.*, 1874; Baron Alberto Blaue, 1875; Prince Camporeale, *ch. d'aff.*, 1880; Baron de Fava, 1881; Marquis Imperiali, *ch. d'aff.*, 1891; Baron de Fava, 1892, *Amb.*, 1893.

NOTE.—Count Zannini, secretary of legation, acted as charge d'affaires, ad interim, from Oct. 7, 1873, to—, 1874.

RUSSIA.—Andre de Daschkoff, *ch. d'aff.*, 1809; Count Theodore de Pahlen, 1810; Andre de Daschkoff, 1811; Chevalier Pierre de Poletica, 1819; George Elisen, *ch. d'aff.*, 1822; Baron de Tuyl, 1823; Baron de Maltitz, *ch. d'aff.*, 1826; Baron de Krudener, 1827; George Krehmer, *ch. d'aff.*, 1836; Alexander de Bodisco, 1838; Constantine Catacazy, *ch. d'aff.*, 1854; Edward de Stoeckl, 1854; Waldemar Bodisco, *ch. d'aff.*, 1868; Constantine Catacazy, 1869; Alexander Gorloff, *ch. d'aff.*, 1871; Valerien Schirkoff, *ch. d'aff.*, 1872; Baron Henri d'Offenberg, 1872; Nicolas de Voight, *ch. d'aff.*, 1874; Nicholas Shishkin, 1875; Gregoire Willamoo, *ch. d'aff.*, 1880; Michel Bartholomei, 1880; Charles de Struve, 1882; Baron Gustave Schilling, *ch. d'aff.*, 1892; Prince Cantacuzène, 1893.

NOTE.—Baron de Sacken acted as charge d'affaires, ad interim, from Aug. 16, 1830, to Feb. 20, 1833; Count de Zabelo from Sept. 8, 1843, to Oct. 27, 1844; and Baron de Osten Sacken from Aug. 14, 1858, to May 30, 1859.

SPAIN.—Diego de Gardoqui, 1785; José Ignacio de Viar, *ch. d'aff.*, 1789; José Ignacio de Viar and José de Jaudenes, joint *ch. d'aff.*, 1791; Carlos M. de Irujo, 1796; Valentin de Foronda, *ch. d'aff.*, 1807; Luis de Onis, 1809; Mateo de la Serna, *ch. d'aff.*, 1819; Francisco Dionisio Vives, 1820; F. H. Rivas y Salmon, *ch. d'aff.*, 1821; Joaquin de Anduaga, 1821; F. H. Rivas y Salmon, *ch. d'aff.*, 1823; Francisco Tacon, 1827; Miguel Tacon, *ch. d'aff.*, 1835; Angel Calderon de la Barca, 1835; Pedro Alcantara Argaiiz, 1839; Fidencio Bourman, *ch. d'aff.*, 1844; Angel Calderon de la Barca, min. res., 1844; José Maria Magallon, *ch. d'aff.*, 1853; Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto, 1854; Alfonso Escalante, 1855; Gabriel Garcia y Tassara, 1857; Faundo Goñi, 1867; Mauricio Lopez Roberts, 1869; Admiral Don José Polo de Bernabe, 1872; Antonio Mantilla, 1874; José Brunetti, *ch. d'aff.*, 1878; Felipe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio, 1879; Francisco Barco del Corral, 1881; Enrique Dupuy de Lome, *ch. d'aff.*, 1883; Juan Valera y Alcalá Galiano, 1884; Emilio de Muruaga, 1886; Don Miguel Suarez Guanes, 1890; José Felipe Segario, *ch. d'aff.*, 1891; Enrique Dupuy de Lome, 1892; E. de Muruaga, 1893.

AUSTRIA.—Baron de Maréchal, 1838; Chevalier Hulsemann, *ch. d'aff.*, 1841, minister resident 1855; Charles F. Loosely, *ch. d'aff.*, 1863; Count Nicholas Giorgi, minister resident, 1863; Count Wydenbruck, 1865; Baron de Frankenstein, *ch. d'aff.*, 1867; Baron Charles de Lederer, 1868; Baron von Schwarz Senborn, 1874; Chevalier E. S. von Tavera, *ch. d'aff.*, 1875; Count Ladislaus Hoyos, 1875; Chevalier E. S. von Tavera, *ch. d'aff.*, 1877; Baron Ernest von Mayr, 1879; Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, *ch. d'aff.*, 1881; Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer, 1882; Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, *ch. d'aff.*, 1885; Chevalier E. S. von Tavera, 1887.

NOTE.—Ladislav Henglmüller de Hengervar acted as charge d'affaires, ad interim, from April 28 to Sept. 4, 1872.

MEXICO.—José Manuel de Zozoya, 1822; José A. Torrens, *ch. d'aff.*, 1823; Pablo Obregon, 1824; José Maria Montoya, *ch. d'aff.*, 1828; José Maria Tornel, 1830; José Maria Montoya, *ch. d'aff.*, 1831; Augustin Iturbide, *ch. d'aff.*, 1833; J. M. de Castillo y Lanzas, *ch. d'aff.*, 1833; Manuel Eduardo Gorostiza, 1836; J. M. de Castillo y Lanzas, *ch.*

*d'aff.*, 1836; Francisco Pizarro Martinez, 1837; Juan L. Almonte, 1842 (withdrew in 1845, when war broke out); Luis de la Rosa, 1848; J. M. Gonzalez de la Vega, *ch. d'aff.*, 1852; Manuel Larrainzar, 1852; Juan N. Almonte, 1853; Angel Iturbide, *ch. d'aff.*, 1856; Manuel Roblez Pezuela, 1856; Gregorio Barandiaran, *ch. d'aff.*, 1858; José Maria Mata, 1859; Matias Romero, *ch. d'aff.*, 1860; Ignacio Mariscal, 1869; José Maria Mata, 1877; Manuel M. de Zamacona, 1878; Matias Romero, 1882.

NOTE.—Manuel Castilla acted as charge d'affaires, ad interim, from April 14 to June 23, 1870, and Francisco Gomez Palacio from May 2, 1871, to Aug. 4, 1872.

BRAZIL.—José S. Robello, *ch. d'aff.*, 1824; José de Aranzo Ribeiro, *ch. d'aff.*, 1829; José F. de P. Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, *ch. d'aff.*, 1853; Gaspar José de Lisboa, 1841; F. J. Pereira Leal, 1847; S. Teixeira de Macedo, 1849; F. I. de Carvalho Moreira, 1852; J. F. de P. Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, 1856; Miguel M. Lisboa, 1859; D. J. Gonsalves do Magalhaens, 1867; A. P. de Carvalho Borges, 1871; J. Gurgel do Amaral Valente, *ch. d'aff.*, 1881; Felipe Lopes Netto, 1882; J. Gurgel do Amaral Valente, *ch. d'aff.*, 1882; Baron Itajuba, 1885; A. da Costa, *ch. d'aff.*, 1888; J. Gurgel do Amaral Valente, 1889; Salvador de Mendonca, 1891.

CHINA.—Anson Burlingame, 1868; Chen Lan Pin, 1878; Chen Tsao-Ju, 1882; Chang Yen Hoon, 1886; Tsui Kwo Yin, 1889; Yang Yu, 1893.

## The British Customs Tariff.

		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
BEER: Beer called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and beer called Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce or black beer, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity not exceeding 1,215 deg. for every 36 gallons.....		1 6 0	Perfumed spirits and Cologne water.....	liquid gal.	0 17 3
Beer exceeding 1,215 deg. per barrel		1 10 6	Spirits, Liqueurs, Cordials, or other preparations containing spirit in bottle, if not to be tested for ascertaining the strength..	liq. gal.	0 14 8
“ and Ale, worts of which were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1,055 deg. for every 36 gallons.....		0 6 6	Tea.....	lb.	0 0 4
And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.			Tobacco, unmanuf., containing 10 per cent. or more moisture..	lb.	0 3 2
Cards (Playing).....per doz. packs		0 3 9	Tobacco, contain'g less than 10 p. c.	0 3 6	
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried.....cwt.		0 13 3	“ Cigars.....	lb.	0 5 0
“ roasted or ground.....lb.		0 0 2	“ Cavendish or Negro-head.....	lb.	0 4 6
“ (or other vegetable substances), and coffee, roasted and ground, mixed.....lb.		0 0 2	“ Snuff not more than 13 lbs. (in 100 lbs.) moisture..	lb.	0 4 6
Chloral Hydrate.....lb.		0 1 3	“ Snuff contain'g more than 13 lbs.....	lb.	0 3 9
Chloroform.....lb.		0 3 1	“ other manufactured.....	lb.	0 4 0
Cocoa.....lb.		0 0 1	“ Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond from unmanufactured tobacco.....	lb.	0 4 0
“ husks and shells.....cwt.		0 2 0	Varnish(cont.spirit), same as spirits.		
“ or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured.....lb.		0 0 2	Wine, not exceeding 30 deg. proof spirit.....	gal.	0 1 0
Coffee, raw.....cwt.		0 14 0	“ exceeding 30 deg., but not exceeding 42 deg.....	gal.	0 2 6
“ kiln-dried, roasted or ground.....lb.		0 0 2	“ for each additional deg. of strength beyond 42 deg. gal.	0 0 3	
Collodion.....gal.		1 5 0	Sparkling Wine imported in bottles.....	gal.	0 2 0
Ether, acetic.....lb.		0 1 10	These duties on Sparkling Wines are in addition to the duty in respect of alcoholic strength.		
“ butyric.....gal.		0 15 8	CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.		s. d.
“ sulphuric.....gal.		1 6 2	Coffee, roasted, shipped as stores, cwt.	14	0
Ethyl, Iodide of.....gal.		0 13 7	Tobacco, manufactured in United Kingdom (except Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond), exported or deposited in warehouse for ships' stores.....	lb.	3 3
Fruit, dried: Currants.....cwt.		0 2 0	Snuff of British manufacture.....	lb.	3 3
“ Figs, Fig Cake, Plums, Prunes, Raisins.....cwt.		0 7 0	All articles upon which duties are levied by the Board of Inland Revenue are charged with countervailing duties if imported from abroad.		
Naphtha or methylic alcohol (purified).....proof gal.		0 10 10			
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used.....lb.		0 0 3			
Spirits, or strong waters, proof gal.		0 10 10			



## Life Insurance Statistics.

The following table shows the amount reported paid on death claims and endowments by the principal life insurance companies, from their organization to Sept. 30, 1894, inclusive.  
(From the *Weekly Underwriter*.)

Date of Organization.	Company.	Death Claims.	Endowments.	Total Payments.
1850.....	Ætna Life.....	\$37,635,705	\$15,308,575	\$52,944,280
1864.....	Brooklyn Life.....	2,946,177	1,428,253	4,374,430
1865.....	Connecticut General Life.....	1,943,730	572,866	2,516,536
1846.....	Connecticut Mutual Life.....	80,149,945	12,601,464	92,751,409
1853.....	Covenant Mutual Life.....	1,150,017	96,853	1,246,870
1867.....	Equitable Life, Des Moines.....	363,391	140,299	512,690
1859.....	Equitable Life, New York.....	103,816,466	12,057,791	115,874,257
1860.....	Germania Life.....	17,234,454	3,821,597	21,056,051
1860.....	Home Life.....	7,627,180	1,804,193	9,431,373
1862.....	*John Hancock Mutual Life.....	9,590,844	1,578,536	11,169,380
1850.....	Manhattan Life.....	21,643,850	1,970,044	23,513,894
1864.....	Maryland Life.....	1,604,325	104,581	1,708,906
1851.....	Massachusetts Mutual Life.....	12,831,763	2,504,098	15,135,861
1867.....	*Metropolitan Life.....	37,675,813	528,258	38,204,072
1867.....	Michigan Mutual Life.....	2,700,631	1,071,458	3,772,089
1843.....	Mutual Life, New York.....	149,516,967	40,025,710	189,542,677
1866.....	Mutual Life, Kentucky.....	2,271,875	137,552	2,409,427
1845.....	Mutual Benefit Life.....	67,098,165	5,395,837	72,494,002
1868.....	National Life, U. S. A.....	3,769,134	327,233	4,096,367
1850.....	National Life, Vermont.....	5,224,396	570,572	5,794,968
1845.....	New York Life.....	84,137,067	10,351,268	94,488,335
1857.....	Northwestern Mutual Life.....	31,444,818	8,556,255	40,001,073
1868.....	Pacific Mutual Life.....	12,780,557	886,476	3,667,073
1847.....	Penn Mutual Life.....	16,656,455	1,863,677	18,520,132
1851.....	Phoenix Mutual Life.....	16,854,087	3,855,477	20,709,564
1865.....	Provident Life and Trust, Philadelphia.....	8,482,265	3,318,093	11,800,358
1876.....	†Prudential Life.....	16,903,636	.....	16,903,636
1845.....	State Mutual Life.....	5,167,481	1,047,630	6,215,111
1866.....	Travellers'.....	6,860,428	2,169,061	9,029,489
1867.....	Union Central Life.....	4,015,091	409,836	4,424,927
1849.....	Union Mutual Life.....	12,335,915	4,542,315	16,878,230
1850.....	United States Life.....	10,182,500	1,281,336	11,463,836
1869.....	Vermont Life.....	276,152	64,859	341,011
1860.....	Washington Life.....	11,488,628	3,060,025	14,548,653
		794,379,908	143,260,999	937,640,907

\* Partially industrial insurance. † Principally industrial insurance.

## Fire Insurance Statistics.

Condition of Principal Stock Companies in the United States January 1, 1894.

COMPANY.	Capital.	Assets.	Surplus.	COMPANY.	Capital.	Assets.	Surplus.
Ætna, Hartford.....	\$1,000,000	\$10,759,912	\$2,948,200	St. Paul F. & M., Minn.....	\$500,000	\$2,101,154	\$421,750
Ins. Co. of N. America.....	3,000,000	9,285,197	1,665,900	Glens Falls, N. Y.....	200,000	2,249,553	1,272,008
Home, New York.....	3,000,000	9,008,833	519,935	Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	500,000	2,214,193	303,419
Hartford Fire, Ct.....	1,250,000	7,372,092	2,290,770	New Hampshire, N. H.....	800,000	2,162,564	434,650
Continental, N. Y.....	1,000,000	6,433,171	1,576,595	Milwa'kee Mech' nics.....	200,000	2,016,504	1,003,572
German Amer., N. Y.....	1,000,000	5,997,403	1,655,835	Firemen's, N. J.....	600,000	1,875,063	912,337
Phoenix, Ct.....	2,000,000	5,494,044	713,196	W' stchest'r Fire, N. Y.....	300,000	1,821,550	327,471
Phenix, N. Y.....	1,000,000	5,903,963	161,437	N' western Natl., Wis.....	600,000	1,633,979	310,184
Fire Association, Pa.....	500,000	4,971,122	413,714	Traders, Chicago.....	500,000	1,696,810	591,685
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	400,000	3,855,558	1,260,998	American Fire, N. Y.....	400,000	1,512,570	138,818
Springfield F. & M.....	1,500,000	3,505,495	362,421	Delaware, Pa.....	702,875	1,495,727	94,216
Franklin Fire, Pa.....	400,000	3,130,589	953,731	Amer. Central, Mo.....	600,000	1,572,303	162,923
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	1,000,000	3,206,984	960,333	Girard F. & M., Pa.....	300,000	1,656,569	465,896
American Fire, Pa.....	500,000	2,683,115	71,945	Buffalo-German, N. Y.....	200,000	1,631,386	1,005,549
National Fire, Ct.....	1,000,000	3,244,006	199,110	Merchants, N. J.....	400,000	1,299,760	103,491
Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	1,000,000	3,111,490	733,068	Wilb'urgh City Fire.....	250,000	1,477,258	597,390
German, Freeport, Ill.....	200,000	2,918,479	672,165	Greenwich, N. Y.....	200,000	1,357,361	117,575
Connecticut Fire.....	1,000,000	2,831,089	339,693	Prov.-Wash'ton, R. I.....	400,000	1,217,302	19,304
Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	1,000,000	2,070,334	19,320	Spring Garden, Pa.....	400,000	1,233,406	124,544
Agricultural, N. Y.....	500,000	2,312,676	261,200	United Firemen's, Pa.....	300,000	1,294,840	76,878
American, N. J.....	600,000	2,342,939	1,170,219	Eagle Fire, N. Y.....	300,000	1,113,662	609,988
Orient, Ct.....	500,000	2,087,394	318,396	Citizens, N. Y.....	300,000	894,248	*160,578

\* Includes outstanding scrip.

# Religious Denominations in the United States.

NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS OF DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES  
HAVING 500,000 OR MORE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Catholic (a)	Metho- dists. (a)	Baptists (a)	Presby- terians. (a)	Luther- ans. (a)	Disci- ples of Christ.	Protest- ant Epis- copal. (a)	Congre- gation- alists.
The United States.	20,612,806	6,257,871	4,589,284	3,712,468	1,278,332	1,231,072	641,051	540,509	512,771
North Atlantic Di- vision.	6,176,015	2,941,171	774,544	435,043	454,520	333,736	18,132	289,563	290,352
Maine.....	159,846	57,548	23,041	35,038	224	904	293	3,291	21,523
New Hampshire.....	102,941	39,920	12,354	16,772	956	520	.....	2,911	19,712
Vermont.....	106,315	42,810	17,527	11,258	1,267	174	262	4,335	20,465
Massachusetts.....	942,751	615,072	61,138	62,966	5,105	4,137	777	27,166	101,890
Rhode Island.....	148,008	96,825	7,353	17,293	828	590	35	9,458	7,192
Connecticut.....	309,341	152,945	30,815	22,600	1,864	5,762	337	26,652	59,154
New York.....	2,171,822	1,153,650	265,551	142,736	168,564	89,046	4,312	127,961	45,686
New Jersey.....	508,351	223,274	96,377	39,760	59,464	12,878	105	30,429	4,912
Pennsylvania.....	1,726,640	559,127	260,388	86,620	216,248	219,725	12,007	57,360	9,818
South Atlantic Di- vision.	3,295,916	254,883	1,279,623	1,297,371	142,263	67,721	43,775	53,274	8,469
Delaware.....	48,679	11,776	25,786	2,006	4,622	296	95	2,858	.....
Maryland.....	379,419	141,410	123,618	16,238	12,483	24,648	1,774	24,223	336
Dist Columbia.....	94,203	37,593	16,369	19,372	5,128	2,997	700	7,476	1,399
Virginia.....	569,235	12,356	154,693	303,134	27,746	12,220	14,100	20,420	156
West Virginia.....	189,917	15,653	85,102	42,854	10,952	4,176	5,807	2,906	136
North Carolina.....	685,194	2,640	276,336	310,920	36,102	12,326	12,437	8,186	1,002
South Carolina.....	508,485	5,360	251,477	203,959	26,118	8,757	2,880	7,465	376
Georgia.....	679,051	11,228	275,784	357,241	14,538	1,932	4,676	5,515	3,880
Florida.....	141,734	16,867	70,453	41,647	4,574	369	1,306	4,225	1,184
North Central Di- vision.	6,738,989	2,173,145	1,260,402	568,662	427,629	793,897	365,442	110,089	185,359
Ohio.....	1,215,409	336,114	272,737	68,033	103,607	89,569	54,425	17,711	32,281
Indiana.....	693,860	119,100	173,613	70,380	43,351	41,832	78,942	5,185	3,081
Illinois.....	1,202,588	475,474	189,358	109,640	77,213	116,807	60,867	20,854	35,830
Michigan.....	569,504	222,261	101,951	39,580	25,931	62,897	5,788	18,136	24,582
Minnesota.....	556,355	249,829	43,696	16,913	14,154	160,919	1,317	10,457	15,841
Wisconsin.....	532,590	271,769	32,199	16,441	15,055	145,907	1,917	11,142	13,624
Iowa.....	556,817	164,522	122,607	33,962	40,528	63,725	30,988	6,481	23,733
Missouri.....	735,839	162,864	162,514	159,371	53,510	27,099	97,773	8,953	7,617
North Dakota.....	59,496	26,427	4,389	2,298	3,044	18,269	20	892	1,616
South Dakota.....	85,490	25,720	13,116	4,062	4,778	23,314	490	2,649	5,164
Nebraska.....	194,466	51,503	42,941	13,481	15,065	27,297	7,715	4,036	10,015
Kansas.....	336,575	67,562	95,781	34,511	31,393	16,262	25,200	3,593	11,945
South Central Di- vision.	3,555,324	452,941	1,193,379	1,382,992	213,113	25,587	192,390	27,222	6,640
Kentucky.....	606,397	92,504	141,521	229,524	40,880	2,394	77,647	7,161	449
Tennessee.....	551,673	19,250	223,116	185,189	66,573	2,975	41,125	5,671	1,429
Alabama.....	559,171	13,230	242,624	258,405	21,502	791	9,201	6,085	1,683
Mississippi.....	430,557	11,348	164,589	224,612	18,250	533	5,729	3,560	210
Louisiana.....	399,991	211,863	65,693	98,552	5,864	2,952	202	1,652	1,057
Texas.....	677,151	99,691	218,890	248,523	37,811	14,556	41,859	7,097	816
Oklahoma.....	4,901	1,270	2,029	316	550	.....	265	105	170
Arkansas.....	296,208	3,845	123,316	128,724	18,022	1,386	13,385	2,381	669
Indian Territory.....	29,275	1,240	11,601	9,147	3,661	.....	1,977	.....	127
Western Division.	846,562	435,731	81,336	28,400	40,807	10,131	21,312	20,361	21,951
Montana.....	32,478	25,149	2,425	683	1,232	394	785	1,104	345
Wyoming.....	11,705	7,185	912	262	364	721	48	467	339
Colorado.....	86,837	47,111	10,830	4,944	6,968	1,208	2,400	3,814	3,217
New Mexico.....	105,749	100,576	2,360	355	1,275	64	65	373	175
Arizona.....	26,972	19,000	656	197	188	.....	78	179	162
Utah.....	128,115	5,958	1,055	327	688	84	270	751	460
Nevada.....	5,877	3,965	418	63	275	.....	.....	535	50
Idaho.....	24,036	4,809	1,162	745	815	401	350	364	105
Washington.....	58,798	20,848	12,697	3,941	4,343	1,912	5,816	1,698	3,154
Oregon.....	70,524	30,231	11,927	5,500	5,244	1,080	4,067	1,849	2,057
California.....	280,619	157,346	36,874	11,383	18,934	4,267	7,433	9,221	11,907
Alaska.....	14,852	13,563	.....	.....	481	.....	.....	6	.....

a All bodies. b Includes 1,849,448 belonging to denominations having less than 500,000 communicants or members, and not reported in this table.

## Religious Denominations in the United States.—Continued.

NUMBER OF MINISTERS, ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, AND EDIFICES, SEATING CAPACITY, AND FULL VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES, 1890.

DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES.	Number of ministers.	Number of organizations.	Number of church edifices. (a)	Approximate seating capacity. (b)	Value of church property.	Number of communicants or members.
Total .....	111,036	165,177	142,521	43,564,863	\$679,630,139	20,612,806
Adventists, 6 bodies .....	1,364	1,757	774	190,748	1,236,345	60,491
Baptists, 13 bodies .....	25,646	42,909	37,671	11,568,019	82,323,123	3,712,468
Brethren (River), 3 bodies .....	155	111	70	22,105	81,350	3,427
Brethren (Plymouth), 4 bodies .....	314	314	314	1,465	1,465	6,661
Catholics, 7 bodies .....	9,196	10,276	8,816	3,374,907	118,371,366	6,257,871
Catholic Apostolic .....	95	10	3	750	66,050	1,394
Chinese Temples .....	47	47	47	62,000	62,000	.....
Christadelphians .....	63	63	4	950	2,700	1,277
Christians, 2 bodies .....	1,435	1,424	1,098	347,697	1,775,202	103,722
Christian Missionary Association .....	10	13	11	3,300	3,900	754
Christian Scientists .....	26	221	7	1,500	40,666	8,724
Christian Union .....	183	294	184	68,000	234,450	18,214
Church of God, Winebrennerian .....	522	479	338	115,530	643,185	22,511
Church Triumphant, Schweinfurth .....	12	12	.....	.....	15,000	384
Church of the New Jerusalem .....	119	154	88	20,810	1,386,455	7,095
Communitistic Societies, 8 bodies .....	32	32	40	9,450	106,800	4,049
Congregationalists .....	5,068	4,868	4,736	1,553,080	43,335,437	512,771
Disciples of Christ .....	3,773	7,246	5,324	1,609,452	12,206,038	641,051
Dunkards, 4 bodies .....	2,088	989	1,016	414,086	1,362,631	73,795
Evangelical Association .....	1,235	2,310	1,899	479,335	4,785,680	133,313
Friends, 4 bodies .....	1,277	1,056	995	302,218	4,541,334	107,208
Friends of the Temple .....	4	4	5	1,150	15,300	340
German Evangelical Protestant .....	44	52	52	35,175	1,187,450	36,156
German Evangelical Synod .....	680	870	785	245,781	4,614,490	187,432
Jewish congregations, 2 bodies .....	200	533	301	139,234	9,754,275	130,496
Latter-day Saints, 2 bodies .....	2,043	856	388	122,892	1,051,791	166,125
Lutherans (16 bodies), and independent congregations .....	4,591	8,595	6,701	2,205,635	35,060,354	1,231,072
Mennonites, 12 bodies .....	905	550	406	129,340	643,800	41,541
Methodists, 17 bodies .....	30,000	51,489	46,138	12,863,178	132,140,179	4,589,284
Moravians .....	114	94	114	31,615	681,250	11,781
Presbyterians, 12 bodies .....	10,448	13,476	12,469	4,038,650	94,869,097	1,278,332
Protestant Episcopal, 2 bodies .....	4,224	5,102	5,103	1,360,877	82,835,418	540,509
Reformed, 3 bodies .....	1,506	2,181	2,080	825,931	18,744,242	309,458
Salvation Army .....	329	27	12,055	38,150	38,150	8,742
Schwenkfeldians .....	3	4	6	1,925	12,200	306
Social Brethren .....	17	20	11	8,700	8,700	913
Society for Ethical Culture .....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1,064
Spiritualists .....	334	30	30	20,450	573,650	45,080
Theosophical Society .....	40	1	1	200	600	695
United Brethren, 2 bodies .....	2,798	4,526	3,415	991,138	4,937,533	225,281
Unitarians .....	515	421	424	165,090	10,335,100	67,749
Universalists .....	708	956	832	244,615	8,054,333	49,194
Independent congregations .....	54	156	112	39,345	1,486,000	14,126

a The number of halls, schoolhouses, and private houses occupied as places of worship is 23,334.

b This includes an approximate duplication of 2,800,000. The seating capacity of halls and schoolhouses occupied as places of worship is 2,450,888.

## Sunday Schools of the World. \*

COUNTRIES.	Sunday schools	Teachers	Scholars	COUNTRIES.	Sunday schools	Teachers	Scholars
England and Wales ..	37,201	585,457	5,976,537	Switzerland .....	1,637	6,916	113,382
Scotland .....	6,275	62,994	694,860	European Turkey .....	35	175	1,564
Ireland .....	3,584	27,740	308,516	India, including Ceylon .....	5,548	10,715	197,754
Belgium .....	89	310	4,112	Persia .....	107	440	4,876
Austria .....	212	513	7,195	Slam .....	16	64	809
Denmark .....	506	3,043	55,316	China .....	105	1,053	5,264
Finland .....	6,853	11,534	147,134	Japan .....	150	390	7,019
France .....	1,450	3,800	60,000	Central Turkey .....	516	2,450	25,833
Germany .....	5,900	34,983	749,786	Africa .....	4,246	8,455	161,394
Greece .....	4	7	180	United States .....	123,173	1,305,989	9,718,432
Italy .....	403	654	10,969	Canada .....	8,886	69,521	576,064
Netherlands .....	1,560	4,600	163,000	N. F. o'nd'nd & L'br'd'r .....	359	2,275	22,976
Norway .....	550	4,390	63,980	West Indies .....	2,185	9,673	110,233
Portugal .....	11	56	1,066	Cen. Amer. & Mexico .....	550	1,300	15,000
Russia .....	83	777	15,524	South America .....	350	3,000	150,000
Spain .....	88	180	3,230	Oceanica .....	6,680	59,124	654,778
Sweden .....	5,750	17,200	242,150	THE WORLD .....	224,562	2,239,728	20,268,933

\* Compiled by E. P. Porter, of New York, and Edward Towers, of London, for the International Sunday School Convention held at St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1893. Roman Catholic and Non-Evangelical Protestant denominations not included.



## Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States.

### APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Most Rev. Francis Satolli, Papal Delegate, Washington, D. C.  
 Rev. D. Sbarretti, Auditor, Wash'ton, D. C. | Rev. Hector Papi, Sec'y, Washington, D. C.

### ARCHBISHOPS.

Chappelle, Placide L., Santa Fe, N. M. ....	1891	Janssens, Francis, New Orleans, La. ....	1881
Corrigan, Michael Aug., New York ....	1873	Kain, John Joseph, St. Louis, Mo. ....	1875
Elder William Henry, Cincinnati, O. ....	1857	Katzer, Frederic X., Milwaukee, Wis. ....	1886
Feehan, Patrick A., Chicago, Ill. ....	1865	Kenrick, Peter Richard, St. Louis, Mo. ....	1841
Gibbons, Jas., cardinal, Baltimore, Md. ....	1868	Riordan, Pat'k W., San Francisco, Cal. ....	1883
Gross, William H., Portland, Ore. ....	1873	Ryan, Patrick John, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	1872
Hennessy, John, Dubuque, Ia. ....	1866	Williams, John Joseph, Boston, Mass. ....	1866
Ireland, John, St. Paul, Minn. ....	1875		

### BISHOPS.

	Cons.		Cons.
Beaven, Thomas D., Springfield, Mass. ....	1893	McCloskey, Wm. Geo., Louisville, Ky. ....	1888
Becker, Thomas A., Savannah, Ga. ....	1868	McDonnell, Chas. E., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	1892
Bonacum, Thomas Dan'l, Lincoln, Neb. ....	1887	McFarul, James A., Trenton, N. J. ....	1894
Bourgade, P., Tucson, Ariz. ....	1887	McGolik, James, Duluth, Minn. ....	1889
Bradley, Denis M., Manchester, N. H. ....	1884	McGovern, Thomas, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	1888
Brady, John, Boston, Mass. ....	1891	McQuaid, Bernard J., Rochester, N. Y. ....	1868
Brondel, John Baptiste, Helena, Mont. ....	1879	Maes, Camillus Paul, Covington, Ky. ....	1885
Burke, Maurice F., St. Joseph, Mo. ....	1893	Manogue, Patrick, Sacramento, Cal. ....	1881
Burke, Thomas M. A., Albany, N. Y. ....	1894	Marty, Martin, Sioux Falls, S. D. ....	1880
Byrne, Thomas S., Nashville, Tenn. ....	1894	Matz, Nicholas Chrys., Denver, Col. ....	1887
Chatard, Francis S., Indianapolis, Ind. ....	1878	Meerschaert, Theophile, Guthrie, Ok. ....	1891
Conroy, John J., New York City. ....	1865	Messmer, Sebastian G., Green Bay, Wis. ....	1892
Cosgrove, Henry, Davenport, Ia. ....	1884	Michaud, John S., Burlington, Vt. ....	1893
Cotter, John B., Winona, Minn. ....	1889	Montgomery, Geo., Los Angeles, Cal. ....	1894
Curtis, Alfred A., Wilmington, Del. ....	1887	Moore, John, St. Augustine, Fla. ....	1877
De Goesbriand, Louis, Burlington, Vt. ....	1853	Mora, Francis, Los Angeles, Cal. ....	1873
Donahue, Patrick J., Wheeling, W. Va. ....	1894	Mullen, Tobias, Erie, Pa. ....	1868
Dunne, Edward Joseph, Dallas, Tex. ....	1893	Neraz, John C., San Antonio, Tex. ....	1881
Durier, Anthony, Natchitoches, La. ....	1887	Northrop, Henry P., Charleston, S. C. ....	1882
Fink, Louis M., Kansas City, Kan. ....	1871	O'Hara, William, Scranton, Pa. ....	1868
Fitzgerald, Edward, Little Rock, Ark. ....	1867	O'Sullivan, Jeremiah, Mobile, Ala. ....	1885
Foley, John S., Detroit, Mich. ....	1888	Phelan, Richard, Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	1885
Gabriers, Henry, Ogdensburg, N. Y. ....	1892	Rademacher, Joseph, Ft. Wayne, Ind. ....	1883
Gallagher, Nicholas A., Galveston, Tex. ....	1882	Richter, Henry J., Grand Rapids, Mich. ....	1883
Glorieux, A. J., Boise City, Ia. ....	1885	Ryan, James, Alton, Ill. ....	1888
Haid, Leo, Belmont, N. C. ....	1888	Ryan, Stephen V., Buffalo, N. Y. ....	1868
Harkins, Matthew, Providence, R. I. ....	1887	Scanlan, Law., Salt Lake City, Utah. ....	1887
Healy, James Aug., Portland, Me. ....	1875	Scannell, Richard, Omaha, Neb. ....	1887
Hennessy, John Joseph, Wichita, Kan. ....	1888	Schwebach, James, La Crosse, Wis. ....	1893
Heslin, Thomas, Natchez, Miss. ....	1889	Shanley, John, Fargo, N. D. ....	1889
Hogan, John Joseph, Kansas City, Mo. ....	1868	Spalding, John Lancaster, Peoria, Ill. ....	1877
Horstmann, Ignatius F., Cleveland, O. ....	1892	Tierney, Michael, Hartford, Conn. ....	1894
Janssen, John, Belleville, Ill. ....	1888	Van de Vyver, A., Richmond, Va. ....	1886
Junger, Ægidius, Vancouver, Wash. ....	1879	Verdaguer, Peter, Laredo, Tex. ....	1893
Keane, John J., Washington, D. C. ....	1878	Vertin, John, Marquette, Mich. ....	1879
Lemmens, John Nich., Victoria, B. C. ....	1888	Watterson, John A., Columbus, O. ....	1880
Ludden, Patrick A., Syracuse, N. Y. ....	1887	Wigger, Winand M., South Orange, N. J. ....	1881

\*Died Nov. 16, 1894.

### ADMINISTRATORS.

Bauer, Joseph, St. Cloud, Minn. | Cummiskey, Hugh, Laramie, Wyo

### ARCH-ABBOTS.

Andrew Hintenach, Canon City, Col. | Leander Schnerr, Beatty, Pa.

### MITRED-ABBOTS.

Alexius Edelbrock, New York City.	Ignatius Conrad, Spielerville, Ark.
Benedict Menges, Cullman, Ala.	Innocent Wolf, Atchison, Kan.
Bernard Lucnikar, Collegeville, Minn.	John Nepomur Jaeger, Chicago, Ill.
Fenton Mondwiler, St. Meinrad, Ind.	Leo Haid, Belmont, N. C.
Frowenus Conrad, Conception, Mo.	Maria Eduard, Gethsemane, Ky.
Hilary Pfraengle, Newark, N. J.	

The Catholic Directory for 1894 estimates the number of Catholics in the United States 8,902,033. There were 8,729 churches, 5,704 chapels, 8 universities and 25 secular seminaries, in which 2,076 students were being prepared for the ministry.

## Baptist Societies.

The principal societies of the Baptist Church in this country are: American Baptist Missionary Union, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.; American Baptist Publication Society, 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; New York office and store 124 Fifth avenue; American Baptist Home Mission Society, 5 Beekman street, New York; American Baptist Education Society, Rev. Fred. T. Gates, secretary, New York City; Baptist Young People's Union of America, Rev. F. L. Wilkins, secretary, Chicago, Ill.; Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.; Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West, 122 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Woman's Baptist Home Missionary Society, 2411 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.; Woman's Missionary Union, Baltimore, Md.; American Baptist Historical Society, 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Baptist Congress; New England Baptist Missionary Convention; American National Baptist Convention; Southern Baptist Convention; Baptist Foreign Missionary Convention of the United States.

According to the Baptist Year Book for 1894, there were in the United States 38,122 Baptist churches, 25,354 ordained ministers, 1,498 associations and an aggregate church membership of 3,496,988. The grand total, including all other countries throughout the world where Baptists are found, shows an aggregate of 44,069 churches, 29,871 ordained ministers and a membership of 4,184,507. The number of members received by baptism, during the year, was, in the United States, 176,077, throughout the world, 221,724; received by restoration in our own country, 25,074, by letter, 88,071; making of additions in all ways, in the United States, 289,222.

## Congregational Societies.

**AMERICAN BOARD.**—President, Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D.; vice-president, E. W. Blatchford, Esq.; corresponding secretaries, Nathaniel G. Clark, D. D., Charles H. Daniels, D. D., Judson Smith, D. D.; assistant foreign secretary, James L. Barton, D. D.; recording secretary, Henry A. Stimson, D. D.; assistant recording secretary, Norman N. Packard, D. D.; treasurer, Langdon S. Ward, Esq.; district secretaries—New York, C. C. Creegan, D. D.; Chicago, A. N. Hitchcock, Ph. D.; San Francisco, Rev. Walter Frear.

**AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.**—President, Merrill E. Gates, LL. D.; vice-presidents, F. A. Noble, D. D., A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., Alexander McKenzie, D. D., Henry Hopkins, D. D.; corresponding secretaries, M. E. Strieby, D. D., A. F. Beard, D. D., F. P. Woodbury, D. D.; assistant corresponding secretary, C. J. Ryder, D. D.; recording secretary, M. E. Strieby, D. D.; treasurer, H. W. Hubbard, Esq.; district secretaries—Boston, Rev. Geo. H. Gutterston; Chicago, Jos. E. Roy, D. D.; Cleveland, W. E. C. Wright, D. D.

**CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY** (formerly American).—President, Gen. Oliver O. Howard; vice-presidents, Joseph K. Hawley, Jeremiah H. Merrill, William H. Alexander, Rev. Edward P. Goodwin, Rev. Edward D. Eaton, Rev. John K. McLean, Edwin B. Webb, D. D., Nelson Dingley, Jr., Austin Abbott, H. Clark Ford; honorary secretary, David B. Coe, D. D.; corresponding secretaries, Joseph B. Clark, D. D., William Kincaid, D. D., Washington Choate, D. D.; recording secretary, Rev. William H. Holman; treasurer, William B. Howland; honorary treasurer, Alexander H. Clapp, D. D.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.**—President, Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D.; secretary, L. H. Cobb, D. D.; treasurer, H. O. Pinneo; field secretaries—Chicago, Rev. C. H. Taintor; Boston, Rev. Geo. A. Hood; headquarters, 59 Bible House, New York.

**CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY** (formerly the American Education Society and New West Commission).—President, W. H. Willeox, D. D.; vice-president, James Brand, D. D.; secretary, J. A. Hamilton, D. D.; editorial secretary, Rev. Charles R. Bliss; field secretary, Rev. F. L. Ferguson; Western secretary, George M. Herrick, Esq.; treasurer, Edward A. Studley, Esq.

**SOCIETY FOR MINISTERIAL RELIEF.**—Chairman, Rev. F. A. Noble; Franklin Fairbanks, Walter A. Mahoney, W. M. Taylor, D. D., Wm. E. Hale, Francis J. Lamb, H. A. Stimson, D. D., Rev. G. H. Wells, Edwin H. Barker, John D. Cutter; secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey; treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes.

**CONGREGATIONAL S. S. AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY.**—President, Samuel B. Capen, Esq.; vice-presidents, Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., John K. McLean, D. D., Smith Baker, D. D., Charles W. Hill, Esq., Willard Scott, D. D.; secretary, George M. Boynton, D. D.; field secretary, Wm. A. Duncan, Ph. D.; editor, M. C. Hazard, Esq.; business manager, Wm. F. Whittemore, Esq.; treasurer, E. Lawrence Barnard, Esq.

**STATISTICS, 1894.**—Churches, 5,236; ministers, 5,138; ministers without pastoral charge, 1,779; members, 561,631, being a gain of 18,906; added in confession, 34,444; Sunday-school scholars, 646,694; Young Peoples' societies, 3,391; members, 166,315.

## Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church In the U. S.

Diocese.	Cons.	Diocese.	Cons.
Alabama—Richard Hooker Wilmer .....	1862	New York—Henry Codman Potter.....	1883
" Henry M. Jackson, assistant.....	1891	" Central: Fred. D. Huntington.....	1869
Arizona and New Mexico—John Mills .....		" Western: Arthur C. Cox.....	1865
Kendrick* .....	1889	" Albany: William C. Doane .....	1869
Arkansas—Henry Niles Pierce* .....	1870	" Long Island: Ab. N. Littlejohn.....	1869
California—William Ford Nichols .....	1890	North Carolina—J. B. Cheshire, Jr.....	1896
Northern: J. H. D. Wingfield.....	1874	Ohio—William Andrew Leonard.....	18-9
Colorado—John Franklin Spalding .....	1873	" Southern: Boyd Vincent.....	1889
Washington..... Wm. M. Barker*.....	1893	Oklahoma—Francis Key Brooke*.....	1893
Connecticut—John Williams.....	1851	Oregon—Benjamin Wistar Morris.....	1868
Dakota, North—William D. Walker*.....	1883	Pennsylvania—Ozi William Whitaker.....	1869
" South—William Hobart Hare.....	1873	" Pittsburgh: Cort. Whitehead.....	1882
Delaware—Leighton Coleman .....	1888	" Central: M. A. De W. Howe.....	1871
East Carolina—Alfred Aug. Watson .....	1884	" N. S. Rulison, assist.....	1884
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed .....	1886	Rhode Island—Thomas March Clark.....	1854
" South: William Crane Gray*.....	1892	South Carolina—William B. W. Howe.....	1871
Georgia—Cleveland K. Nelson.....	1892	" Ellison Capers, assistant.....	1893
Illinois—Chicago: William E. McLaren.....	1875	Tennessee—Charles Todd Quintard.....	1865
" Quincy: Alexander Burgess.....	1878	" Thomas F. Gailor, assistant.....	1893
" Springfield: Geo. F. Seymour.....	1878	Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving.....	1892
" C. R. Hale, assist.....	1892	" Northern: Alex. C. Garret.....	1874
Indiana—David Buel Knickerbacker.....	1883	" Western: James S. Johnston.....	1888
Iowa—William Stevens Perry.....	1876	The Platte—Anson Rogers Graves*.....	1890
Kansas—Elisha Smith Thomas.....	1887	Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall.....	1894
Kentucky—Thomas U. Dudley .....	1875	Virginia—Francis McNeece Whittle.....	1868
Louisiana—Davis Sessums.....	1891	" John B. Newton, assistant.....	
Maine—Henry Adams Neely.....	1867	" Southern: Alf. M. Randolph.....	1883
Maryland—William Paret .....	1885	West Virginia—George Wm. Peterkin.....	1878
" Easton: William F. Adams.....	1875	Wisconsin—Milwaukee: I. L. Nicholson.....	1891
Massachusetts—William Lawrence .....	1893	" Fond du Lac: Chas. C. Grafton.....	1889
Michigan—Thomas Frederick Davies.....	1889	Washington—Spokane: L. H. Wells*.....	1892
" Western: Geo. De N. Gillespie.....	1875	Wyoming and Idaho—Ethel Talbot*.....	1887
Minnesota—Henry Benjamin Whipple.....	1859	Africa—Cape Palmas: S. D. Ferguson*.....	1885
" Mahlon N. Gilbert, assistant.....	1886	China—Frederick R. Graves*.....	1893
Mississippi—Hugh Miller Thompson.....	1883	Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape	
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle.....	1867	Palmas. Retired.....	1877
" West: Edward Robert Atwill.....	1890	S. I. J. Schereschewsky, late Bishop of	
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer.....	1880	Shanghai, China. Retired.....	1877
Nebraska—George Worthington.....	1885	Thomas Augustus Jagger, late Bishop	
Nevada and Utah—Abiel Leonard* .....	1888	of Southern Ohio. Retired.....	1875
New Hampshire—William W. Niles .....	1870	Channing Moore Williams, late Bishop	
New Jersey—John Scarborough.....	1875	of China and Japan. Retired.....	1868
" Newark: Thomas A. Starkey.....	1880	* Missionary Bishops.	

## Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Elected.		Elected.
Thomas Bowman, St. Louis, Mo.....	1872	Willard F. Mallalieu, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1884
Randolph S. Foster, Boston, Mass .....	1872	Charles H. Fowler, Minneapolis, Minn.....	1884
Stephen M. Merrill, Chicago, Ill.....	1872	William Taylor, Miss. Bishop for Africa.....	1884
Edward G. Andrews, New York City .....	1872	John H. Vincent, Topeka, Kan.....	1884
Henry W. Warren, Denver, Col .....	1880	James N. Fitzgerald, New Orleans, La.....	1888
Cyrus D. Foss, Philadelphia, Pa .....	1880	Isaac W. Joyce, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1888
John F. Hurst, Washington, D. C.....	1880	John P. Newman, Omaha, Neb.....	1888
William X. Ninde, Detroit, Mich.....	1884	Daniel A. Goodsell, San Francisco, Cal.....	1888
John M. Walden, Cincinnati, O.....	1884	Jas. M. Thoburn, Miss. Bishop for India.....	1888

### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

	Elected.		Elected.
John C. Keener, New Orleans, La .....	1870	C. B. Galloway, Jackson, Miss .....	1886
Alpheus W. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.....	1882	E. R. Hendrix, Kansas City, Mo .....	1886
J. C. Granbery, Ashland, Va .....	1882	J. S. Key, Sherman, Tex .....	1886
R. K. Hargrove, Nashville, Tenn.....	1882	A. G. Haygood, Oxford, Ga.....	1890
W. W. Duncan, Spartanburg, S. C.....	1886	O. P. Fitzgerald, Nashville, Tenn.....	1890

According to the Methodist Year Book for 1894, there were in the two bodies of Episcopal Methodism in this country 3,545,069 members, and adding the other branches of Methodism in the United States the number is considerably over 4,000,000. Canadian Methodism numbers 252,178 members, and British and Irish Methodism over half a million. Adding the adherents of Methodism to these numbers would make a total of 25,000,000, the largest Protestant Church in the world. This great number has grown from a membership of 66,608 in 1794.



## Bishops of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

T. W. Campbell, B. D., Presiding Bishop, Samuel Fallows, D. D., Chicago, Ill.  
 Toronto, Can. James A. Latane, D. D., Baltimore, Md.  
 Chas. Edward Cheney, D. D., Chicago, Ill. Wm. B. Nicholson, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Edward Cridge, B. A., Victoria, B. C. P. F. Stevens, D. D., Orangeburg, S. C.  
 Rev. C. F. Hendricks, Secretary General Council, Wilmington, Del.  
 John Heins, Esq., Treasurer General Council, Philadelphia, Pa.

Statistics of the Reformed Episcopal Church showed at the close of the last fiscal year 121 parishes and 10,534 communicants; an increase of 12 parishes and over five hundred communicants.

## Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Ministers, 6,641; churches, 7,387; communicants, 895,997; Sabbath-school members, 951,199; contributions for missionary and benevolent purposes, year ending March 31, 1894, \$4,052,681; contributions for church support, \$10,385,501; total contributions, \$14,438,182.

OFFICERS AND AGENCIES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Moderator, Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; stated clerk, Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Boards of Home Missions, Foreign Missions, and Church Erection, 53 Fifth avenue, New York City; Boards of Publication and Sabbath-school Work, Education, and Ministerial Relief, 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Board of Missions for Freedmen, 516 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.; Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, 115 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.; Committee on Systematic Beneficence, Rev. R. S. Green, D. D., Elmira, N. Y.; "Church at Home and Abroad" (monthly), 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Next place of meeting of the General Assembly, Pittsburg, Pa., May, 1895.

The statistics of both of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches show that their united strength is thirty-four synods, 293 presbyteries, 7,780 ministers, 33,888 elders, 9,944 churches, 1,043,635 communicants, and a total of contributions amounting to \$16,859,891.

## Cremation in the United States.

The first incineration under the present process took place in Washington, Pa. There are now no less than sixteen incorporated cremation societies in the United States. The growth of the principal crematories is shown in the following table:

### CREMATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES 1887-93.

CREMATORY.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total.
Fresh Pond .....	61	86	108	152	176	191	245	1,019
St. Louis.....	.....	24	20	42	60	64	57	267
Philadelphia.....	.....	14	28	31	51	62	64	250
Cincinnati.....	11	21	34	45	43	34	39	227
Buffalo.....	17	16	23	30	37	27	29	179
Los Angeles.....	7	5	12	17	29	41	34	145
Detroit.....	7	9	17	20	23	25	27	128
Lancaster.....	13	13	3	5	4	5	6	49
Pittsburg.....	9	11	8	9	13	14	11	75
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	4	5	12	16	19	56
Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	14	15	43
Davenport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	12	25
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24
Swinburne Island, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	11	4	24
Chicago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Waterville, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	125	199	257	360	473	511	592	2,517

Reports from the several crematories show that the number of incinerations in the first nine months of 1894 exceeded by over 20 per cent. the total for the whole of 1893.

While cremation on this continent may not have been the original method of disposing of the human dead, it is proved beyond doubt to have been practiced from time immemorial by the Indian tribes on the Pacific coast from Alaska down to Terra del Fuego. In their graveyards they frequently erect poles from 20 to 30 feet in height, surmounted by the totemic sign of the family. These poles have recesses cut in the back in which are deposited the ashes of relatives after cremation. The Mojave Indians burn their dead, and around the incinerating pyre hold very exhausting ceremonies. The Theosophists are cremationists, and are strongly represented in the cremation societies throughout the country.

Cremation from a medical standpoint has been discussed by eminent practitioners in every country, and much has been written on the subject.

In Europe crematories have been established at Berlin, Copenhagen, Geneva, Hamburg, Milan, Rome, Paris, London, Vienna, The Hague, Zurich and Stockholm.

## Government of Great Britain.

(Revised and corrected by Whitaker &amp; Sons, publishers of Whitaker's London Almanack.)

## THE MINISTRY.

## ROSEBERY'S PRESENT MINISTRY.

Earl of Rosebery, K. G. ....  
 Earl of Rosebery, K. G. ....  
 Lord Herschell. ....  
 Earl of Kimberley. ....  
 Sir William Harcourt. ....  
 Herbert Henry Asquith, Q. C. ....  
 Earl of Kimberley. ....  
 Marquis of Ripon. ....  
 H. Campbell-Bannerman. ....  
 H. H. Fowler. ....  
 Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart. ....  
 Earl Spencer. ....  
 James Bryce. ....  
 Geo. John Shaw-Lefevre. ....  
 James Bryce. ....  
 Arnold Morley. ....  
 John Morley. ....  
 Samuel Walker. ....  
 Herbert C. Gardner. ....  
 Herbert J. Gladstone. ....

Prime Minister.  
 First Lord of the Treasury.  
 Lord High Chancellor.  
 President of the Council.  
 Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
 Sec. of State Home Dept.  
 Sec. of State Foreign Dept.  
 Sec. of State Colonial Dept.  
 Sec. of State War Dept.  
 Secretary for India.  
 Secretary for Scotland.  
 First Lord of the Admiralty.  
 President Board of Trade.  
 Pres't Local Government Board.  
 Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster.  
 Postmaster General.  
 Chief Secretary for Ireland.  
 Lord Chancellor for Ireland.  
 President Board of Agriculture.  
 Works and Public Buildings.

## GLADSTONE'S LATE MINISTRY.

William Ewart Gladstone.  
 William Ewart Gladstone.  
 Lord Herschell.  
 Earl of Kimberley.  
 Sir William Harcourt.  
 Herbert Henry Asquith, Q. C.  
 Earl of Rosebery.  
 Marquis of Ripon.  
 H. Campbell-Bannerman.  
 Earl of Kimberley.  
 Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart.  
 Earl Spencer.  
 Anthony J. Mundella.  
 Henry H. Fowler.  
 James Bryce.  
 Arnold Morley.  
 John Morley.  
 Samuel Walker.  
 Herbert C. Gardner.

Richard Knight Causton .....  
 William A. McArthur .....  
 R. C. Munro Ferguson .....  
 Charles Seale-Hayne .....  
 Sir F. H. Jeune .....  
 G. W. E. Russell .....  
 Sir Edward Grey, Bart. ....  
 Sydney Charles Buxton .....  
 Lord Reay, G. C. S. I. ....  
 Lord Sandhurst .....  
 Sir John Rigby, Q. C. ....  
 Sir R. I. Reid, Q. C. ....

## Junior Lords of the Treasury.

Paymaster General.  
 Judge Advocate General.  
 Parliamentary Sec. Home Office.  
 Parliamentary Sec. Foreign Office.  
 Parliamentary Sec. Colonial Office.  
 Parliamentary Sec. India Office.  
 Parliamentary Sec. War Office.  
 Attorney General.  
 Solicitor General.

Thomas Edward Ellis.  
 Richard Knight Causton.  
 William A. McArthur.  
 Charles Seale-Hayne.  
 Sir F. H. Jeune.  
 Herbert J. Gladstone.  
 Sir Edward Grey, Bart.  
 Sydney Charles Buxton.  
 George W. E. Russell.  
 Lord Sandhurst.  
 Sir Charles Russell, Q. C.  
 Sir John Rigby, Q. C.

## HOUSEHOLD OFFICIALS.

Lord Steward, Marquis of Breadalbane.  
 Lord Chamberlain, Lord Carrington.

Master of the Horse, Viscount Oxonbridge.  
 Master of the Buckhounds, Lord Ribblesdale.

## SCOTLAND.

Keeper of the Great Seal, Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart.  
 Lord Justice General, Lord Robertson.  
 Lord Advocate, John Blair Balfour, Q. C.  
 Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis of Lothian.

Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Kingsburgh.  
 Lord Clerk Register, Duke of Montrose.  
 Solicitor General, Alexander Asher, Q. C.

## IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Houghton.  
 Chief Secretary, John Morley.  
 Under Secretary (Acting), Sir David Harrel, C. B.

Lord Chancellor, Samuel Walker.  
 Attorney General, The McDermot, Q. C.  
 Solicitor General, Charles H. Hemphill, Q. C.

## COURTS OF LAW.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord High Chancellor, Lord Herschell, and such peers of Parliament as are holding or have held high judicial office.

LOARDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY.—Lords Watson, Macnaghten, Morris and (a vacancy.)

COURT OF APPEALS.—Ex-Officio Judges: The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

Master of the Rolls, Lord Esher. Lords Justices: Sir Nathaniel Lindley, Sir Horace Davey, Sir Henry Charles Lopes, Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay, Sir Archibald Lewin Smith.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.—President, Lord High Chancellor. Justices: Sir Joseph William Chitty, Sir Ford North, Sir James Stirling, Sir Arthur Kekewich, Sir Robert Rimer.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.—Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell. Justices: Sir Charles Edward Pollock, Sir Henry Hawkins, Sir James Charles Mathew, Sir Lewis William Cave, Sir John Charles Day, Sir Alfred Wills, Sir William Grantham, Sir Arthur Charles.

Sir Roland Vaughan Williams, Sir John Compton Lawrance, Sir Robert Samuel Wright, Sir Richard Henn Collins, Sir Gainsford Bruce, Sir William R. Kennedy.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION.—President, Sir Francis H. Jeune. Justice, Sir J. Gorell Barnes.

COURT OF ARCHES.—Judge, Lord Penzance.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Judge, Sir R. Vaughan Williams. Registers: J. R. Brougham, H. S. Giffard, John E. Linklater, Herbert J. Hope, Henry J. Hood.

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.—Lord Hatherton, James Wilkes, Sir J. E. Dorrington, Bart., Victor Williamson, C. M. G.

## ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief, F. M. H. R. H., Duke of Cambridge, K. G.

Adjutant General, Gen. Sir Redvers H. Buller, V. C.

Quartermaster Gen., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood.

Director of Artillery, Lieut.-Gen. Robert J. Hay.

Director of Military Intelligence, Lieut.-Gen. Edward F. Chapman, C. B.

Director General of Military Education, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. O. Lennox, V. C.

Director General Medical Department, Surg.-Maj. Gen. Sir W. A. Mackinnon.

Inspector General of Fortifications, Lieut.-Gen. Robert Grant.

Inspector General of Cavalry, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Keith Frazer.

## FIELD MARSHALS.

H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.  
H. R. H. Prince of Wales.  
Sir Patrick Grant, Colonel Royal Horse Guards,  
and Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

H. R. H. Duke of Connaught.  
Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, Colonel-Com-  
mandant Royal Engineers.  
Sir Frederick Paul Haines, Royal Scots Fusileers.

## GENERALS—Active List.

H. R. H. Prince Christian of  
Schleswig-Holstein.  
Viscount Wolsley.  
Sir Charles Henry Brownlow.  
Francis Edward Halliday.  
John M. de Courcy Mesade.  
Francis William Thomas.  
Sir Peter Stark Lumsden.

Sir George W. Alex. Higginson.  
Lord Roberts, V. C.  
Sir John Ross.  
Sir W. O. Lennox, V. C.  
Sir Henry Augustus Smyth.  
Sir Allen B. Johnson.  
Sir Edward C. Bulwer.

Sir George T. Chesney.  
Sir Redvers H. Buller, V. C.  
Sir R. Buddulph.  
Sir W. G. Cameron.  
Hon. W. H. A. Fielding.  
John Hart Dunne.  
Thomas Casey Lyons.

## NAVY.

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty: First Lord, Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer, K. G.; Senior Naval  
Lord, Admiral Sir Frederick Wm. Richards; Second Naval Lord, Rear-Admiral Lord Walter Talbot  
Kerr; Third Naval Lord and Controller, Rear-Admiral J. Arbuthnot Fisher; Junior Naval Lord,  
Captain Gerard Henry Uetred Noel; Civil Lord, Edmund Robertson, LL.D., M. P.

## FLAG OFFICERS IN COMMISSION.

Nore, Vice-Adm. Sir Algernon C. F. Heneage, K.C.B. Portsmouth, Adm. Earl of Clanwilliam,  
K.C.B., K.C.M.G. Devonport, Adm. Sir Algernon McL. Lyons, K.C.B. Queenstown, Ireland,  
Rear-Adm. Henry Craven St. John. Channel Squadron, Vice-Adm. Henry Fairfax, C.B.; Rear-Adm.  
E. Hobart Seymour, C.B., (2d). Mediterranean, Adm. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., K.C.B.; Rear-  
Adm. Albert H. Markham (2d). North America and West Indies, Vice-Adm. Sir John O. Hopkins,  
K.C.B.; Commodore Thomas S. Jackson, Jamaica. Pacific, Rear-Adm. Henry F. Stevenson, C.B.  
China, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Commodore Geo. T. H. Boyes, Hong  
Kong. East Indies, Rear-Adm. William Robert Kennedy. Australia, Rear-Adm. Nathaniel Bowden  
Smith. Cape and West Africa, Rear-Adm. Fredk. Geo. D. Bedford, C.B. S. E. Coast of America,  
Captain William Metcalfe Lang. Training Squadron, Commodore Robert H. Harris, A.D.C. Supt.,  
Portsmouth, Rear-Adm. Charles George Fane Supt., Devonport, Rear-Adm. Sir Robert H. M.  
Molyneux, K.C.B. Supt., Chatham, Rear-Adm. George Digby Morant. Supt., Malta Dock, Rear-  
Adm. Richard Edward Tracey. Supt., Naval Reserves, Rear-Adm. Robert O'Brien Fitz Roy, C.B.

## ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

H. R. H. Prince of Wales; H. I. M. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia; Keppel,  
Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B.; Symonds, Sir Thos. M. C., G.C.B.; Milne, Sir Alexander, Bart., G.C.B.;  
Elliot, Hon. Sir C. G. J. B., K.C.B.; Hornby, Sir G. T. Phipps, G.C.B.; Hay, Lord John, G.C.B.;  
Commerell, Sir John E., G.C.B., V. C.; H. R. H. Duke Alfred of Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edin-  
burgh), K. G.

## ADMIRALS.

Loring, Sir William, K.C.B.; Clanwilliam, Earl of, K.C.B., C.-in-C., Portsmouth; H. S. H. Prince  
of Leiningen, G.C.B.; Hamilton, Sir R. Vesey, K.C.B.; Lyons, Sir Algernon McLennan, K.C.B.,  
Plymouth; Salmon, Sir Nowell, K.C.B., V. C.; Baird, Sir John K. Erskine, K.C.B.; Ward, Hon.  
William John; Grant, Henry Duncan, C.B.; Culme-Seymour, Sir Michael, Bart., K.C.B., C.-in-C.,  
Mediterranean; Richards, Sir Fd. W., K.C.B., Admiralty.

## VICE-ADMIRALS.

Carpenter, Hon. Walter Cecil; Douglas, Robert Gordon; Heneage, Sir Algernon C. Fieschi,  
K.C.B., C.-in-C., Sheerness; Hunt-Grubbe, Sir W. J., K.C.B.; Rowley, Charles John; Wells, Rich-  
ard; Fremantle, Hon. Sir Edmund Robt., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.-in-C., China; Hopkins, Sir John  
Ommanney, K.C.B., C.-in-C., North America; D'Arcy-Irvine, St. Geo. C., C.B.; Fairfax, Henry, C.B.,  
Channel; Brine, Lindesay; Erskine, James Elphinstone; Nicholson, Henry Frederick, C.B.; Buller,  
Alexander, C.B.; Jones, Loftus Francis; Bosanquet, George Stanley; Robinson, Frederick C.  
Bryan; Adeane, Edward Stanley, C.M.G.; Tracey, Richard Edward, Malta; Hotham, Charles Fred-  
erick, C.B.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Viceroy and Governor General.....The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

## SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Home, Charles James Lyall, C.S.I.  
Revenue and Agriculture, Sir Edward Charles  
Buck, Kt., C.S.I.  
Finance and Commerce, James Fairbairn Finlay.  
Foreign, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E.,  
C.S.I.  
Military, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edwin H. H. Collen,  
K.C.I.E.  
Public Works, Francis L. O'Callaghan, C.S.I.  
Legislative, Stephen Harvey James.  
Agents to Governor General: Central India, Rob-  
ert Joseph Crosthwaite, C.S.I.; Rajputana,  
Col. C. G. H. Trevor, C.S.I.; Baluchistan,  
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B.  
Residents: Hyderabad, T. J. C. Plowden; Mysore,  
Col. P. D. Henderson, C.S.I.; Cashmere, Col.  
W. F. Prideaux; Baroda, Col. E. S. Reynolds,  
S. C.; Nepaul, Lt.-Col. H. Wylie, C.S.I.; Gwa-  
lor, Lieut.-Col. D. W. K. Barr.

## MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Commander-in-Chief in India, H. E. Maj.-Gen. Sir  
George Stewart White, V. C., K.C.B.  
Military Secretary, Col. I. S. M. Hamilton.  
Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. W. Galbraith.  
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. E. Stedman.

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING DISTRICTS OF  
THE FIRST CLASS.

Maj.-Gen. R. H. Viscount Frankfort de Mont-  
morency Lahore.  
Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Kildston Elles, Rawal Pindi.  
Maj.-Gen. Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, Punjab Frontier.  
Maj.-Gen. Sir R. C. Low, Oudh.  
Maj.-Gen. G. Luck, C. B., Quetta.  
Maj.-Gen. G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., Meccrut.  
Commander-in-Chief, Madras, H. E. Lieut.-Gen.  
C. M. Clarke, C. B.  
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, H. E. Lieut.-Gen.  
C. E. Nairne, C. B.



## The British Empire.

The following brief table (from Whitaker's Almanack, 1894) gives, in round numbers, an abstract of the area, population, revenue and commerce of the British Empire throughout the world.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.	Revenue.	Public Debt.	Imports & Exports.
Great Britain and Ireland .....	121,115	38,500,000	£91,000,000	£678,500,000	£715,500,000
Indian Possessions, etc.....	1,600,000	288,350,000	88,000,000	222,000,000	195,000,000
Other Eastern Possessions.....	104,441	4,169,000	4,000,000	3,500,000	30,000,000
Australasia, etc.....	3,403,305	4,200,000	30,000,000	185,500,000	100,000,000
America (North).....	3,525,000	5,200,000	8,500,000	50,000,000	46,300,000
America (South) .....	76,000	285,000	600,000	800,000	3,500,000
Africa *.....	295,000	4,000,000	8,320,000	30,500,000	40,000,000
West Indies, etc.....	20,343	1,136,000	1,850,000	2,450,000	14,000,000
European Possessions.....	124	185,500	450,000	380,000	3,500,000
Totals.....	9,145,328	346,025,500	232,720,000	1,173,630,000	1,147,800,000

\* If to these figures we add the recent "annexations," "influences," or perhaps the truer and more expressive word "grabblings," in Africa, the area will be extended to 11,190,513 square miles, and population yet unnumbered.

The "Statesman's Year Book" for 1894 estimates the total area of the British Empire 11,335,806 square miles; population 381,037,874.

The British Isles consist of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and Ireland, and lie between the 49th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2d degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 121,115 square miles.

England, which may be roughly said to be divided from Scotland on the north by the Cheviot Hills and the Rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dee, has an area of nearly 51,000 square miles. Wales has an area of 4,712,281 acres. Except in the west and the north, England is for the most part a level country, so cultivated as to be highly productive. The other districts have mineral riches, including iron, tin, lead, copper and coal, which make abundant amends for the poverty of their surface. Wales is generally mountainous, and also possesses great mineral wealth. The principal of the national debt April 5, 1893, was £671,042,842. The public net revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1893, was as follows: Customs, £19,715,000; excise, £25,360,000; stamps, £13,805,000; land tax, £1,040,000; house tax, £1,410,000; property and income tax, £13,470,000; post-office, £10,400,000; telegraph service, £2,480,000; crown lands (net), £430,000; stamps in lieu of fees, £832,568; interest on advances, £220,396; interest on Suez shares, £198,829; allowance from the Bank of England, £170,970; miscellaneous, £862,714; local taxation, £7,214,202; total national income, £97,609,579.

### ABBREVIATIONS OF BRITISH TITLES.

A. R. A....Associate of the Royal Academy	G. C. S. I....Grand Commander of the Order
Bart.....Baronet.	of the Star of India.
B. C. L....Bachelor of Civil Law.	H. E. ....His Excellency.
B. D.....Bachelor of Divinity.	H. B. M....Her British Majesty.
C. B.....Companion of the Order of the	H. R. H....His or Her Royal Highness.
Bath.	K. C. B....Knight Commander of the Bath
C. M. G.....Companion of the Order of St.	K. C. I. E....Knight Commander of the In-
Michael and St. George.	dian Empire.
C. S. I.....Companion of the Order of the	K. C. M. G....Knight Commander of the Order
Star of India.	of St. Michael and St. George.
D. C. L.....Doctor of Civil Law.	K. C. S. I....Knight Commander of the Or-
D. Litt.....Doctor of Literature.	der of the Star of India.
F. C. S.....Fellow of the Chemical Society.	K. G.....Knight of the Order of the
F. G. S....." Geographical Society.	Garter.
F. I. A....." Institute of Actuaries.	K. P.....Knight of the Order of St.
F. J. I....." Institute of Journalists.	Patrick.
F. R. S. A...." Royal Astronomical So.	K. T.....Knight of the Order of the
F. R. C. P...." Royal Col. of Physicians.	Thistle.
F. R. C. S...." Royal Col. of Surgeons.	Kt.....Knight.
F. R. G. S...." Royal Geographical So.	M. P.....Member of Parliament.
F. R. M. S...." Royal Microscopical So.	M. P. C....Member of Parliament (Canada)
F. R. S....." Royal Society.	M. P. P....Member of Provincial Parlia-
F. S. A....." Society of Antiquarians	ment (Canada).
F. S. S....." Royal Statistical Society	R. A. ....Royal Academician.
G. C. B.....Grand Cross of the Order of	R. N.....Royal Navy.
the Bath.	V. C.....Victoria Cross.
G. C. M. G. Grand Cross of the Order of St.	
Michael and St. George.	

## Statistics of Great Britain and Ireland (Census 1891).

## ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Number of Acres	Paup- pers.*	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Number of Acres	Paup- pers.*
Bedford .....	165,999	309,989	5,382	London .....	4,211,743	74,672	114,531
Berks .....	268,357	574,298	6,803	Middlesex .....	574,999	178,754	11,989
Bucks. ....	164,442	410,242	5,828	Monmouth .....	275,242	394,424	9,924
Cambridge ..	196,269	565,737	6,791	Norfolk .....	460,362	1,291,170	20,480
Chester .....	707,978	643,791	14,878	Northampton ..	308,072	641,925	8,257
Cornwall .....	318,583	886,372	11,201	Northumberland ..	506,030	1,289,756	12,058
Cumberland ..	266,549	970,161	7,243	Nottingham .....	505,311	616,285	12,119
Derby .....	432,414	557,768	9,399	Oxford .....	188,220	490,146	6,827
Devon .....	636,225	1,650,705	24,538	Rutland .....	22,123	110,190	713
Dorset .....	188,995	616,403	8,014	Salop. ....	254,765	952,842	5,022
Durham .....	1,024,369	764,788	24,123	Somerset .....	510,076	1,061,614	19,508
Essex .....	761,191	904,642	23,465	Stafford .....	1,103,452	767,102	33,663
Gloucester ..	548,686	714,763	18,824	Suffolk .....	353,758	931,134	12,988
Hants .....	666,250	1,047,223	21,920	Surrey .....	572,092	452,733	13,154
Hertford .....	113,346	535,846	4,433	Sussex .....	554,542	917,564	18,299
Hertford .....	215,179	443,787	8,298	Warwick .....	801,738	621,633	15,989
Huntingdon ..	50,239	207,569	1,464	Westmoreland ..	66,215	503,073	1,691
Kent .....	806,297	969,879	21,443	Wilts. ....	255,119	811,367	9,820
Lancaster .....	3,957,906	1,306,777	77,585	Worcester .....	422,530	441,510	12,498
Leicester .....	379,236	551,845	10,233	York .....	3,218,882	3,724,703	67,422
Lincoln .....	467,281	1,659,930	15,774	Total .....	27,501,362	32,595,312	734,591

## WALES.

Anglesey .....	34,219	120,199	1,688	Glamorgan .....	693,072	576,308	17,963
Brecon .....	52,872	458,652	1,780	Merioneth .....	64,726	525,802	2,740
Cardigan .....	86,383	595,285	2,971	Montgomery .....	67,297	589,846	2,524
Carmarthen ..	118,624	478,717	4,229	Pembroke .....	82,003	357,118	3,369
Carmarvon .....	125,585	322,135	5,618	Radnor .....	77,119	238,715	689
Denbigh .....	116,698	386,416	3,478	Total .....	1,501,163	4,722,573	49,006
Flint .....	42,565	73,380	1,957				

## SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen .....	284,036	1,251,451	6,612	Kinross .....	6,673	46,485	150
Argyll .....	74,998	2,056,400	2,345	Kirkcudbright ..	39,985	574,587	1,058
Ayr .....	226,386	722,229	5,067	Lanark .....	1,091,614	564,284	23,562
Banff .....	61,684	410,110	1,734	Linlithgow .....	53,532	76,806	1,054
Berwick .....	32,290	294,805	693	Nairn .....	8,516	114,400	313
Bute .....	18,404	139,440	329	Orkney .....	30,453	280,352	833
Caithness .....	37,177	438,878	1,716	Peebles .....	14,750	226,899	227
Clackmannan ..	33,140	30,477	353	Perth .....	122,185	1,617,808	2,692
Dumbarton .....	98,014	154,542	1,798	Renfrew .....	245,067	156,785	5,051
Dumfries .....	74,245	680,217	1,696	Ross & Cromarty ..	78,727	2,003,065	3,735
Edinburgh .....	433,994	231,724	8,609	Roxburgh .....	53,500	425,657	963
Elgin or Moray ..	43,471	304,606	1,586	Selkirk .....	27,270	164,545	349
Fife .....	190,365	314,952	3,489	Stirling .....	118,021	286,338	2,394
Forfar .....	277,735	560,087	5,410	Sutherland .....	21,896	1,297,846	983
Haddington .....	37,377	173,298	977	Wigtown .....	36,062	310,742	1,094
Inverness .....	89,847	2,616,498	3,410	Zetland .....	28,711	12,000	1,092
Kincardine .....	35,492	245,346	639	Total .....	4,025,647	19,083,659	92,004

## IRELAND.

Carlow .....	40,936	221,295	1,100	Waterford .....	98,251	456,198	3,659
Dublin .....	419,216	226,821	9,675	Antrim .....	428,128	711,276	6,557
Kildare .....	70,266	418,496	2,354	Armagh .....	143,289	313,036	1,013
Kilkenny .....	87,261	507,254	3,060	Cavan .....	111,917	467,025	1,532
King's .....	65,563	493,263	1,626	Donegal .....	185,635	1,190,268	1,231
Longford .....	52,647	257,770	1,692	Down .....	267,059	611,927	2,427
Louth .....	71,038	201,619	2,867	Fermanagh .....	74,170	417,665	491
Meath .....	76,987	578,298	3,063	Londonderry .....	152,009	513,388	978
Queen's .....	64,883	424,853	1,402	Monaghan .....	86,206	318,806	825
Westmeath .....	65,109	434,017	2,015	Tyrone .....	171,401	778,943	1,574
Wexford .....	111,778	573,200	3,793	Galway .....	214,712	1,502,362	3,739
Wicklow .....	62,136	499,822	1,947	Leitrim .....	78,618	376,510	1,236
Clare .....	124,483	768,265	3,989	Mayo .....	219,034	1,318,130	2,658
Cork .....	438,432	1,838,921	16,153	Roscommon .....	114,397	585,407	1,974
Kerry .....	179,136	1,159,356	4,825	Sligo .....	98,013	451,815	1,342
Limerick .....	158,912	662,973	6,894	Total .....	4,704,750	20,327,947	103,839
Tipperary .....	173,188	1,048,968	6,148				

\* 1893. † Persons in receipt of poor relief, Jan. 2, 1892.

## POPULATION OF LONDON.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	Area Acres	Popu- lation. 1891.	Popu- lation. 1881.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality .....	74,672	4,211,743	3,815,544
Within the limits of the County of London .....	75,442	4,232,118	3,834,194
London School Board District .....	75,442	4,232,118	3,834,194
City of London within the Municipal and Parliamentary limits..	671	37,705	50,658
Central Criminal Court District.....	269,140	5,260,680	4,475,752
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs, exclusive City of London	74,771	4,194,413	3,783,536
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs, including City of London	75,442	4,232,118	3,834,194
Metropolitan Police District, not including City of London.....	442,750	5,596,101	4,716,003
Metropolitan and City Police Districts .....	443,421	5,633,806	4,766,661

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London—688.31 square miles—with a rateable value of £36,830,009. The number of new houses built since 1849 is 548,147, with 2,578 in course of erection; the new mileage being 1,937; total length patrolled, 8,360 miles.—*Whitaker's Almanack*, 1894.

## EDUCATION, GREAT BRITAIN, 1871 TO 1892.

YEAR.	Schools Inspected.	Accomo- dation.	Av'age At- tendance.	YEAR.	Schools Inspected.	Accomo- dation.	Av'age At- tendance.
1871 .....	11,465	2,357,025	1,547,195	1882.....	21,362	5,157,406	3,436,416
1872.....	12,713	2,665,157	1,651,425	1883.....	21,630	5,304,144	3,560,351
1873.....	13,954	2,963,186	1,783,740	1884.....	21,892	5,482,410	3,721,366
1874.....	15,671	3,344,071	1,985,394	1885.....	21,976	5,658,819	3,826,980
1875.....	16,957	3,636,114	2,175,522	1886.....	22,114	5,836,697	3,915,315
1876.....	17,787	3,946,775	2,340,277	1887.....	22,265	5,956,976	4,019,116
1877.....	18,118	4,189,367	2,511,096	1888.....	22,326	6,043,851	4,111,205
1878.....	19,291	4,505,818	2,782,454	1889.....	22,426	6,146,526	4,185,723
1879.....	20,169	4,727,853	2,980,104	1890.....	22,495	6,254,150	4,297,987
1880.....	20,670	4,842,807	3,155,534	1891.....	22,613	6,360,936	5,043,508
1881.....	21,136	5,002,116	3,273,501	1892.....	22,543	6,429,486	5,230,446

## SAVINGS BANKS—TRUSTEE AND POST OFFICE.

Number of Accounts Open, 1885-1892.

YEAR.	England and Wales.	Scotland	Ireland	United King- dom.	YEAR.	England and Wales.	Scotland	Ireland	United King- dom.
1885....	5,494,989	447,645	188,013	5,128,647	1889....	5,303,989	519,299	235,815	6,059,403
1886....	4,667,470	457,787	196,968	5,322,315	1890....	5,569,305	545,358	248,433	6,363,096
1887....	4,872,736	474,793	208,842	5,656,371	1891....	5,802,990	563,830	261,352	6,628,677
1888....	5,083,532	494,414	221,547	5,800,473	1892....	6,192,965	582,953	274,918	6,954,236

## CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1872 TO 1892.

For indictable offences; in addition to those summarily convicted, or convicted for want of sureties.

YEAR.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	YEAR.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1872.....	10,862	2,259	2,565	1883.....	11,347	1,914	1,740
1873.....	11,089	2,110	2,542	1884.....	11,134	2,077	1,546
1874.....	11,509	2,231	2,367	1885.....	10,500	1,956	1,573
1875.....	10,954	2,205	2,484	1886.....	10,686	1,838	1,286
1876.....	12,195	2,051	2,343	1887.....	10,338	1,843	1,411
1877.....	11,942	2,009	2,300	1888.....	10,561	1,853	1,220
1878.....	12,473	2,273	2,293	1889.....	9,348	1,723	1,225
1879.....	12,525	2,091	2,207	1890.....	9,242	1,928	1,193
1880.....	11,214	2,046	2,368	1891.....	9,055	1,822	1,255
1881.....	11,353	1,832	2,693	1892.....	9,607	1,778	1,196
1882.....	11,699	1,944	2,255				

## ANNUITIES TO THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

The Queen, \$1,925,000; Prince of Wales, \$200,000; Princess of Wales, \$50,000; Dowager German Empress, \$40,000; Duke of Edinburgh, \$125,000; Princess Christian, \$30,000; Princess Louise, \$30,000; Duke of Connaught, \$125,000; Princess Beatrice, \$30,000; Duke of Cambridge (the Queen's cousin), \$60,000; Duchess of Teck (the Queen's cousin), \$25,000; Duchess of Albany, \$30,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (the Queen's cousin), \$15,000; children of the Prince of Wales, \$180,000. Total, \$2,895,000. The Queen also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster; during recent years these have amounted to about \$250,000 per annum.



## The Dominion of Canada.

Governor-General (salary \$50,000)—Earl of Aberdeen.

### MINISTRY.

Prime Minister and Minister of Justice—Rt. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K. C. M. G.  
 Minister of Public Works—Hon. J. A. Ouimet.  
 Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.  
 Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. John Haggart.  
 Minister of Militia—Hon. J. C. Patterson.  
 Minister of Agriculture—Hon. A. R. Angers.  
 Secretary of State—Hon. John Costigan.  
 Minister of Finance—Hon. George E. Foster.  
 Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, K. C. M. G.  
 Post-Master General—Hon. Sir Adolph P. Caron, K. C. M. G.  
 Minister of the Interior—Hon. Thomas M. Daly.  
 President of the Privy Council—Hon. W. B. Ives.  
 Comptroller of Inland Revenue—Hon. John I. Wood.  
 Comptroller of Customs—Hon. N. Clarke Wallace.  
 Solicitor-General—Hon. J. J. Curran.  
 Without Portfolio—Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. Sir John Carling.

The Prime Minister receives a salary of \$8,000; the other members of the Cabinet holding portfolios receive \$7,000 each. The present Ministry was sworn into office December 7, 1892.

### THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

This consists of a Senate appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Governor-General, and a House of Commons elected by the people. The Senate consists of 80 members, each of whom receives a sessional indemnity of \$1,000 and mileage. The Speaker is Hon. J. J. Ross, who receives a salary of \$4,000. The House of Commons is composed of 215 members, who receive the same pay as Senators. The Speaker is Hon. Peter White; salary \$4,000.

### THE PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Gross Area. Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion, 1891.	Seats of Government.	Lieutenant-Governors.*	Ap- pointed.
Ontario .....	222,000	2,114,321	Toronto .....	Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick..	1892
Quebec .....	228,900	1,488,535	Quebec .....	Hon. J. A. Chapleau....	1892
Nova Scotia .....	20,600	450,396	Halifax .....	Hon. M. B. Daly.....	1890
New Brunswick..	28,200	321,263	Fredericton ..	Hon. John J. Fraser ....	1894
Manitoba .....	73,956	152,506	Winnipeg .....	Hon. John Schultz.....	1888
British Columbia	383,300	98,173	Victoria .....	Hon. Edgar Dewdney....	1892
Prince Edward Is.	2,000	109,078	Charlottetown ..	Hon. G. W. Howland ...	1894
Northwest Territories.... }	2,497,427	98,967	Regina.....	Hon. Chas. H. MacIntosh	1893
	3,456,383	4,833,219			

\* Appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years.

In 1891 Canada had a total population of 4,833,239, of whom 2,466,573 were males and 2,366,666 were females.

### GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1893 there were in all 75,741 industrial establishments, having an invested capital of \$354,526,259, employing 370,104 hands, distributing to wage-earners \$100,656,502 a year, and producing articles whose total value was \$476,183,356. Of the capital invested \$31,455,358 was in land, \$60,325,583 in buildings, \$81,373,337 in machinery and tools, and \$181,371,981 was capital other than fixed.

The government revenue amounted in 1893 to \$38,168,609, and the expenditures to \$36,814,053, both having nearly tripled since the establishment of the confederation. The imports were valued at \$129,074,268, and the exports at \$118,564,352. Of the latter the produce of Canada was valued at \$105,798,257. The shipping inwards included 13,691 vessels of 5,371,618 tons burden, and the shipping outwards numbered 13,856 vessels of 5,236,993 tons burden. The vessels built during the year numbered 313, with a tonnage of 38,521 tons. The railways of the Dominion comprised 15,020 miles in operation, with working expenses amounting to \$36,616,033, and earnings amounting to \$52,042,397. The chartered banks had a paid-up capital of \$61,954,314, with assets amounting to \$304,363,580, and liabilities amounting to \$219,666,996. The post-office savings banks numbered 673, with 114,275 depositors and balances amounting to \$24,153,194. The public debt amounted to \$300,054,525, against which there were assets amounting to \$58,373,485, leaving a net debt of \$241,681,040. The government expenditures on railways amounted to \$1,342,925, those on canals to \$2,302,898, and those on other public works to \$1,383,371. The post offices numbered 8,477, and the letters sent during the year numbered 166,290,000.

## Rulers of the Chief Nations of the World.

COUNTRY.	Ruler.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia.....	Menelek.....	Emperor.	.....	Mar. 12, 1889
Afghanistan.....	Abdur Rahman Khan.....	Amir....	1845	July 22, 1880
Argentine Republic....	Dr. Luis Saenz Peña.....	President	.....	Oct. 12, 1892
Austria-Hungary.....	Francis Joseph.....	Emperor.	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Baluchistan.....	Bogadthur.....	Khan....	.....	1892
Belgium.....	Leopold II.....	King.....	Apr. 9, 1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bokhara.....	Seid Abdul Abad.....	Amir....	.....	Nov. 12, 1887
Bolivia.....	Don Mariano Baptista.....	President	July 16, 1832	..... 1892
Brazil.....	Dr. Prudente Moraes.....	President	.....	Nov. 15, 1894
Bulgaria.....	Ferdinand.....	Prince...	Feb. 26, 1861	July 7, 1887
Chili.....	Admiral Jorge Montt.....	President	1847	Nov. 6, 1891
China.....	Kuang Hsu.....	Emperor.	Aug. 2, 1872	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia.....	Miguel A. Caro.....	President	.....	Sept. 1894
Corea.....	Li Houi.....	King.....	July 25, 1851	Jan. 1864
Costa Rica.....	Don Rafael Iglesias.....	President	Apr. 18, 1861	May 8, 1894
Denmark.....	Christian IX.....	King.....	Apr. 8, 1818	Nov. 15, 1866
Dominican Republic....	Gen. Ulises Heureaux.....	President	.....	Sept. 1, 1886
Ecuador.....	Luis Cordero.....	President	.....	July 1, 1892
Egypt.....	Abbas II.....	Khedive..	July 14, 1874	Jan. 8, 1892
France.....	M. Jean Cassimir-Perier.....	President	1847	June 27, 1894
Germany.....	William II.....	Emperor.	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia.....	William II.....	King.....	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Bavaria.....	Otto.....	King.....	Apr. 27, 1848	June 13, 1886
Saxony.....	Albert.....	King.....	Apr. 23, 1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Wurtemberg.....	William II.....	King.....	Feb. 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Baden.....	Frederick.....	Gr. Duke	Sept. 9, 1826	Sept. 5, 1856
Hesse.....	Ernest Louis V.....	Gr. Duke	Nov. 25, 1868	Mar. 13, 1892
Anhalt.....	Frederick.....	Duke.....	Apr. 29, 1831	May 22, 1871
Brunswick.....	Prince Albrecht.....	Regent...	May 8, 1837	Oct. 21, 1885
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis III.....	Gr. Duke	Mar. 19, 1851	Apr. 15, 1883
Mecklenburg-Strelitz..	Frederick William.....	Gr. Duke	Oct. 17, 1819	Sept. 6, 1860
Oldenburg.....	Peter.....	Gr. Duke	July 8, 1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Great Britain.....	Victoria.....	Queen.....	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
Greece.....	George.....	King.....	Dec. 24, 1845	Oct. 31, 1863
Guatemala.....	José Maria Reina Barrios.....	President	.....	Mar. 15, 1892
Hawaii.....	Sanford B. Dole.....	President	1840	July 4, 1894
Hayti.....	Gen. L. M. F. Hippolyte.....	President	.....	Oct. 17, 1889
Honduras.....	Carlos Bonilla.....	President	.....	June 1894
Italy.....	Humbert.....	King.....	Mar. 14, 1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan.....	Mutsu Hito.....	Emperor.	Nov. 3, 1852	Feb. 13, 1866
Liberia.....	J. J. Cheesman.....	President	.....	Jan. 2, 1892
Luxemburg.....	Adolphus.....	Gr. Duke	July 24, 1817	Nov. 23, 1890
Madagascar.....	Ranavalona III.....	Queen.....	1862	July 13, 1883
Mexico.....	Gen. Porfirio Diaz.....	President	.....	Dec. 1, 1888
Montenegro.....	Nicholas.....	Prince...	Oct. 7, 1841	Aug. 13, 1860
Morocco.....	Abdul Aziz.....	Sultan...	1878	June 1894
Netherlands.....	Wilhelmina (minor).....	Queen.....	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua.....	Gen. José Santos Zelaya.....	President	.....	Oct. 1893
Oman.....	Seyyid Feysal bin Turkee.....	Sultan...	.....	June 4, 1888
Orange Free State.....	F. W. Reitz.....	President	.....	Dec. 18, 1888
Paraguay.....	General Egusquiza.....	President	.....	Sept. 1894
Persia.....	Nasir-ed-Din.....	Shah.....	July 17, 1831	Sept. 10, 1848
Peru.....	Gen. Andres Avelino Cáceres.....	President	Nov. 10, 1863	Aug. 13, 1894
Portugal.....	Dom Carlos.....	King.....	Sept. 28, 1836	Oct. 19, 1889
Roumania.....	Charles.....	King.....	Apr. 20, 1839	Mar. 26, 1881
Russia.....	Nicholas II.....	Emperor.	May 18, 1868	Nov. 1, 1894
Salvador.....	Gen. Rafael Gutierrez.....	President	.....	1894
Sarawak.....	Sir Charles Johnson Brooke	Raja.....	June 3, 1829	June 11, 1868
Servia.....	Alexander I.....	King.....	Aug. 14, 1876	Mar. 6, 1889
Siam.....	Phrahat Somdet Phra Yuhua	King.....	Sept. 21, 1853	Oct. 1, 1868
Spain.....	Alphonso XIII. (minor).....	King.....	May 17, 1866	May 17, 1886
Sweden and Norway.....	Oscar II.....	King.....	Jan. 21, 1829	Sept. 18, 1872
Switzerland.....	Emile Frey.....	President	.....	Jan. 1, 1894
Transvaal.....	S. J. Paul Kruger.....	President	1821	Apr. 1883
Tripoli.....	Ahmed Rassim Pasha.....	Gov Gen'l	.....	Nov. 1881
Tunis.....	Sidi Ali Pasha.....	Bey.....	1817	Oct. 28, 1882
Turkey.....	Abdul Hamid II.....	Sultan...	Sept. 21, 1842	Aug. 31, 1876
United States.....	Grover Cleveland.....	President	Mar. 18, 1837	Mar. 4, 1893
Uruguay.....	Iriarte Bordas.....	President	.....	Mar. 1884
Venezuela.....	Gen. Joaquin Crespo.....	President	.....	Oct. 10, 1893
Zanzibar.....	Hamid-bin-Thowin.....	Sultan...	.....	Mar. 5, 1893

## Ministries of Principal European Countries.

November 10, 1894.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

## EMPIRE.

Minister Foreign Aff'rs—Count G. Kálnoky | Minister War—Baron Krieghammer.  
 Minister Finance—Mr. B. von Kállay.

## AUSTRIA.

Prime Minister—Prince Windischgrætz. | Minister Agriculture—Count Falkenhayn.  
 Minister Finance—Mr. von Plener. | Minister Interior—Count Bacquehem.  
 Minister War—Count Welsersheimb. | Minister Justice—Count Schonborn.  
 Minister Pub. Inst'ion—Mr. von Madeyski. | Minister Commerce—Count Wurmbrand.

## HUNGARY.

Pres. and Min. Finance—Mr. von Wekerle. | Minister Agriculture—Count Bethlen.  
 Minister War—Baron Főjerváry. | Minister Justice—Mr. Szilagyi.  
 Minister Commerce—Mr. Lukacs. | Minister Interior—Mr. Hieronimy.  
 Minister Pub. Inst'ion—Count Czáky.

## BELGIUM.

Minister Finance—de Sonet de Naeyer. | Minister Public Works and Agriculture—  
 Minister Foreign Affairs—Count de Merode L. de Bruyn.  
 Westerloo. | Minister Justice—V. Begeren.  
 Minister Int'or and Educ'on—A. de Burlet. | Minister Railways, Posts, Etc.—T. H. P.  
 Minister War—General Brassine. | Vandenpecreboom.

## FRANCE.

Premier, Minister Interior and Minister | Minister Finance—M. Poincarre.  
 Worship—M. Dupuy. | Minister War—Gen. Mercier.  
 Minister Foreign Affairs—M. Hanotaux. | Minister Public Works—M. Barthou.  
 Minister Marine—M. Felix Faure. | Minister Justice—M. Guérin.  
 Minister Colonies—M. Delcassé. | Minister Pub. Instruction—M. G. Leygues.  
 Minister Commerce—M. Lourties. | Minister Agriculture—M. Viger.

## GERMANY.

Chancellor of the Empire and Premier of | Minister Justice—His Excel. Nieberding.  
 Prussia—Prince von Hohenlohe-Schill- | Minister Finance—Dr. Count von Bosadow-  
 lingfurst. | sky-Wehner.  
 Minister Foreign Affairs—Baron Marschall | Minister Post-Offices—His Excel. Stephan.  
 von Bieberstein. | Minister War—His Excel. Bronsant von  
 Minister Interior—His Excel. Boetticher. | Schellendorff.  
 Minister Marine—His Excel. Hollmann.

## ITALY.

President and Minister Interior—Signor | Minister Instruction—Signor G. Baccelli.  
 Francesco Crispi. | Minister Finance—Signor P. Boselli.  
 Minister Foreign Affairs—Baron A. Blanc. | Minister Agriculture—Signor Barazzuoli.  
 Minister Justice—Signor A. C. di Tavanì. | Minister Public Works—Signor G. Saracco.  
 Minister War—Gen. S. Mocenni. | Minister Posts and Telegraphs—Signor M.  
 Minister Marine—Vice-Admiral C. Morin. | Ferraris.

## NETHERLANDS.

Minister Interior—S. Van Houten, LL. D. | Minister Finance—J. P. Sprenger van Eyk,  
 Minister Foreign Affairs—Chev. J. Roell. LL. D.  
 Minister Colonies—J. H. Bergsona, LL. D. | Minister Marine—Chev. H. M. van der Wyck.  
 Minister Justice—W. van der Kaay, LL. D. | Minister Commerce—Ph. W. van der Heyden  
 Minister War—C. D. H. Schneider.

## RUSSIA.

Minister of the Imperial Court—Gen. Count | Minister Navy—Gen.-Ad. the Grand Duke  
 Woronzow-Dachkow. Alexis.  
 Minister Foreign Affairs—Mr. N. de Giers. | Minister Agriculture—Mr. A. S. Jermoloff.  
 Minister Finance—Mr. S. J. Witte. | Minister Justice—Mr. N. W. Mouraviev.  
 Minister Interior—Mr. T. N. Dournow. | Minister of Ways of Communication—Mr.  
 Minister Inst.—Count T. D. Delianoff. A. K. Krivoshein.  
 Minister War—Gen. Wannowsky.

## SPAIN.

President of Council—Don P. M. Sagasta. | Minister Marine—Vice-Admiral Pasquin.  
 Minister Foreign Affairs—Don Alejandro | Minister Finance—Don German Gamazo.  
 Groizard. | Minister Public Works—Señor Puigcerver.  
 Minister War—Don José Lopez Dominguez. | Minister Justice—Señor Maura.  
 Minister Colonies—Señor Arbazuza. | Minister Interior—Don T. Ruiz Capdepón.



## Ministries of Principal European Countries.—Continued.

### SWEDEN.

Prime Minister—E. G. Bostrom.	Councillor of State—Mr. V. L. Groll.
Minister For'gn Aff'rs—Count Lavenhaupt.	“ —M. H. Wickblad.
Councillor of State—Baron von Essen.	“ —G. F. Gilljam.
“ —Baron Akerhielm.	“ —Baron Rappe.
“ —Mr. A. Ostergren.	“ —J. C. E. Christerson.

### NORWAY.

Minister of State—E. Stang.	Councillor of State—A. Bang.
“ —G. Gram.	“ —G. F. Hagerup.
Councillor of State—Birch Reichenwald.	“ —P. Nilsen.
“ —O. Furn.	“ —C. W. Olsson.
“ —E. Motzfelot.	“ —J. V. Harbitz.

### TURKEY.

Grand Vizier—Djevad Pasha.	Minister Justice and Worship—Hasein
Cheikh-ul-Islam—Djemaleddin Effendi.	Riza Pasha.
Minister Interior—Khalil Rifat Pasha.	Minister Finance—Nazif Pasha.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Said Pasha.	Minister Public Works—Tevfik Pasha.
Minister of War—Riza Pasha.	Minister of Mortmain—Ghalib Pasha.
Minister Marine—Hassan Husni Pasha.	Minister Instruction—Zuhdi Pasha.
Minister of the Artillery—Zeki Pasha.	Minister Agricul.—Selim Malhame Effendi.

## The Military Strength of European Nations.\*

The following statistics, carefully compiled from the most recent and trustworthy authorities, can be relied on as approximately accurate.

	Officers and Men.	Horses.	Guns.
DUAL ALLIANCE—Peace strength, Russia .....	1,033,604	150,000	2,200
France .....	538,738	122,000	2,810
Total .....	1,572,399	272,000	5,010
TRIPLE ALLIANCE—Peace strength, Germany .....	593,550	120,000	2,964
Austria .....	319,235	65,500	1,000
Italy .....	238,000	52,000	860
Total .....	1,150,785	237,500	4,824
DUAL ALLIANCE—War strength, Russia .....	2,411,105	463,000	5,200
France .....	2,715,600	800,000	4,500
Total .....	5,126,705	1,263,000	9,700
TRIPLE ALLIANCE—War strength, Germany .....	2,444,000	562,150	4,430
Austria .....	1,590,000	292,000	2,140
Italy .....	1,253,200	134,000	1,620
Total .....	5,287,200	988,150	8,190
DUAL ALLIANCE—Total peace strength .....	1,572,399	272,000	5,010
TRIPLE ALLIANCE—Total peace strength .....	1,150,785	237,500	4,824
In favor of Dual Alliance, peace strength .....	421,614	34,500	186
DUAL ALLIANCE—Total war strength .....	5,126,705	1,263,000	9,700
TRIPLE ALLIANCE—Total war strength .....	5,287,200	988,150	8,190
	160,495	274,850	1,510

War strength Triple Alliance infantry superior to Dual by 160,495 men. Number of horses inferior to Dual by 274,850; guns ditto by 1,510.

Total forces available by both alliances in war, field troops } only .....

Gross population of both alliances, 272,569,462.

\* Archibald Forbes, in the *North American Review*.

## The Republic of Mexico.

The present Constitution bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications down to October, 1887. Mexico consists of 27 States, 2 Territories, and the Federal District, each managing its own local affairs, but all bound together in a Federative Republic by fundamental and constitutional laws. Each State of the Federation has its local constitution, with elective governors and legislatures. The Federal Government is divided into three branches—executive, legislative and judicial. The President is elected by electors chosen by popular suffrage, holds office for four years, and may be elected for two consecutive terms. In case of vacancy succession is vested in the President and Vice-President of the Senate. President Diaz was first elected in 1877. His present term expires November 30, 1896. The legislature consists of a Senate of 56 members, not less than 30 years old, and a House of Representatives elected for two years by suffrage of all respectable male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants. Members of the House of Representatives must be 25 years old and resident in State. Salaries of members of both Houses are \$3,000. Congress meets annually April 1 to May 30, and September 16 to December 15, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

In 1893 Mexico contained 6,900 miles of railway. The capital invested by American companies was \$245,126,249; by English companies \$73,006,900.

There were 37,880 miles of telegraph lines in 1893, of which 24,840 miles belonged to the Federal Government.

President—General Porfirio Diaz (salary \$30,000).

### MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs—Ignacio Mariscal.

Finance—José Ives Limantour.

War and Navy—Gen. Pedro Hinojosa.

Improvements—Manuel Fernandez Leal.

Communications—Gen. M. Gonzalez Cosio.

Justice and Public Education—J. Baranda.

### AREA, POPULATION, ETC.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area. Sq. Mls.	Popula- tion.	Capitals.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area. Sq. Mls.	Popula- tion.	Capitals.
Aguas Calientes }	2,897	121,926	{ Aguas Calientes.	Oaxaca.....	33,582	806,845	Oaxaca.
Campeche ....	25,834	91,180	Campeche.	Puebla.....	2,019	839,468	Puebla.
Chiapas ....	16,048	266,496	San Cristobal.	Queretaro ..	3,205	213,525	Queretaro.
Chihuahua ..	83,715	298,073	Chihuahua.	S. Luis Potosi	27,503	546,447	S. Luis Potosi.
Coahuila....	50,904	183,327	Coahuila.	Sinaloa .....	36,200	223,684	Culiacan.
Colima .....	3,746	69,547	Colima.	Sonora .....	79,020	150,391	Hermosillo.
Durango .....	42,511	265,931	Durango.	Tabasco.....	11,849	114,028	S. J'n Bautista
Guanajuato ..	11,413	1,007,116	Guanajuato.	Tamaulipas..	27,916	189,139	Cuidad Vict'ia
Guerrero ....	24,552	332,887	Chilpancingo.	Tepic (Ter) ..	12,000	130,019	Tepic.
Hidalgo.....	8,161	494,212	Pachuca.	Tlaxcala ....	1,622	155,151	Tlaxcala.
Jalisco .....	39,174	1,161,709	Guadalajara.	Vera Cruz ...	26,232	644,157	Vera Cruz.
Mexico .....	7,840	778,969	Toluca.	Yucatan ....	29,569	282,502	Merida.
Michoacan ..	23,714	830,923	Morelia.	Zacatecas...	22,999	526,966	Zacatecas.
Morelos.....	1,776	151,540	Cuernavaca.	L. California	61,563	34,668	La Paz.
Nuevo Leon..	26,637	270,852	Monterey.	Fed. District	463	451,246	City of Mexico
				Total .....	751,700	11,632,924	

## Consumption of Intoxicating Liquors in the United States.

Year Ending June 30.	Distilled.		Wines.		Fermented Liquors.		Total.	Per Capita Consumption.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.		
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1878...	50,704,189	1,227,752	17,953,386	4,310,563	317,136,597	832,555	392,165,242	8.24
1879...	53,025,175	1,253,300	19,845,113	4,532,017	343,724,971	880,514	423,261,090	8.66
1880...	62,132,415	1,394,279	23,298,940	5,006,001	413,208,885	1,011,280	506,076,400	10.09
1881...	69,127,206	1,479,875	18,931,819	5,231,106	442,947,664	1,164,505	538,882,175	10.50
1882...	71,976,398	1,680,578	19,934,856	5,628,071	524,843,379	1,536,601	625,499,883	11.92
1883...	76,762,063	1,690,624	17,406,028	8,372,152	519,616,338	1,881,002	655,728,207	12.21
1884...	79,596,901	1,511,680	17,402,938	3,105,407	588,005,609	2,010,908	691,653,413	12.60
1885...	69,158,025	1,442,067	17,404,698	4,495,759	594,063,095	2,068,771	688,632,415	12.26
1886...	70,851,355	1,410,259	20,866,393	4,700,827	640,746,288	2,221,432	740,796,554	12.90
1887...	69,597,036	1,467,697	27,706,771	4,618,290	715,446,038	2,302,816	821,138,648	13.99
1888...	74,201,386	1,643,966	31,680,523	4,654,545	765,086,739	2,500,267	879,767,476	14.67
1889...	79,097,341	1,515,817	29,610,104	4,534,373	777,420,207	2,477,219	894,655,061	14.60
1890...	86,268,370	1,561,192	23,896,108	5,060,873	853,075,734	2,716,601	972,578,878	15.53
1891...	89,549,919	1,602,646	23,736,232	5,297,560	974,427,863	3,051,898	1,097,671,118	17.16
1892...	97,148,447	1,179,671	23,033,493	5,434,367	984,515,414	2,980,809	1,114,292,201	17.04
1893...	99,890,331	1,307,423	26,391,235	5,596,584	1,071,183,827	3,362,509	1,207,731,908	18.04

## Pension Statistics.

PENSIONERS AND AMOUNT PAID FOR PENSIONS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY AND FOREIGN COUNTRY YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

UNITED STATES.		Number.	Amount.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		Number.	Amount.
Alabama.....	3,648	\$341,458.62	Azores.....	1	\$180.00		
Alaska Territory....	24	2,743.57	Belgium.....	13	1,453.47		
Arizona Territory..	592	81,899.06	Bermuda.....	4	288.00		
Arkansas.....	10,160	1,393,254.96	Brazil.....	1	96.00		
California.....	13,603	1,869,538.10	British Columbia...	17	2,826.25		
Colorado.....	6,342	870,528.90	Bulgaria.....	2	360.00		
Connecticut.....	11,503	1,170,757.75	Canada.....	1,763	147,201.20		
Delaware.....	2,781	437,846.43	Central America...	4	300.00		
Dist. of Columbia...	8,582	1,440,979.79	Chile.....	6	396.00		
Florida.....	2,851	422,553.24	China.....	8	684.00		
Georgia.....	3,621	511,270.71	Comoro Islands.....	1	330.00		
Idaho.....	924	124,434.58	Costa Rica.....	3	.....		
Illinois.....	69,695	10,299,400.09	Cuba.....	5	1,033.00		
Indiana.....	70,341	10,841,565.80	Denmark.....	24	1,995.00		
Indian Territory....	2,593	323,213.11	Egypt.....	1	163.00		
Iowa.....	38,495	5,760,363.95	Fiji Islands.....	1	96.00		
Kansas.....	43,530	6,048,592.44	France.....	56	3,323.00		
Kentucky.....	29,582	4,313,043.17	Germany.....	588	38,568.24		
Louisiana.....	4,361	592,079.99	Great Britain.....	689	50,311.14		
Maine.....	20,385	3,047,273.37	Guatemala.....	1	84.00		
Maryland.....	13,035	1,666,294.83	Hawaii.....	16	921.67		
Massachusetts.....	39,607	5,948,985.49	Honduras.....	3	96.00		
Michigan.....	46,371	7,218,933.80	India.....	3	144.00		
Minnesota.....	16,633	2,353,450.35	Italy.....	25	1,828.75		
Mississippi.....	3,987	498,610.46	Japan.....	9	567.87		
Missouri.....	54,179	7,603,813.31	Korea.....	1	360.00		
Montana.....	1,249	165,667.69	Liberia.....	2	18.00		
Nebraska.....	18,577	2,730,019.98	Madeira.....	3	360.00		
Nevada.....	203	27,273.84	Malta.....	2	324.00		
New Hampshire.....	9,485	1,413,725.25	Mauritius.....	2	336.00		
New Jersey.....	19,675	2,608,215.84	Mexico.....	58	2,660.00		
New Mexico Ter....	1,233	179,573.55	Netherlands.....	10	1,236.00		
New York.....	89,642	11,937,643.43	New Zealand.....	4	108.00		
North Carolina.....	4,904	572,334.40	Nicaragua.....	3	202.00		
North Dakota.....	1,597	186,761.55	Norway.....	36	2,161.25		
Ohio.....	99,837	14,737,191.54	Peru.....	6	222.00		
Oklahoma Territory	5,176	684,885.85	Portugal.....	1	108.00		
Oregon.....	4,423	597,395.28	Repub. of Colombia	5	144.00		
Pennsylvania.....	89,378	13,574,346.36	Roumania.....	1	.....		
Rhode Island.....	4,160	418,923.86	Russia.....	3	207.00		
South Carolina.....	1,668	223,742.40	San Salvador.....	2	8.00		
South Dakota.....	5,290	750,983.64	Seychelles Islands...	2	180.00		
Tennessee.....	16,815	2,658,725.63	Siam.....	2	16.00		
Texas.....	7,758	1,030,282.82	St. Helena.....	1	.....		
Utah Territory.....	734	105,768.80	Society Islands.....	1	72.00		
Vermont.....	9,931	1,529,333.24	So. African Republic	1	216.00		
Virginia.....	8,036	1,204,925.27	Spain.....	7	330.00		
Washington.....	5,456	733,294.52	Sweden.....	34	1,828.00		
West Virginia.....	14,047	2,159,023.33	Switzerland.....	77	3,657.14		
Wisconsin.....	28,516	4,019,524.68	Turkey.....	4	358.00		
Wyoming.....	682	92,614.60	Uruguay.....	1	540.00		
Total in U. S.....	965,947	139,530,058.22	West Indies.....	9	960.00		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		Number.	Amount.	Total in foreign countries.....		3,573	273,850.73
Algiers.....	2	\$390.00	Addresses unknown		24	552.10	
Argentine Republic	3	114.00	Grand total.....		969,544	139,804,461.05	
Australia.....	25	498.75					
Austria-Hungary...	21	2,928.00					

There were June 30, 1894, 969,544 pensioners, as follows: Widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, 12; army invalid pensioners, 357,525; army widows, minor children, etc., 103,069; navy invalid pensioners, 4,749; navy widows, minor children, etc., 2,404; survivors of war of 1812, 45; widows of soldiers of war of 1812, 4,447; survivors of Mexican war, 13,461; widows of soldiers of Mexican war, 7,686; survivors of Indian wars (1832-1842), 3,104; widows of survivors of Indian wars, 3,284; army nurses, 414. Act of June 27, 1890.—Army invalid pensioners, 363,068; army widows, minor children, etc., 89,518; navy invalid pensioners, 12,016; navy widows, minor children, etc., 4,742.



## Pension Statistics.—Continued.

## PENSIONERS, APPLICATIONS, CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Total number of applications filed.	Total number of claims al- lowed.	Number of pensioners on the roll.			Disbursements.
			Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.	
1861.....			4,337	4,299	8,636	\$1,072,461.55
1862.....	2,487	462	4,341	3,818	8,159	790,384.76
1863.....	49,332	7,884	7,821	6,970	14,791	1,025,139.91
1864.....	53,599	39,487	23,479	27,656	51,135	4,504,616.92
1865.....	72,684	40,171	35,880	50,166	85,946	8,525,153.11
1866.....	65,256	50,177	55,652	71,070	126,722	13,459,996.43
1867.....	36,753	36,482	69,565	83,618	153,183	18,619,956.46
1868.....	20,768	28,921	75,957	93,686	169,643	24,010,981.93
1869.....	26,066	23,196	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,422,884.08
1870.....	24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,811.81
1871.....	43,969	16,562	93,394	114,101	207,495	33,077,383.63
1872.....	26,391	34,333	113,954	118,275	232,299	30,169,341.00
1873.....	18,903	16,052	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,289.62
1874.....	16,734	10,463	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,593,749.56
1875.....	18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,685,116.03
1876.....	23,523	9,977	124,239	107,898	232,137	28,351,599.69
1877.....	22,715	11,326	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,580,157.04
1878.....	44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,844,415.18
1879.....	57,118	31,346	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,780,526.19
1880.....	141,466	19,545	145,410	105,392	250,802	57,240,540.14
1881.....	31,116	27,394	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,626,538.51
1882.....	40,939	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,296,280.54
1883.....	48,776	38,162	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,431,972.85
1884.....	41,785	34,192	225,470	97,286	323,756	57,273,536.74
1885.....	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,693,706.72
1886.....	49,895	40,857	270,246	95,437	365,783	64,584,270.45
1887.....	72,465	55,194	306,298	99,709	406,007	74,815,486.85
1888.....	75,726	60,252	343,701	108,856	452,557	79,646,146.37
1889.....	81,220	51,921	373,699	116,026	489,725	89,131,968.44
1890.....	105,044	66,637	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,493,890.19
1891.....	363,799	156,486	536,821	139,339	676,160	118,548,959.71
1892.....	198,345	224,047	703,242	172,826	876,068	141,086,948.84
1893.....	119,361	121,630	759,706	206,306	966,012	158,155,342.51
1894.....	40,148	39,085	754,382	215,162	969,544	140,772,163.78
	2,074,843	1,397,006	.....	.....	.....	1,717,275,718.20

In the total number of applications filed in 1894 are included 6,643 invalids and 15,329 widows, etc., under the act of June 27, 1890; 387 survivors and 1,139 widows of the Indian wars, and 189 Army nurses. In the number of claims allowed in 1894 are included 8,810 invalids and 16,026 widows, etc., under the act of June 27, 1890; 858 survivors, and 1,998 widows of the Indian wars, and 137 Army nurses. In the number of pensioners on the roll under the heads of "invalids" and "widows, etc.," are respectively included pensioned survivors of all wars, and dependent relatives of every class.

### WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS ON THE PENSION ROLLS JUNE 30, 1894.

NAME.	Age	Name of Soldier.	Service.	Town.	State.
Brown, Mary.....	89	Brown, Joseph..	Pennsylvania..	Knoxville.....	Tennessee
Cloud, Nancy.....	81	Cloud, William..	Virginia.....	Chum .....	Virginia.
Chadwick, Susannah*	79	Chadwick, Elihu	New York. ....	Emporium.....	Penna.
Damon, Esther S....	80	Damon, Noah...	Massachusetts.	Plymouth Union	Vermont.
Hurlburt, Sarah C.*.	76	Weeks, Elijah..	Massachusetts.	Chatham Valley..	Penna.
Jones, Nancy.....	80	Darling, James..	North Carolina	Jonesboro.....	Tennessee
Mayo, Rebecca.....	81	Mayo, Stephen..	Virginia.....	Newbern.....	Virginia.
Richardson, Patty...	93	R'dson, Godfrey	New York.....	East Bethel.....	Vermont.
Snead, Mary.....	78	Snead, Bowdoin.	Virginia.....	Parksley.....	Virginia..
Slaughter, Ann M.*..	84	Slaughter, Philip	Virginia.....	Mitchell's Station	Virginia..
Turner, Asenath.....	89	Durham, Samuel	Connecticut..	Manchester.....	New York.
Weatherman, Nancy..	84	Glascok, Robert	Virginia.....	Lineback .....	Tennessee

\* Daughters pensioned by special acts.

## Societies and Officers.

## FREEMASONS.

## LIST OF GRAND LODGES, WITH NAME AND RESIDENCE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

Alabama—Henry C. Armstrong, Montgomery.	Rhode Island—Edwin Baker, Providence.
Arizona—George J. Roskrutz, Tucson.	South Carolina—Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
Arkansas—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.	South Dakota—Charles T. McCoy, Aberdeen.
California—George Johnson, San Francisco.	Tennessee—John Frizzell, Nashville.
Colorado—Edward C. Parmelee, Denver.	Texas—William F. Swain, Houston.
Connecticut—Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Utah—Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Delaware—Benjamin F. Bartram, Wilmington.	Vermont—Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington.
Dist. of Columbia—Wm. R. Singleton, Washington.	Virginia—William B. Isaacs, Richmond.
Florida—Albert J. Russell, Jacksonville.	Washington—Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
Georgia—Andrew M. Wolfin, Macon.	West Virginia—George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.
Idaho—James H. Wickersham, Boise City.	Wisconsin—John W. Laffin, Milwaukee.
Illinois—J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington.	Wyoming—William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.
Indiana—William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.	British Columbia—W. J. Quinlan, Victoria.
Indian Territory—Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.	Canada—John J. Mason, Hamilton, Ont.
Iowa—Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	Cuba—Jose F. Pellon, Havana.
Kansas—Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.	Denmark—Rasmus O. Nielsen, Copenhagen.
Kentucky—Henry B. Grant, Louisville.	Eclectic Union—Emil Wenz, Frankfort-on-Main.
Louisiana—Richard Lambert, New Orleans.	England—Edward Letchworth, London.
Maine—Stephen Berry, Portland.	Germany—D. Rabe, Berlin.
Maryland—Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.	Hungary—Moritz Gelleri, Budapest.
Massachusetts—Serenio D. Nickerson, Boston.	Ireland—Arch. St. George, D. G. S., Dublin.
Michigan—Jefferson S. Conover, Cold Water.	Manitoba—Wm. G. Scott, Winnipeg.
Minnesota—Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.	New Brunswick—F. W. Wisdom, St. John.
Mississippi—John L. Power, Jackson.	New South Wales—Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
Missouri—John D. Vincil, St. Louis.	Nova Scotia—William Ross, Halifax.
Montana—Cornelius Hedges, Helena.	Peru—J. A. Ego Aguirre, Lima.
Nebraska—William R. Bowen, Omaha.	Porto Rico—Vicente Pagan, Mayaguez.
Nevada—Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson.	Prince Edward Island—B. W. Higgs, Charlottetown.
New Hampshire—George P. Cleaves, Concord.	Quebec—John H. Isaacson, Montreal.
New Jersey—Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton.	Royal York—Karl A. Bouche, Berlin.
New Mexico—Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.	Saxony—F. G. Stubler, Dresden.
New York—Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.	Scotland—D. Murray Lyon, Edinburgh.
North Carolina—William H. Bain, Raleigh.	South Australia—Jas. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.
North Dakota—Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.	Tasmania—J. G. Steele, Hobart.
Ohio—J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.	Three Globes—Johannes Schumann, Berlin.
Oklahoma Territory—James S. Hunt, Stillwater.	Victoria—T. H. Lempriere, Melbourne.
Oregon—Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.	Zur Eintracht—Carl Nies, Worms.
Pennsylvania—Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.	Zur Sonne—Ludwig Albert Redlich, Bayreuth.

The returns of the Grand Lodges of the United States and British America for 1893-4 show: Total membership, 747,492; raised, 42,930; admissions and restorations, 20,335; withdrawals, 17,509; expulsions and suspensions, 676; suspensions for non-payment of dues, 13,641; deaths, 10,278; gain in membership, 23,830.

## ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

## OFFICERS OF GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

G. L. McCahan, Baltimore, Md., Gen. G. H. Priest.	Joseph E. Dvas, Paris, Ill., Gen. G. Capt. of H.
Reuben C. Lemon, Toledo, O., Deputy Gen. G. H. Priest.	William C. Swain, Milwaukee, Wis., Gen. G. P. Sojourner.
James W. Taylor, Luthersville, Ga., Gen. G. King.	Nath. Kingsley, Austin, Minn., Gen. G. R. A. Capt.
A. G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass., Gen. G. Scribe.	Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky., Gen. G. M., 3d V.
Daniel Striker, Hastings, Mich., Gen. G. Treasurer.	G. E. Corson, Washington, D. C., Gen. G. M., 2d V.
Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y., Gen. G. Sec'y.	Fred. W. Craig, Des Moines, Ia., Gen. G. M., 1st V.

Number of Grand Chapters, 49; total membership, 187,003.

## ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

## OFFICERS OF GENERAL GRAND COUNCIL.

John W. Coburn, New York, Gen. Grand Master.	William H. Mayo, St. Louis, Mo., Gen. Grand
Bradford Nichol, Nashville, Tenn., Gen. Grand Deputy Master.	Captain of the Guard.
William A. Love, Atlanta, Ga., Gen. Grand Principal Conductor.	S. Bowen, Boston, Mass., Gen. Grand Conductor of Council.
C. H. Heaton, Montpelier, Vt., Gen. Grand Treas.	George D. McBride, Gallipolis, O., Gen. Grand Marshal.
Henry W. Murdhuist, Fort Wayne, Ind., Gen. Grand Recorder.	Andrew P. Swanstrom, St. Paul, Minn., Gen. Grand Steward.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

## GRAND OFFICERS GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

Hugh McCurdy, Corunna, Mich., Grand Master.	H. Wyles Lines, Meriden, Ct., Grand Treasurer.
Warren La Rue Thomas, Maysville, Ky., Deputy Grand Master.	W. Bryan Isaacs, Richmond, Va., Grand Recorder.
Reuben M. Lloyd, San Francisco, Cal., Grand Generalissimo.	Jos. M. McGrath, Morgan Park, Ill., Grand Prelate.
Harry Bates Stoddard, Bryan, Tex., Grand Captain General.	William B. Mellish, Cincinnati, O., Grand Standard-Bearer.
G. M. Moulton, Chicago, Ill., Grand Senior Warden.	George C. Connor, Chattanooga, Tenn., Grand Sword-Bearer.
Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I., Grand Junior Warden.	Harper M. Orahood, Denver, Col., Grand Warder.
	John A. Sloan, St. Louis, Mo., Grand Captain of Guard.

Number of Grand Commanderies in the United States, 33; Subordinate Commanderies, 930; members, 97,765. The next triennial conclave will be held at Boston, August 27, 1895.

## ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

## SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE.

## OFFICERS OF THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION.

Henry L. Palmer, M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander.  
 Charles Levi Woodbury, P. Gr. Lt. Commander.  
 Samuel Crocker Lawrence, Gr. Minister of State.  
 Marquis F. King, Deputy for Maine.  
 George W. Currier, Deputy for New Hampshire.  
 Marsh O. Perkins, Deputy for Vermont.  
 Samuel Wells, Deputy for Massachusetts.  
 Newton D. Arnold, Deputy for Rhode Island.  
 Charles William Carter, Deputy for Connecticut.  
 John Hodge, Deputy for New York.  
 Andrew B. Frazee, Deputy for New Jersey.  
 Anthony E. Stocker, Deputy for Pennsylvania.  
 Hugh McCurdy, Deputy for Michigan.

Enoch Terry Carson, Deputy for Ohio.  
 Nicholas R. Ruckle, Deputy for Indiana.  
 John Corson Smith, Deputy for Illinois.  
 Albert V. H. Carpenter, Deputy for Wisconsin.  
 Newton D. Arnold, Gr. Treasurer-General.  
 Clinton Freeman Paige, Gr. Secretary-General.  
 Lucius R. Paige, Gr. Keeper of Archives.  
 Charles T. McClenachan, Gr. Master-Gen. of C.  
 Robert Emmett Patterson, Gr. Marshal-General.  
 William R. Higby, Gr. Standard-Bearer.  
 George Otis Tyler, Grand Capt. of Guard.  
 Joseph P. Abel, Assistant Gr. Sec.-Gen.

The address of the Grand Secretary-General is 250 Broadway, New York.

## OFFICERS OF SOUTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION.

Thomas H. Caswell, Lt. Gr. Commander and Acting Commander.  
 Erasinus T. Carr, Gr. Prior.  
 Odell S. Long, Gr. Chancellor.  
 Martin Collins, Gr. Master of State.  
 Frederick Webber, Gr. Sec.-Gen.  
 John Mills Browne, Gr. Treas.  
 Robert C. Jordan, Gr. Almoner.  
 Samuel M. Todd, Gr. Auditor.

Rufus E. Fleming, Gr. Constable.  
 Buren R. Sherman, Gr. Chamberlain.  
 Jno. Q. A. Fellows, 1st Gr. Equerry.  
 James R. Hayden, 2d Gr. Equerry.  
 A. L. Fitzgerald, Gr. Standard-Bearer.  
 Gilmor Meredith, Gr. Sword-Bearer.  
 Henry M. Teller, Gr. Herald.  
 Wm. R. Singleton, Gr. Tyler.

The office of the Grand Secretary-General is 433 Third Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

## SOVEREIGN COLLEGE OF ALLIED MASONIC AND CHRISTIAN DEGREES FOR AMERICA.

Hartley Carmichael, Sovereign Gr. Master.  
 Wm. Ryan, D. Gr. Master, C. J. S.  
 Rev. A. M. Randolph, Gr. Abbot.  
 Frederick Webber, Gr. Sr. Warden.  
 Alfred R. Courtney, Gr. Jr. Warden.  
 W. O. English, Gr. Chancellor.  
 Charles A. Sornbitt, Gr. Recorder-General.

John F. Mayer, Gr. Bursar.  
 Josiah H. Drummond, Gr. Almoner.  
 R. P. Williams, Gr. Prefect of Rites.  
 Acors R. Gunn, Gr. M. Non Regens.  
 Beverly R. Welford, Jr., Gr. Deacon.  
 O. W. Budd, S. Fellow.

The address of the Grand Recorder-General is Richmond, Va.

## NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

## OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

W. Trask, Brooklyn, Deputy Imperial Potentate.  
 John T. Brush, Indianapolis, Chief Rabbai.  
 Cyrus Eaton, Cedar Rapids, Assistant Rabbai.  
 A. B. McGaffey, Denver, High Priest.  
 Ethelbert F. Allen, Kansas City, Oriental Guide.  
 William S. Brown, Pittsburg, Treasurer.

Benjamin W. Rowell, Boston, Recorder.  
 Thaddeus B. Beecher, Bridgeport, 1st Ceremonial Master.  
 H. S. Wright, St. Paul, Marshal.  
 J. H. Atwood, Leavenworth, Capt. of the Guard.  
 H. K. Blanchard, Providence, R. I., Outer Guard.

## THE DEGREES IN MASONRY.

## YORK RITE.

LODGE.—1. Entered apprentice. 2. Fellow craftsman. 3. Master mason.

CHAPTER.—4. Mark master. 5. Past master. 6. Most excellent master. 7. Royal arch mason.

COUNCIL.—8. Royal master. 9. Select master. 10. Super-excellent master.

COMMANDERY.—11. Red cross knight. 12. Knight Templar. 13. Knight of Malta.

## SCOTTISH RITE.

LODGE.—1. Entered apprentice. 2. Fellow craftsman. 3. Master mason.

LODGE OF PERFECTION.—4. Secret master. 5. Perfect master. 6. Intimate secretary. 7. Provost and judge. 8. Intendant of the building. 9. Elect of nine. 10. Elect of fifteen. 11. Sublime knight elect. 12. Grand master architect. 13. Knight of the ninth arch. 14. Grand elect, perfect and sublime mason.

COUNCILS OF PRINCES OF JERUSALEM.—15. Knight of the East or sword. 16. Prince of Jerusalem. CHAPTERS OF ROSE CROIX.—17. Knight of the East and West. 18. Knight of the Rose Croix de H. R. D. M.

CONSISTORIES OF SUBLIME PRINCES OF THE ROYAL SECRET.—19. Grand pontiff. 20. Master ad vitam. 21. Patriarch noachite. 22. Prince of Libanus. 23. Chief of the tabernacle. 24. Prince of the tabernacle. 25. Knight of the brazen serpent. 26. Prince of mercy. 27. Commander of the temple. 28. Knight of the sun. 29. Knight of St. Andrew. 30. Grand elect knight, K. H., or Knight of the black and white eagle. 31. Grand inspector inquisitor commander. 32. Sublime prince of the Royal secret. 33. Sovereign grand inspector-general of the 33d and last degree.

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

## OFFICERS OF THE SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE, 1894-96.

J. W. Stebbins, Rochester, N. Y., Grand Sire.  
 Fred. Carleton, Austin, Tex., Dep. Grand Sire.  
 Theo. A. Ross, Baltimore, Md., Grand Secretary.  
 Isaac A. Sheppard, Philadelphia, Pa., Gr. Treas.  
 George Coburn, Baltimore, Md., Assist. Gr. Sec'y.

Rev. J. W. Venable, Hopkinsville, Ky., Gr. Chap.  
 James B. Blanks, Petersburg, Va., Gr. Marshal.  
 Fred. S. Hunt, Bridgeport, Ct., Grand Guardian.  
 John R. Harwell, Nashville, Tenn., Gr. Messenger.



## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—CONTINUED.

## GRAND LODGES AND MEMBERSHIP.

Jurisdiction.	Membership.	Jurisdiction.	Membership.	Jurisdiction.	Membership.
Alabama .....	3,291	Lower Provinces, B.N.A.	4,350	Oklahoma .....	1,016
Arizona .....	668	Maine .....	20,333	Ontario .....	20,538
Arkansas .....	4,288	Manitoba .....	1,963	Oregon .....	5,940
British Columbia .....	2,154	Maryland .....	9,385	Pennsylvania .....	108,739
California .....	30,741	Massachusetts .....	47,272	Quebec .....	1,785
Colorado .....	7,490	Michigan .....	25,174	Rhode Island .....	6,405
Connecticut .....	14,646	Minnesota .....	14,175	South Carolina .....	80
Delaware .....	2,995	Mississippi .....	1,598	South Dakota .....	3,857
District of Columbia .....	2,282	Missouri .....	25,278	Tennessee .....	5,018
Florida .....	1,148	Montana .....	2,579	Texas .....	7,487
Georgia .....	5,131	Nebraska .....	9,179	Utah .....	1,485
Idaho .....	1,619	Nevada .....	1,518	Vermont .....	4,272
Illinois .....	49,255	New Hampshire .....	11,990	Virginia .....	6,575
Indiana .....	41,181	New Jersey .....	24,441	Washington .....	7,951
Indian Territory .....	1,018	New Mexico .....	842	West Virginia .....	8,365
Iowa .....	33,873	New York .....	67,187	Wisconsin .....	17,259
Kansas .....	23,100	North Carolina .....	4,277	Wyoming .....	895
Kentucky .....	8,203	North Dakota .....	2,199		
Louisiana .....	1,283	Ohio .....	61,944	Total .....	778,445

Number of Grand Lodges, N. A., Dec. 31, 1893, 55; Grand Encampments, 50; Subordinate Lodges, 10,295; Subordinate Encampments, 2,557; Rebekah Lodges, 3,292; Lodge Initiations, 72,807; Encampment Initiations, 13,272; Lodge Members, 780,192; Encampment Members, 136,090; Rebekah members, 202,442; Relief by Lodges, \$2,980,373.89; Relief by Encampments, \$289,418.92; Relief by Rebekah Lodges, \$43,172.58; total relief, \$3,312,970.39; Revenue of Lodges, \$7,547,515.49; Revenue of Encampments, \$650,566.77; Revenue of Rebekah Lodges, \$312,922.26; total revenue, \$8,511,004.52.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER DECEMBER 31ST, 1893.—Sovereign Grand Lodge, 1; Independent Grand Lodges (German Empire, Australasia, Denmark and Switzerland), 4; Subordinate Grand Encampments, 54; Subordinate Grand Lodges, 65; Subordinate Encampments, 2,581; Subordinate Lodges, 10,644; Encampment members, 137,221; Lodge members, 806,013; Rebekah Lodges, 3,300; Sisters, members of Rebekah Lodges, 108,732; Brothers, members of Rebekah Lodges, 93,910.

## KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

## OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME LODGE, 1894-96.

Walter B. Ritchie, Lima, O., Supreme Chancellor.  
P. T. Colgrove, Hastings, Mich., Supreme Vice-Chancellor.  
A. Steinhart, Greenville, Ala., Supreme Prelate.  
R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn., Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.  
T. G. Sample, Allegheny, Pa., Supreme Master of Exchequer.  
A. B. Gardener, Chatham, N. Y., Supreme Master-at-Arms.

James Moulson, St. John, N. B., Supreme Inner Guard.  
J. W. Thompson, Washington, D. C., Supreme Outer Guard.  
J. A. Hinsey, Chicago, Ill., President Board of Control, E. R.  
J. R. Carnahan, Indianapolis, Ind., Major-Gen. Uniform Rank.

The total membership of the Order, Dec. 31, 1893, was 443,615.

## CHARITABLE, RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—This worthy charitable institution, founded 1816, has for its sole object the encouragement of a wider circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment. It is thoroughly unsectarian. Its work is essentially gratuitous and not remunerative. In 78 years the society has issued 58,374,430 volumes of the Scriptures, in 95 languages and dialects. Officers: President, Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, LL. D., N. Y.; vice-presidents, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D., Mass.; James M. Hoyt, Esq., Ohio, Hon. J. L. Chamberlain, Maine, Gen. O. O. Howard, New York, Hon. William Strong, LL. D., Pennsylvania, Hon. George G. Wright, Iowa, Cortlandt Parker, Esq., New Jersey, Hon. Frank M. Cockrell, Missouri, Hon. John W. Foster, Indiana, Theophilus A. Brouwer, Esq., New York, Cyrus Northrop, LL. B., Minnesota, James H. Carlisle, LL. D., South Carolina, Edward Spaulding, Esq., New Hampshire, Hon. Howard Van Epps, Georgia, Thomas B. Carter, Esq., Illinois, James H. Taft, Esq., New York, Augustus Taber, Esq., New York, Annis Merrill, Esq., California, Hon. William P. Dillingham, Vermont, Hon. E. E. Beard, Tennessee, Charles J. Baker, Esq., Maryland, Hon. David Josiah Brewer, District of Columbia, Merrill E. Gates, LL. D., Massachusetts, Hon. William J. Northen, Georgia, Hon. Edward H. East, Tennessee, William A. Robinson, Esq., Kentucky, Elbert A. Brinkerhoff, Esq., New Jersey, John Noble Stearns, Esq., New York; secretaries, Rev. Edward W. Gilman, D. D., Rev. Alexander McLean, D. D., Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D. D.; treasurer, William Foulke; general agent, Caleb T. Rowe. The general offices of the society are at the Bible House, Ninth street and Fourth avenue, New York.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.—OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, 40 East Twenty-third street, New York. Frederic B. Pratt, chairman pro tem., New York City; Thomas Cochran, vice-chairman, St. Paul, Minn.; Fred'k B. Schenck, treasurer, New York City. OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, Place du Port, 2, Geneva, Switzerland. Gustave Tophel, chairman; Edward Barde, vice-chairman; Jean Billon, secretary; Frederic Bonna, treasurer; Charles Fermaud, general secretary.

Young Men's Christian Associations of various countries: United States, 1,315; Canada, 81; Mexico, 1; Bermuda, 1; Argentine Republic, 2; Brazil, 1; British Guiana, 2; Uruguay, 1; West Indies, 8; Great Britain (England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland), 843; France, 102; Germany, 1,005; Holland, 744; Denmark, 130; Switzerland, 354; Norway, 133; Sweden, 43; Italy, 50; Spain, 12; Greece, 1; Belgium, 34; Austria, 11; Hungary, 3; Russia, 12; Bulgaria, 1; European Turkey, 1; India, 74; Ceylon, 17; China, 9; Japan, 29; Asiatic Turkey, 24; Persia, 2; Syria, 12; Madagascar, 2; North Africa, 5; West Central Africa, 1; South Africa, 16; Australia, 19; New Zealand, 4; Hawaii, 4; total, 5,109. Of the 1,397 associations in the United States and Canada, 1,286 reported an aggregate membership of 232,653 at close of 1893; 291 owned buildings, valued at \$15,155,950.

**YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.**—The first association was organized in January, 1873. In 1886 the International Association was formed. There are now in America 55 city associations and 260 college associations; total membership, 25,000; States organized, 18. The next international convention will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., April 18-21, 1895. Officers of the International Association: Mrs. J. V. Farwell, Jr., chairman; Mrs. F. T. West, secretary; Mrs. L. W. Messer, treasurer; Miss E. K. Price, general secretary; Miss Eva Seavers, evangelist; Miss Carrie B. Wilson, office secretary; Miss Lulu Haight, assistant office secretary. The official organ of the Y. W. C. A., "The Evangelist," is published monthly by the International Committee. The work of the association is social, physical, intellectual and religious. The office of the International Committee is at 34 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

**THE SALVATION ARMY.**—Organized as the Christian Mission at Mile End, London, July 5, 1865, by Rev. Wm. Booth; present name adopted in 1878. Wm. Booth is commander-in-chief of the army throughout the world; Ballington Booth is commander in the United States. The official organ of the army, "The War Cry," has a circulation of about 90,000. The latest statistics are as follows:

	Corps. Officers.		Corps. Officers.
International staff and employees, including rescu, trade and social staff.....		Switzerland.....	67 199
Great Britain.....	1,210 1,159	Sweden.....	166 627
Canada and Newfoundland.....	240 2,981	Norway.....	63 220
United States.....	539 1,753	Denmark.....	60 188
South America.....	9 41	Holland.....	55 214
Australia.....	378 1,217	Germany.....	24 81
New Zealand.....	84 288	Belgium.....	11 34
India and Ceylon.....	139 435	Finland.....	11 47
South Africa and St. Helena.....	63 194	Italy.....	5 20
France.....	47 206	Jamaica.....	29 49
		Grand total.....	3,200 10,588

**YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.**—The first society of Christian Endeavor was established at Williston Church, Portland, Me., by Rev. F. E. Clark, Feb. 2, 1881. In July, 1894, there were 2,740 societies in foreign lands, 2,243 in Canada, and 28,696 in the United States, making a total of 33,679 companies. In addition to these there were 51 floating societies, the largest of which was in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, numbering over 350 marines. The total enrollment, including active and associate members, was 2,023,800. Nearly every race and nation on the globe is represented. About thirty denominations are represented in the society's membership. Its object is "to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance and to make them more useful in the service of God." The officers of the United Society are: Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., president; John Willis Baer, 616 Washington street, Boston, Mass., general secretary; William Shaw, treasurer. The next convention will be held at Boston in July, 1895.

**THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.**—Organized at Cleveland, O., about midnight, May 15, 1889. It is an organization of young people of the M. E. Church, to promote intelligence and loyal piety in its young members and friends and to train them in experimental religion, practical benevolence and church work. It was formally recognized by the General Conference of 1892 as a department of the church. The present enrollment of the League is 13,220 chapters, with a membership of 900,000, with 2,945 junior chapters with a membership of 120,000. The central office of the League is at 57 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. General officers: Bishop James N. Fitz Gerald, president; Willis W. Cooper, first vice-president; Rev. W. I. Haven, second vice-president; R. R. Doherty, Ph. D., third vice-president; Rev. H. C. Jennings, fourth vice-president; Rev. Edwin A. Scheil, sec'y; Charles E. Piper, treas.

**THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.**—Organized November 30, 1883; sole object, the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men; number of active chapters 1,020; members, 11,000. Officers: James L. Houghteling, president; G. Harry Davis, first vice-president; Silas McBee, second vice-president; John P. Faure, treasurer; John W. Wood, general secretary. Central office, 231 Fourth ave., Church Missions House, New York.

There is an organization of the same name and purposes, closely affiliated with the Brotherhood in the United States, in the Church of England in Canada. It contains about 150 chapters and 1,800 members. The movement is also spread to the Scottish Episcopal Church and the Church of England in Australia, in each of which there are small but growing Brotherhoods, numbering about 500 men.

**THE BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP.**—Organized in Reading, Pa., in May, 1888, by Rev. Rufus W. Miller. Its sole object, as stated in its constitution, is "the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men." It is both denominational and interdenominational. It comprises eleven denominations, in which there are 214 chapters and 5,500 members. Federal Council: Rev. Rufus W. Miller, president, T. A. Wonder, sec'y and treas., Reformed Church in United States; Rev. Alfred E. Myers, New York, Reformed Church of America; Rev. Wm. S. Kelsey, Boston, Mass., Rev. E. N. Hardy, Holliston, Mass., Wm. Chaffee, Sioux City, Ia., Congregational Church; Rev. Ford C. Ottman, Newark, N. J., F. G. Gallagher, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa., William Stine, Jr., Newark, N. J., Presbyterian Church.

**THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.**—Officers of the Central Council: Office, 158 West Twenty-third street, New York City. Mrs. Margaret Bottom, president; Miss Kate Bond, vice-president; Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, general secretary; Miss Margaret P. Barker, treasurer; Mrs. Robert Sturgis, recording secretary; Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, corresponding secretary. The Order of King's Daughters and Sons is a religious order of service, composed of thousands of small circles of men and women united in one great organization that numbers now over three hundred thousand members. It is a Christian but unsectarian order, and its members may be found in all churches and in almost all nations. It originated in New York City, and has spread over nearly every State in the Union, and has its representatives in Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Germany, India, China, Japan, Turkey in Europe and in Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and in other countries. Its members are bound individually and collectively to serve the needy and the suffering, to consider the poor, and to be helpful in good work. Each individual circle may choose its own field of labor but cannot escape the obligations of service. The badge is a small cross of silver, often worn with a knot of purple ribbon. State secretaries are appointed in twenty-five States and the District of Columbia, and six Provincial secretaries in the various Provinces in Canada. Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford is the president, and Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith the treasurer of the English branch. Its original circle of ten women, to which have been made some additions, forms now the Central Council of the Order. The general officers are members of this Council. The first meeting of this original circle was held in New York City on January 13th, 1886.



**THE DAUGHTERS OF THE KING.**—This order is distinctively Episcopal, and was organized on Easter even, April, 1885. Object, the spread of Christ's kingdom among young women and the strengthening of parish life. The work is similar to that of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Chapters exist in nearly every diocese of the United States, also in Canada. Its badge is a cross of silver—a Greek cross fleury—and its colors are white and blue. Officers of the Council: Mrs. E. A. Bradley, president; Mrs. E. J. Warner, vice-president; Mrs. J. H. Kahrs, treas.; Miss E. L. Ryerson, sec'y, 520 E. 87th street, New York City.

**WHITE CROSS.**—The American branch of the White Cross Society was organized during the winter of 1883-4, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, New York City. The object of the society is to elevate opinion respecting the nature and claims of morality, with its equal obligation upon men and women. Central Committee: The Right Rev. William E. McLaren, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Chicago; the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York; the Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota; the Right Rev. Frederic D. Huntington, S. T. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Central New York; the Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh; the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., New York; the Rev. John H. Eccleston, D. D., Baltimore; the Rev. George Sherman Converse, D. D., Boston; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., New York; the Hon. William H. Arnoux, New York; Mr. E. P. Dutton, New York; the Rev. B. F. De Costa, D. D., secretary, office 224 Waverley place, New York; the Rev. W. W. Steel, assistant secretary, Ardmore, Pa.; Mr. E. P. Dutton, treasurer, 31 W. 23d street, New York.

**THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.**—Organized in 1837, the Christian Alliance for fellowship, prayer and service in the Four-fold Gospel has grown to a membership of about 15,000. The principal office is at 692 Eighth avenue, New York. Officers: President, Rev. A. B. Simpson; vice-presidents, Rev. Henry Wilson, Rev. C. I. Scofield, Rev. A. Torrey, Rev. I. L. Chapell, Mr. George Montgomery, Rev. M. H. Reid (Congo, Africa), Rev. M. B. Fuller (India), Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur (China), Rev. Theo. Gulick (Japan), Rev. H. W. Hubby (Soudan, Africa), C. H. Bright (Peru, S. A.), and about 70 others; secretary, Rev. C. H. H. Pannell; recording and membership secretary, Rev. F. W. Farr; treasurer, H. W. Burnham.

The International Missionary Alliance, auxiliary to the Christian Alliance, maintains a missionary training college at 690 Eighth avenue. Principal officers: Rev. C. N. Kinney, president; Rev. Stephen Merritt, vice-president; Rev. A. B. Simpson, general secretary; Rev. F. W. Farr, corresponding secretary.

**MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.**—This society, started in 1885, by the Countess of Meath, has found its way into far distant lands and has been doing good work in nearly every quarter of the globe. The British Isles have 172 branches with a membership of 18,719; America has about 300 branches with 10,330. Including Canada, Australia, India and Africa, the total membership is about 34,120. Its objects are "to promote kindness, unselfishness and the habit of usefulness amongst children, and to create in their minds an earnest desire to help the needy and suffering; to give them some definite work to do for others, that this desire may be brought to good effect." The central secretary and foundress is the Countess of Meath, 83 Lancaster Gate, London, and the central secretary for the United States is Mrs. F. E. Benedict, 54 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.**—This great charitable organization of the Roman Catholic Church has for its object the care of the Roman Catholic poor in the large cities. Its head in this country is the Superior Council of New York, constituted in February, 1860, office 2 Lafayette place. Officers: Spiritual director, Rt. Rev. John M. Farley; president, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick; vice-presidents, Joseph A. Kernan, Jas. E. Dougherty; secretary, Edward J. McGuire; treasurer, Philip H. Shelley. There were 6,246 active members in this country Jan. 1, 1894. The total number of conferences in the world is estimated at 5,000; active members, 57,000; honorary members, 100,000.

**THE PEABODY FUND.**—George Peabody in 1867 established a fund of \$2,100,000, increased in 1869 to \$3,500,000, to be devoted to education in the Southern States. This fund is under control of fifteen trustees. The present trustees are: Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Boston; Hon. Sam'l A. Green, Boston; Hon. Wm. C. Endicott, Salem; Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, New York; President Grover Cleveland; Hon. Jos. H. Choate, New York; Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, New York; Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, Fairbault, Minn.; Chief Justice Melville Fuller, Washington; Hon. H. M. Somerville, New York; Dr. D. C. Gilman, Baltimore; Hon. J. D. Porter, Paris, Fr.; Hon. Chas. E. Fenner, New Orleans; Hon. Wm. W. Henry, Richmond, Va.; Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Newry, S. C.; Hon. J. L. M. Curry, honorary member and general agent.

## FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

**AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.**—Organized 1878. Grand councils, 19; sub-councils, 1,120; members, 60,076. Total benefits disbursed, \$28,312,811.21; last fiscal year, \$3,069,865. John M. Gwinell, supreme commander; Adam Warnock, secretary, Boston.

**ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.**—Organized 1836. Number of members, 93,878. Benefits disbursed two years ending May, 1894, \$861,226.24. P. J. O'Connor, nat'l president; M. J. Slattery, nat'l secretary, Albany, N. Y.

**B'NAI B'RITH, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF.**—Organized 1843. Grand lodges, 9; subordinate lodges, 381; members, 30,000. Julius Bien, N. Y., president; Simon Wolff, D. C., secretary.

**CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION.**—Organized 1881. State councils, 6; sub-councils, 462; members, 34,251. Total benefits disbursed, \$4,959,855.88. John C. McGuire, N. Y., supreme president; John D. Carroll, secretary, 40 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.**—Organized 1877. One supreme council, 540 branches, 24,000 members. Total benefits disbursed, \$5,702,613.33. M. T. Shine, president; Wm. S. O'Rourke, secretary, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.**—Organized 1879. J. S. McGarry, supreme president; C. J. Hickey, supreme recorder, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**CHOSEN FRIENDS, ORDER OF.**—Organized 1879. Grand councils, 2; sub-councils, 720; members, 36,149. Total benefits paid to Sept. 17, 1894, \$8,738,583.24; year ending June 30, 1894, \$874,800. H. H. Morse, supreme counselor; T. B. Linn, supreme recorder, Indianapolis, Ind.

**DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY.**—Organized 1875. Subordinate councils, 293; members, 19,223. Benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$16,276.34. John H. Focht, nat'l counselor; W. O. Staples, nat'l secretary, 120 Dwight street, New Haven, Conn.

**DRUIDS, UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF.**—Organized in England 1781, in America 1839. Grand groves, 15; sub-groves, 378; members (in America), 14,700. Benefits disbursed since 1849, \$2,771,391.17; last fiscal year, \$169,400.01. Joseph Leicht, supreme arch; H. Freudenthal, supreme secretary, Albany, N. Y.



**ELKS, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF.**—Organized 1868. Grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 257; members in United States, 23,516. Total benefits disbursed, \$263,173.97; last fiscal year, \$38,385.46. William H. Friday, grand exalted ruler; Clate A. Smith, grand secretary, Youngstown, O.

**EQUITABLE AID UNION.**—Organized 1879. Total benefits disbursed, \$6,267,407. Albert Morgan, president; John T. Irvin, secretary, Columbus, Pa.

**FORESTERS, ANCIENT ORDER OF.**—Organized 1745; in America 1832. High courts in America, 3; sub-courts, 349; membership July 1, 1894, 35,000. Total membership in world Jan. 1, 1894, 876,493. Total funds Jan. 1, 1894, \$26,324,120; assets, \$77,000,000. Benefits paid in 1893, \$4,600,000. Officers: Jas. M. O'Neill, M.D., high chief ranger; E. A. Hayes, high sub-chief ranger; Duncan Campbell, high court treas.; Mark A. Quinn, high court sec'y; Andrew Quinn, high court sen. woodward; James M. Cummings, high court jr. woodward; Jas. D. Jones, high court sen. beadle; Theodore Steffens, high court jr. beadle; Robert A. Sibbald, per. sec'y, Park Ridge, N. J.

**FORESTERS, ANCIENT ORDER OF, OF AMERICA.**—Organized 1864; re-organized 1889. Grand courts, 19; sub-courts, 1,058; members, 111,971. Benefits disbursed since re-organization, \$2,514,584; last fiscal year, \$642,919.52. L. Thorne, supreme chief ranger, California; E. M. McMurtry, supreme secretary, Rooms 29, 30, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CENTRAL VEREIN.**—Organized 1855, at Buffalo, New York. Made up of delegates from benevolent societies of the German Catholic church, comprising a total membership of about 49,000. Benefits paid last fiscal year, \$282,353. Adolph Weber, president, Racine, Wis.; J. F. Brinkmann, treasurer, Terre Haute, Ind. The 39th annual convention was held in New York city in September, 1894.

**GOLDEN CHAIN, ORDER OF THE.**—Organized 1881. Sub-lodges, 141; members, 9,000. Total benefits disbursed, \$1,361,300.64. O. B. Craig, supreme commander; A. Stanley Weir, supreme secretary, Baltimore, Md.

**GOLDEN CROSS, UNITED ORDER OF THE.**—Organized 1876. Grand commanderies, 10; sub-commanderies, 440; members Dec. 31, 1893, 22,107. Benefits disbursed to Sept. 1, 1894, \$3,130,950.94. Fessenden I. Day, supreme commander; William R. Cooper, supreme keeper of records, Knoxville, Tenn.

**HEPTASOPHS, IMPROVED ORDER OF.**—Organized 1878. Conclaves, 261; members, 18,500. Total benefits disbursed, \$1,223,000. F. L. Brown, supreme archon; Dr. E. Eareckson, supreme secretary, Baltimore, Md.

**HOME CIRCLE.**—Organized 1879. Grand councils, 3; sub-councils, 170; members, 7,100. Total benefits disbursed, \$1,200,000. Uriah W. Tompkins, supreme leader; Julius M. Swain, sup. secretary, 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

**KNIGHTS OF HONOR.**—Organized 1873. Grand lodges, 36; members, about 130,000. Marsden Bellamy, supreme dictator; B. F. Nelson, supreme reporter, St. Louis, Mo.

**KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.**—Organized 1877. Grand lodges, 16; sub-lodges, 1,250; members, 76,000. Total benefits disbursed, \$8,927,534. L. B. Lockard, supreme protector; C. W. Harvey, sup. sec'y, Indianapolis, Ind.

**KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.**—Organized 1881. Membership about 100,000. Hon. D. P. Markey, supreme commander; N. S. Boynton, sup. recorder, Port Huron, Mich.

**KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN AND MALTA.**—Organized 1883. J. W. Streeton, grand commander; George A. Selb, prelate, New York; Frank M. Rooney, grand chancellor, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**LEGION OF JUSTICE.**—Organized 1883. W. E. Franke, president; E. G. Thompson, secretary, 57 E. Fourth street, New York.

**MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.**—Organized 1883. Head camp, 1; local camps, 2,486 in ten States; members Aug. 31, 1894, 108,895. Claims allowed to Aug. 31, 1894, \$3,843,000. Wm. A. Northcott, head consul; C. W. Hawes, head clerk, Fulton, Ill.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT UNION.**—Organized 1883. Executive department, 1; councils, 95. Members, 6,424. Death claims paid to Dec. 31, 1893, \$568,950.26. Wm. H. McCabe, president; Wm. J. Gorsach, sec'y, 100 Times Building, N. Y.

**NATIONAL UNION.**—Organized 1881. Councils, 683. Members July 1, 1894, 45,385. Death claims paid to July 1, 1894, \$4,424,000. Franklin Fairman, president; J. W. Myers, secretary, P. O. Box 82, Toledo, O.

**NEW ENGLAND ORDER OF PROTECTION.**—Organized 1887. Grand lodges, 5; sub-lodges, 224. Members, July 1, 1894, 16,034. Total benefits disbursed, \$725,000. Henry W. Oakes, supreme warden; Granville Cash, sup. sec'y, Chelsea, Mass.

**ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS.**—Organized 1878. Grand clans, 2; sub-clans, 100. Members, 3,600. Total benefits disbursed, \$362,826.48. Walter Scott, Jr., royal chief; Peter Kerr, royal sec'y, 587 Broadway, S. Boston, Mass.

**PILGRIM FATHERS, UNITED ORDER OF.**—Organized 1879. John L. Bates, supreme governor; James E. Shepard, sup. sec'y, Lawrence, Mass.

**RAILROAD TRAINMEN, BROTHERHOOD OF.**—Organized 1883. Grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 556. Members, 28,000. Death and disability claims paid, \$2,610,468. S. E. Wilkinson, grand master; W. A. Sheahan, grand sec'y and treas., Galesburg, Ill.

**RED MEN, IMPROVED ORDER OF.**—Organized 1771 and 1834. Charles C. Conley, great chief of records, 928 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**ROYAL ARCANUM.**—Organized 1877. Grand councils, 20; sub-councils, 1,567. Members June 30, 1894, 154,466. Death claims paid to June 30, 1894, \$27,481,002.20. Chill W. Hazzard, supreme regent; W. O. Robson, sup. sec'y, 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF GOOD FELLOWS.**—Organized 1882. Membership about 12,000. W. R. Spooner, premier; D. Wilson, M.D., sup. sec'y, 620 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass.

**ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.**—Organized 1870. Grand councils, 8; select councils, 507. Members, 16,116. Total benefits disbursed, \$4,354,175.14. Hon. L. R. Sanborn, supreme councilor; E. B. Rew, sup. sec'y, 48 West Eagle street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**UNITED FRIENDS, ORDER OF.**—Organized 1881. Grand councils, 6; sub-councils, 312; members, 20,726. Total benefits disbursed to Dec. 31, 1893, \$3,559,998.53. S. L. Malcolm, imperial councilor; O. M. Shedd, imperial recorder, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**UNITED WORKMEN, ANCIENT ORDER OF.**—Organized 1868. Grand lodges, 31; sub-lodges, 4,831; members, 328,775. Total benefits disbursed to Dec. 31, 1893, \$51,060,124.27. Lewis L. Troy, supreme master workman; M. W. Sackett, supreme recorder, Meadville, Pa.

**WOMEN OF THE WORLD.**—Organized 1891. Number of camps about 600; members, about 21,000. Total benefits disbursed to Aug. 1, 1894, \$392,700. Joseph C. Root, sovereign consul commander; John T. Yates, clerk, 212 Sheely Block, Omaha, Neb.

## STATISTICS OF FRATERNAL SOCIETIES FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Insurance in force Dec. 31.	Total Assets Dec. 31.	Total Liabilities, Dec. 31.	Total Income.	Losses Paid.	Expense of Manage- ment.	Total Dis- burse- ments.	Death Rate per 1,000.
American Legion of Honor.....	\$159,473,000	\$609,639	\$14,953	\$3,224,583	\$3,069,865	\$126,202	\$3,196,067	16.00
A. O. H. Life Insurance Fund.....	1,725,000	677	.....	11,547	10,710	810	11,521	5.20
B'nai Brith, Independent Order.....	5,499,250	412,206	.....	187,320	169,571	7,275	176,846	.....
Catholic Benevolent Legion.....	60,481,500	12,417	.....	814,384	782,000	30,314	812,314	12.90
Catholic Knights of America.....	39,834,500	340,290	135,697	741,204	700,140	34,876	735,016	14.50
Catholic K. and L. of America.....	1,532,500	5,020	198	8,492	5,713	1,304	7,017	.....
Catholic Mutual Benefit Ass'n.....	59,714,000	304,935	145,000	593,387	584,310	9,011	593,321	10.88
Chosen Friends.....	53,103,000	202,063	209,000	968,930	934,480	56,681	991,161	15.85
Equitable Aid Union.....	47,594,725	202,665	217,500	884,443	850,583	39,570	890,153	16.00
Foresters Endowment Fund.....	1,976,500	13,049	10,500	57,245	55,500	796	56,296	27.00
Fraternat Mystic Circle.....	29,704,750	154,015	62,252	213,817	158,526	30,643	189,169	5.50
Golden Chain.....	20,617,500	15,021	.....	201,214	176,961	11,535	188,496	7.80
Golden Cross.....	31,797,000	50,600	43,500	373,593	343,263	25,172	368,435	11.87
Heptasophs, Improved Order.....	28,850,000	37,188	15,000	240,715	179,000	51,097	230,097	7.10
Home Circle.....	14,887,000	19,000	8,000	155,642	144,500	10,751	155,251	8.50
Independent Order of Foresters	67,781,000	924,104	20,401	793,886	392,196	153,534	545,729	.....
Knights and Ladies of Honor.....	82,159,000	215,480	85,511	1,074,392	957,000	43,625	1,000,625	12.90
Knights of Honor.....	256,257,000	664,274	483,007	4,107,172	4,017,486	76,388	4,093,874	15.67
Knights of the Maccabees (Sup. Tent).....	90,847,000	158,309	144,600	667,449	502,933	95,304	600,954	6.84
Knights of Pythias (Endowm't Rank).....	70,759,000	204,744	162,000	890,544	802,900	37,642	840,542	12.76
Knights of St. John and Malta.	3,926,000	10,604	6,767	42,537	41,746	2,765	44,511	9.00
Legion of Justice.....	1,600,000	1,741	1,005	15,307	14,110	1,800	15,910	10.66
Modern Woodmen of America.....	184,133,500	158,180	123,000	995,756	906,200	69,242	975,442	5.11
National Provident Union.....	12,075,000	75,005	67,039	181,672	170,000	9,703	179,703	13.60
National Union.....	135,011,000	229,970	195,000	1,057,492	1,006,000	40,578	1,046,578	7.80
Order of Scottish Clans.....	5,702,300	6,211	13,700	79,727	72,500	7,177	79,677	12.40
Order of Select Friends.....	6,891,000	6,754	20,114	54,633	47,889	5,490	53,379	7.00
Protected Home Circle.....	10,785,500	75,474	.....	105,542	75,500	14,350	89,850	7.40
Royal Arcanum.....	432,748,500	590,930	406,003	3,799,145	3,700,750	98,449	3,869,199	9.05
Royal Society of Good Fellows.	24,806,500	97,696	91,365	331,121	281,449	34,339	315,788	11.34
Royal Templars of Temperance	16,729,400	7,412	15,400	337,585	314,928	15,245	330,173	16.09
United Friends.....	35,991,500	80,813	67,300	510,307	486,611	20,538	509,150	13.05
United Workmen, Ancient Order	657,550,000	.....	.....	6,951,403	6,479,175	505,748	6,984,923	10.11
Woodmen of the World.....	30,780,200	47,306	65,907	203,827	161,734	35,566	198,300	5.80

## HISTORICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND OTHER LEARNED SOCIETIES.

**AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—Organized at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1884. Members, 654, including 103 life members. Officers: Henry Adams, Washington, D. C., president; Edward G. Mason, pres. Chicago His. Soc., and Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Worcester, Mass., vice-presidents; Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D., LL.D., Baltimore, Md., secretary; A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C., ass't sec'y and curator; Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Ph.D., treasurer. Other members of Executive Council: Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D., L.H.D., Ithaca, N. Y.; Justin Winsor, LL.D., Cambridge, Mass.; Charles Kendall Adams, LL.D., Madison, Wis.; Hon. William Wirt Henry, Richmond, Va.; William F. Poole, LL.D., Chicago, Ill.; Hon. John Jay, LL.D., New York City; James B. Angell, LL.D., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. G. Brown Goode, Washington, D. C.; John Geo. Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons; John Bach McMaster, Philadelphia, Pa.; George B. Adams, New Haven, Conn.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama, Alabama Historical Society, Tuscaloosa.  
 Alaska, Alaska Historical Society, Sitka.  
 Arkansas, Arkansas Historical Society, Little Rock.  
 California, His. Soc. of Southern Cal., Los Angeles. Soc. of Cal. Pioneers, San Francisco. Cal. His. Soc., San Francisco.  
 Colorado, State Historical Society, Denver.  
 Connecticut, Conn. His. Soc., Hartford. New Haven Colony His. Soc., New Haven. New London County His. Soc., New London. Tolland County His. Soc., Tolland. Saugatuck His. Soc., Westport. Fairfield County His. Soc., Bridgeport.  
 Delaware, Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington.  
 District of Columbia, American His. Ass'n. Columbian His. Soc. American Jewish His. Soc. Philadelphical and His. Soc.  
 Florida, Historical Society of Florida, St. Augustine.  
 Georgia, Macon Public Library and His. Ass'n, Macon. Georgia His. Soc., Savannah.  
 Illinois, Chicago His. Soc., Chicago. His. Soc. of Joliet, Joliet. Ill. State His. Soc., Springfield.  
 Indiana, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis. His. Soc. of the County of Vigo, Terre Haute.  
 Vincennes His. and Antiquarian Soc., Vincennes. Madison County His. Soc., Anderson. Borden Institute His. Soc. New Providence.  
 Iowa, Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City. Masonic His. Soc., Cedar Rapids. Aldrich His. Collection of the State Library, Des Moines. Muscatine Acad. of Science and History, Muscatine.  
 Kansas, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka. Labette County His. Soc., Oswego. Marshall County Pioneer Ass'n, Marysville. Old Settlers' Ass'n of Clay, Riley, and Washington Counties, Clay Centre.  
 Kentucky, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort. His. and Scientific Soc., Maysville. His. and Scientific Soc. of Mason County. Historical Ass'n of Filson Club, Louisville.  
 Louisiana, Louisiana Historical Society, Baton Rouge



Maine, Bangor Historical Society, Bangor. Maine His. Soc., Portland. Gorges Soc., Portland. Maine Genealogical Soc., Portland. Maine Genealogical and Biographical Soc., Portland. Sagadahoc His. Soc., Bath. York Institute, Saco. Pejepscot His. Soc., Brunswick.

Maryland, Maryland His. Soc., Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University His. Seminary, Baltimore. Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, Baltimore. Anne Arundel His. Soc., Annapolis. Harford County His. Soc., Bel Air.

Massachusetts, Massachusetts His. Soc., Boston. Archaeological Institute of America, Boston. New England His. Genealogical Soc., Boston. Boston Numismatic Soc., Boston. Boston Memorial Ass'n. Military His. Soc., Boston. Bostonian Soc. Universalist His. Soc., College Hill. Dedham His. Soc., Dedham. Concord Antiquarian Soc., Framingham His. and Natural History Soc., Canton His. Soc., Cape Ann His. Soc., Gloucester. Cape Cod His. Soc., Westboro His. Soc., Weymouth His. Soc., Backus His. Soc., Newton Centre. Colonial Soc. of Massachusetts, Boston. Beverly His. Soc., Conn. Valley His. Soc., Springfield. Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Ass'n, Deerfield. Dorchester His. Soc., Dorchester. His. Soc., Lexington. Old Residents' His. Soc., Lowell. New England Methodist His. Soc., Boston. His. Soc. of Old Newbury, Newburyport. Pilgrim Soc., Plymouth. Antiquarian Soc., Rehoboth. Essex Institute, Salem. Old Colony His. Soc., Taunton. Rumford His. Soc., Woburn. Am. Antiquarian Soc., Worcester. His. Soc., Winchester. Dorchester His. and Antiquarian Soc., Dorchester. Soc. of Antiquity (T. Dickinson, Librarian), Worcester. Amer. Congrega- Ass'n, Boston. His. Soc. of Watertown, Watertown. Danvers His. Soc., Danvers. Old South His. Soc., Boston. Bedford His. Soc., Boston. Hyde Park His. Soc., Hyde Park. Berkshire His. Scien- tific Soc., Pittsfield. Ipswich His. Soc., Ipswich. Manchester His. Soc., Manchester.

Michigan, Michigan State Pioneer Soc., Lansing. Pioneer Soc. of the State of Michigan, Lansing. Muskegon County Pioneer His. Soc., Muskegon. Wayne County Pioneer Soc., Detroit. Oakland County Pioneer and His. Soc., Birmingham. Pioneer Soc., Detroit. Houghton Co. His. Soc., Houghton.

Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul. Mississippi, Mississippi His. Soc., Jackson. His. Soc., University of Mississippi, Lafayette County. Missouri, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis. Montana, Historical Society, Helena. Nebraska, Nebraska State His. Soc., Lincoln. Nebraska University His. Ass'n, Lincoln. New Hampshire, New Hampshire His. Soc., Concord. New Hampshire Antiquarian Soc., Contoo- cook. Nashua His. Soc., Nashua.

New Jersey, New Jersey His. Soc., Newark. New Brunswick His. Club, New Brunswick. New England Soc., Orange. Passaic County His. Soc., Paterson. Salem County His. Soc., Salem. Vine- land His. Soc., Vineland. Hunterdon County His. Soc., Flemington. Somerset County His. Soc., Scmerville. Burlington County Lyceum of His., Burlington.

New Mexico, Historical Society of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

New York, Albany Institute, Albany. Cayuga County His. Soc., Auburn. Genesee County Pioneer Ass'n, Batavia. Long Island His. Soc., Brooklyn. New England His. Soc., Brooklyn. Buf- falo His. Soc., Chautauqua His. Soc., Jamestown. Ulster County His. Soc., Kingston. Livingston County His. Soc., Mt. Vernon. His. Soc. of Newburg Bay, Newburg. American Archaeological Council, New York City. American Ethnological Soc., New York City. American Geographical Soc., New York City. American Numismatic and Archaeological Soc., New York City. American Philological Soc., New York City. Schoharie County His. Soc., Schoharie. Johnstown His. Soc., Johnstown. Fulton Co., N. Y. Yonkers His. Soc., Yonkers. Genealogical and Biographical Soc., New York City. New England His. Soc., New York City. New York His. Soc., New York City. Huguenot Soc. of America, New York City. Tarrytown His. Soc., Tarrytown. The Holland Soc., New York City. United States Catholic His. Soc., New York City. New York Academy of Anthro- pology, New York City. His. and Forestry Soc., Nyack. Minnisink Valley His. Soc., Port Jervis. Oneida His. Soc., Utica. Waterloo His. Soc., Waterloo. Westchester His. Soc., White Plains. Jefferson County His. Soc., Watertown. Rochester His. Soc., Rochester. Mohawk Valley His. Soc., Canajoharie. Onandaga His. Soc., Syracuse.

North Carolina Historical Society, Chapel Hill. Historical Society, Greensboro. Ohio, Soc. of Ex-Army and Naval Officers, Cincinnati. His. and Philosophical Soc. of Ohio, Cincin- nati. German Pioneer Soc., Cincinnati. Western Reserve and Northern His. Soc., Cleveland. Ohio Archaeological and His. Soc., Columbus. Licking County Pioneer His. and Archaeological Soc., New- ark. Western Ohio Pioneer Ass'n, New Carlisle. Firelands His. Soc., Norwalk. Ashtabula County Pioneer Ass'n, Jefferson. Lorain County His. Soc., Elyria. Sandusky County Pioneer and His. Soc., Fremont. Pioneer Soc., Madisonville. Geauga County His. Soc., Chardon. New Century His. Soc., Marietta. Mahoning Valley His. Soc., Youngstown. Pioneer Soc., Marietta.

Oregon, Pioneer and Historical Society, Astoria. Oregon Pioneer Association, Butteville. Pennsylvania, Library of the Archives of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem. Hamilton Library and Historical Ass'n, Carlisle. His. Soc. of Franklin County, Chambersburg. Bucks County His. Soc., Doylestown. Lutheran His. Soc., Gettysburg. Dauphin County His. Soc., Harrisburg. Lin- nen Scientific and His. Soc., Lancaster. Crawford County His. Soc., Meadville. Moravian His. Soc., Nazareth. Newport His. Soc., Newport. His. Soc. of Montgomery County, Norristown. American Philosophical Soc., Philadelphia. His. Soc. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Numismatic and Anti- quarian Soc., Philadelphia. Friends' His. Ass'n, Philadelphia. Catholic His. Soc., Philadelphia. Presbyterian His. Soc., Philadelphia. American Baptist His. Soc., Philadelphia. His. Soc. of Pitts- burg and Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg. Bradford County His. Soc., Towanda. Wyoming His. and Geological Soc., Wilkesbarre. Lackawanna Institute of His. and Science, Scranton. Lutheran His. Soc., Harrisburg.

Rhode Island, Newport His. Soc., Newport. Historical and Economic Science Ass'n, Brown Uni- versity, Providence. Rhode Island His. Soc., Providence. Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' His. Soc., Providence.

South Carolina, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston. Tennessee, Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville. Texas, Historical Society of Galveston, Galveston. State Historical Society, Austin. Vermont, Middlebury His. Soc., Middlebury. Vermont His. Soc., Montpelier. Bennington His. Soc., Rutland County His. Soc., Rutland.

Virginia, Virginia His. Soc., Richmond. His. Soc. Eastern Virginia, Eastville. Southern His. Soc., Richmond. His. Soc. of Roanoke College, Salem. Petersburg His. Soc., Petersburg. Virginia Baptist His. Soc., Richmond. The Richmond College His. and Geographical Soc., Richmond.

Washington, Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma. Whitman His. Soc., Walla Walla. West Virginia, West Virginia Historical Society, Morgantown.

Wisconsin, Milwaukee Pioneer Soc., Milwaukee. State His. Soc. of Wisconsin, Madison.



**AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**—Officers 1894-95: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit, president; J. C. Dana, Public Library, Denver, Mary S. Cutler, State Library, Albany, Ellen M. Coo, Free Circulating Library, New York City, vice-presidents; Frank P. Hill, Public Library, Newark, N. J., secretary; C. R. Dudley, City Library, Denver, F. Richmond Fletcher, Library Bureau, Boston, Louisa S. Cutler, Public Library, Utica, N. Y., G. E. Wire, Newberry Library, Chicago, assistant secretaries; George Watson Cole, Jersey City, N. J., treasurer; Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa., recorder; Nina E. Browne, Library Bureau, Boston, assistant recorder. Executive Board (with power to appoint committees): The president, ex-president, vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer.

**AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.**—Organized 1873. Members, 1,130. Officers: President, James C. Carter, of New York; secretary, John Hinkley, 215 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Francis Rawle, Philadelphia; executive committee, the above and Geo. A. Mercer, of Savannah, Alfred Hemenway, of Boston, and Bradley G. Schley, of Milwaukee, Wis.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.**—Organized at Philadelphia in 1848, with 461 members. Wm. C. Redfield, of New York, first president. Officers 1894-95: President, E. W. Morley, Cleveland; vice-presidents, E. St. Holden, of the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal.; W. Leo Stevens, Troy, N. Y.; William McMuntrie, of Brooklyn; William Kent, Passaic, N. J.; J. Hotchkiss, Staunton, Va.; D. S. Jordan, Palo Alto, Cal.; J. C. Arthur, Lafayette, Ind.; E. C. Cushing, Washington, D. C.; B. E. Fernom, Washington, D. C.; secretaries, F. W. Putnam, Cambridge, Mass.; James Lewis Howe, Louisville, Ky.; Charles R. Barnes, Madison, Wis.; E. H. Moore, Chicago; E. Merritt, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. P. Mason, Troy, N. Y.; H. S. Jacoby, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Perrin Smith, Palo Alto, Cal.; S. A. Forbes, Champaign, Ill.; B. T. Galloway, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Anita Newcombe McGee, Washington, D. C.; E. A. Ross, Palo Alto, Cal.; treasurer, R. S. Woodward, New York City.

**AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.**—Officers: President, Edm'd J. James, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; vice-presidents, Henry C. Lea, 2000 Walnut street, Philadelphia; Prof. E. H. Giddings, Columbia College; Prof. W. P. Holcomb, Swarthmore College; corresponding secretary, R. P. Falkner, Ph. D., Germantown, Phila.; recording secretary, C. R. Woodruff, 514 Walnut street, Philadelphia; general secretary, John Quincy Adams, Ph. D., 3705 Locust street, Philadelphia; treasurer, Stuart Wood, 400 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; librarian, John L. Stewart, Manual Training School. The Academy was founded on Dec. 14, 1889, for the purpose of promoting the political and social sciences. The next annual meeting will be held in Philadelphia in January, 1895. The membership of the Academy, which is 3,000, is divided among every State in the Union, besides the following foreign countries: The West Indies, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Colombia, Brazil, Paraguay, Chili, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Hungary, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Roumania, Turkey, India, China, Japan, Natal and Tasmania, also Canada and Mexico. The governing board is the Council, which consists of about 80 members. The annual fee is five dollars, and the life membership fee \$100.

**AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.**—Founded in 1865. Officers 1894-95: President, F. J. Kingsbury, Waterbury, Ct.; first vice-president, H. L. Wayland, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Francis Wayland, New Haven, Ct.; Daniel C. Gilman, Baltimore, Md.; William T. Harris, Washington, D. C.; Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John E. Lodge, Boston; Lucy Hall Brown, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, Washington, D. C.; Samuel W. Dike, D. D., Auburn, Mass.; Charles A. Peabody, New York; Andrew Dickson White, St. Petersburg, Russia; Grace Peckham, M. D., New York; Henry B. Baker, Lansing, Mich.; Dorman B. Eaton, New York; Henry Villard, New York; H. Holbrook Curtis, M. D., New York; R. A. Holland, St. Louis, Mo.; John Eaton, Washington, D. C.; general secretary, F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass.; treasurer, Anson Phelps Stokes, 45 Cedar street, New York; executive committee, F. J. Kingsbury, president; F. B. Sanborn, general secretary; Anson Phelps Stokes, treasurer; J. Irving Manatt, education secretary; Dr. F. Peterson, health chairman; Prof. Francis Wayland, jurisprudence chairman; J. W. Carter, finance chairman; Joseph Lee, social economy chairman. Total membership, 350. Next annual meeting will be held at Saratoga the first Monday in September, or the last in August, 1895.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.**—Incorporated by act of Congress, March 3, 1863. The incorporating act provides that the Academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science and art, the actual expense to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose, but the Academy to receive no compensation. The Academy has 87 members, 1 honorary member, and 23 foreign associates. Officers: O. C. Marsh, president; F. A. Waiker, vice-president; Wolcott Gibbs, foreign secretary; A. Hall, home secretary; John S. Billings, treasurer. Additional members of council, 1894-95: G. J. Brush, B. A. Gould, S. P. Langley, T. C. Mendenhall, S. Newcomb, Ira Remsen, Ph. D.

**AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.**—President, Francis A. Walker, Ph. D., LL.D., Mass. Inst. Tech., Boston; vice-presidents, Hamilton A. Hill, A. M., Boston; Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Richmond Mayo-Smith, A. M., Columbia College, New York; Hon. Horace G. Wadlin, 20 Beacon street, Boston; Henry C. Adams, Ph. D., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; treasurer, John S. Clark, 646 Washington street, Boston; corresponding secretary, E. R. L. Gould, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; secretary and librarian, Davis R. Dewey, Ph. D., Institute of Technology, Boston; assistant secretary, Gary N. Calkins, S. B., Columbia College, N. Y.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.**—Officers: President, Daniel H. Burnham, The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.; 1st vice-president, Geo. B. Post, 33 East 17th street, New York, N. Y.; 2d vice-president, Levo T. Scofield, 22 Case Block, Cleveland, O.; treasurer, Samuel A. Treat, 58 Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Alfred Stone, 49 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.; executive committee, the president, treasurer and secretary (ex-officio); E. H. Kendall, 150 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.; W. W. Clay, 218 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Gibson, 18 Wall street, New York, N. Y.; C. F. McKim, 160 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y. Number of chapters, 27; number of fellows, 462; number of honorary members, 53.

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—Organized 1852. Number of members Jan. 1, 1894, 1,736. Officers: President, William P. Craighill; vice-presidents, term expires Jan., 1895, Charles Macdonald, Elmer L. Corthell; vice-presidents, term expires January, 1896, Charles C. Martin, Joseph M. Wilson; secretary, Francis Collingwood; treasurer, John Bogart. Directors, term expires January, 1895: Leffert L. Buck, Sir Casimir S. Gzowski, Desmond Fitzgerald, Charles L. Strobel, Benjamin M. Harrod, John Thomson; term expires January, 1896: Foster Crowell, Henry G. Prout, Willard S. Pope, Frederic P. Stearns, John T. Fanning, Olin H. Landreth; term expires January, 1897: William H. Burr, Joseph M. Knap, Bernard R. Green, T. Gullford Smith, Robert B. Stanton, Henry D. Whitcomb. Past presidents, members of the Board: Julius W. Adams, George S. Greene, Albert Fink, Charles Paine, Don J. Whittemore, Henry Flad, Wm. E. Worthen, Thomas C. Keefer, M. J. Becker, O. Chanute, Mendes Cohen, William Mecalif. Assistant secretary, Charles Warren Hunt; auditor, Thomas B. Lee. House of the Society, 127 East Twenty-third street, New York.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.**—Organized April 15, 1884. Members Sept. 1 1894, 834. Officers 1894-5: President, Prof. Edwin J. Houston; past presidents, Dr. Norvin Green, 1884-5-6, Franklin L. Pope, 1886-7, T. Connerford Martin, 1887-8, Edward Weston, 1888-9, Prof. Elihu Thomson, 1889-90, Prof. W. A. Anthony, 1890-91, Alex. Graham Bell, 1891-2, Frank J. Sprague, 1892-3; vice-presidents, Patrick B. Delany, H. Ward Leonard, William Wallace, Prof. William A. Anthony, Prof. Francis B. Crocker, James Hamblet; managers, Charles Wirt, Angus S. Hibbard, Dr. Michael I. Pupin, Charles P. Steinmetz, Prof. Harris J. Ryan, Charles Hewitt, J. J. Carty, William J. Haunmer, A. E. Kennelly, William D. Weaver, Charles S. Bradley, W. B. Vanslze; treasurer, George M. Phelps, 203 Broadway, New York; secretary, Ralph W. Pope, 12 West 31st street, New York.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.**—Organized in May, 1871. Members, about 2,400; honorary members, 15. Officers: President, John Fritz, Bethlehem, Pa.; vice-presidents, A. J. Bowie, Jr., San Francisco, Cal., Robert G. Leckie, Londonderry, Nova Scotia, E. G. Spilsbury, New York City, J. F. Holloway, New York City, J. C. Platt, Waterford, N. Y., E. V. d'Inville, Philadelphia, Pa.; managers, H. L. Hollis, Chicago, Ill., George W. Goetz, Milwaukee, Wis., Charles Kirchhoff, New York City, H. H. Campbell, Steelton, Pa., W. L. Sheaffer, Pottsville, Pa., A. M. Shook, Tracy City, Tenn., T. A. Rickard, Denver, Colorado, H. O. Hofman, Boston, Mass., John A. Church, New York City; secretary, R. W. Raymond, N. Y. City; treasurer, Theodore D. Rand, Phila., Pa.

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.**—Established April 7, 1880, with a membership of 189, now has an enrollment of about 1,700. Headquarters, 12 West 31st street, New York. Officers: President, Eckley B. Cox, Drifton, Pa.; vice-presidents, C. W. Hunt, New York City, Thomas R. Pickering, Portland, Conn., Edwin Reynolds, Milwaukee, Wis., C. E. Billings, Hartford, Conn., Percival Roberts, Jr., Pencoyd, Pa., H. J. Small, Sacramento, Cal.; managers, James M. Dodge, Philadelphia, Pa., Robert Forsyth, Chicago, Ill., Jesse M. Smith, Detroit, Mich., Chas. H. Manning, Manchester, N. H., C. W. Pusey, Wilmington, Del., John Thompson, New York City, John B. Herreshoff, Bristol, Conn., L. B. Miller, Elizabeth, N. J., W. S. Russell, Detroit, Mich.; treasurer, Wm. H. Wiley, 53 East 10th street, New York City; secretary, Prof. F. R. Hutton, No. 12 West 31st street, New York City.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.**—Founded in 1826. Academicians, 95; associates, 54; deceased academicians, 86; deceased associates, 67. Officers 1894-95: Council—Thomas W. Wood, president; H. W. Robbins, vice-president; J. C. Nicoll, cor. sec.; George H. Smillie, rec. sec.; James D. Smillie, treas.; Edwin H. Blashfield, H. Bolton Jones, Thomas Moran, James M. Hart, Olin L. Warner, Walter Shirlaw. Jury of Selection: J. Carroll Beckwith, Robert Blum, J. G. Brown, Wm. M. Chase, F. S. Church, Chas. C. Curran, Lockwood De Forest, S. J. Guy, Jas. M. Hart, Thos. Hovenden, Francis C. Jones, H. Bolton Jones, Will H. Low, C. Morgan McIlhenny, Geo. W. Maynard, H. Siddons Mowbray, Arthur Parton, Frederic P. Vinton, Olin L. Warner; hanging committee, Frederic P. Vinton, Will H. Low.

**NATIONAL BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.**—Officers: President, James A. Henderson, Pittsburg; first vice-president, B. D. Wood, New Orleans; second vice-president, J. B. Hubbell, Bridgeport, Conn.; treasurer, W. J. Wood, Pittsburg; secretary, E. H. Boyer, New York; assistant secretary, T. M. Venneman, Evansville, Ind.

**THE SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF AMERICA.**—This society was organized at Columbia, Tenn., in May, 1889, when the first annual congress was held. Any person above the age of 21, who is of Scotch-Irish descent, is eligible to membership. Its purposes are "the preservation of Scotch-Irish history and associations, the diffusion of knowledge regarding the Scotch-Irish people, the keeping alive of the characteristic qualities of the race, the promotion of intelligent patriotism, and the development of social intercourse and fraternal feeling." Volumes containing the proceedings and addresses of the annual congresses, besides much other historical and biographical matter, have been published. The total membership, including State societies, is about 1,200. Officers: President, Robert Bonner, N. Y.; vice-pres. general, Dr. John S. MacIntosh, Philadelphia; first vice-pres. at large, T. T. Wright, Nashville, Tenn.; second vice-pres. at large, Dr. J. H. Bryson, Huntsville, Ala.; sec'y, A. C. Floyd, Chattanooga, Tenn.; treas., John McIlhenny, Philadelphia, Pa.

**THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.**—The Theosophical Society has been in existence since November 17, 1875, having been then founded in New York by Wm. Q. Judge, Col. N. S. Olcott, and Madame H. P. Blavatsky, with the following objects: First—to form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or color. Second—to promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions, and sciences, and demonstrate the importance of that study. Third—to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers latent in man. The Society appeals for support and encouragement to all who truly love their fellow-men, and desire the eradication of the evils caused by the barriers raised by race, creed, or color, which have so long impeded human progress; to all scholars, to all sincere lovers of truth, wheresoever it may be found, and to all philosophers, alike in the East and in the West; and lastly, to all who aspire to higher and better things than the mere pleasures and interests of a worldly life, and are prepared to make the sacrifices by which alone a knowledge of them can be attained. The Society represents no particular creed, is entirely unsectarian, and includes professors of all faiths. No person's religious beliefs are interfered with, and all that is exacted from each member is the same toleration of the views of others which he desires them to exhibit toward his own. The Society, as a body, eschews the politics and all subjects outside its declared sphere of work, the rules stringently forbidding members to compromise its strict neutrality in these matters. The headquarters are at Adyar, a suburb of Madras, where the Society has a property of twenty-seven acres and extensive buildings, including one for the Oriental Library and a spacious hall wherein the General Council meets annually in Convention on the 27th of December. Many branches of the Society have been formed in various parts of the world, and new ones are constantly being organized. All branches in America and the West Indies are under the jurisdiction of the American Section; in Europe, India, Ceylon, etc., are other sections; these are all under the jurisdiction of the General Convention held in India. Each section is autonomous. The president of the Society is Col. H. S. Olcott, in India; the vice-president, William Q. Judge, 144 Madison avenue, New York.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY OF ELECTRO-THERAPEUTISTS.**—Officers: President, W. L. Jackson, Boston; first vice-president, E. S. Bailey, Chicago; second vice-president, F. A. Gardner, Washington; secretary, Clara Gary, New York; treasurer, J. B. Garrison. The executive board is composed of the officers, with the addition of W. H. King and M. Youngman.



## MILITARY AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—The first Grand Army Post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The first National encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866, and the twenty-eighth at Pittsburg, Pa., September 12 and 13, 1894.

## OFFICERS

Commander-in-chief, Thos. G. Lawler, Rockford, Ill.	Chaplain-in-chief, Rev. T. H. Haggerty, St. Louis, Mo.
Senior Vice Commander-in-chief, A. P. Birchfield, Pittsburg, Pa.	Adjutant-General, C. C. Jones, Rockford, Ill.
Junior Vice Commander-in-chief, Charles N. Shute, New Orleans, La.	Ass't Adjutant-General, J. L. Bennett, Chicago, Ill.
Surgeon General, O. W. Meeks, Marion, O.	Inspector-General, C. V. R. Pond, Muskegon, Mich.
	Judge Advocate General, Matt H. Ellis, Yonkers, N. Y.

DEPARTMENTS.	June 30, 1893.		Dec. 31, 1893.		June 30, 1894.		No. of Posts Chartered.
	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	
Alabama.....	13	263	13	267	13	268	13
Arizona.....	9	288	8	279	9	280	9
Arkansas.....	72	1,712	53	1,102	50	991	85
California and Nevada.....	108	6,316	112	6,223	111	5,987	124
Colorado and Wyoming.....	78	3,114	78	2,841	80	2,627	82
Connecticut.....	69	6,759	72	6,704	72	6,691	72
Delaware.....	22	1,138	21	1,071	18	880	24
Florida.....	25	560	26	570	25	559	26
Georgia.....	12	345	12	545	11	412	12
Idaho.....	21	477	21	454	16	433	21
Illinois.....	582	30,211	590	29,521	521	27,039	601
Indiana.....	580	24,078	522	24,215	512	23,328	522
Indian Territory.....	17	318					
Iowa.....	449	18,870	427	17,658	427	17,507	448
Kansas.....	463	17,562	448	16,621	424	15,618	464
Kentucky.....	201	6,815	209	5,577	146	4,712	210
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	25	1,423	25	1,431	25	1,305	25
Maine.....	166	9,570	167	9,275	167	9,110	167
Massachusetts.....	210	24,105	210	23,687	210	23,464	210
Maryland.....	53	3,650	54	3,632	49	3,475	58
Michigan.....	387	19,617	384	19,020	370	18,356	394
Minnesota.....	178	8,148	183	8,087	180	7,869	183
Missouri.....	436	19,391	434	18,611	415	17,766	436
Montana.....	19	612	18	513	18	530	19
Nebraska.....	274	8,625	264	8,023	242	7,629	272
New Hampshire.....	94	5,023	94	4,963	94	4,882	94
New Jersey.....	115	7,757	115	7,511	115	7,432	115
New Mexico.....	11	253	10	193	11	202	11
New York.....	661	40,306	657	39,909	654	39,414	659
North Dakota.....	35	830	34	748	29	625	36
Ohio.....	697	42,680	740	42,001	680	38,321	742
Oklahoma.....	21	576	19	555	9	242	
Oregon.....	55	2,177	58	2,117	58	2,117	59
Pennsylvania.....	619	43,181	621	43,724	624	43,831	624
Potomac.....	20	3,759	19	3,750	19	3,583	19
Rhode Island.....	27	2,818	26	2,757	26	2,732	26
South Dakota.....	99	2,745	93	2,672	95	2,609	102
Tennessee.....	90	3,498	85	3,270	87	3,248	87
Texas.....	60	1,686	56	1,457	36	1,068	58
Utah.....	5	191	5	164	5	168	5
Vermont.....	112	5,349	111	5,274	113	5,187	113
Virginia.....	48	1,542	52	1,552	53	1,539	52
Washington and Alaska.....	77	2,511	79	2,580	70	2,521	80
West Virginia.....	99	3,044	99	2,880	78	2,456	111
Wisconsin.....	270	13,124	268	12,761	270	12,620	271
Total.....	7,634	397,223	7,592	387,690	7,137	371,633	7,744

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Organized by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States, who took part in the civil war. Membership descends to eldest lineal male descendant. The twenty State commanders, with membership of each April 30, 1894, are: Pennsylvania, 1,142; New York, 1,140; Maine, 148; Massachusetts, 872; California, 632; Wisconsin, 215; Illinois, 556; District of Columbia, 654; Ohio, 909; Michigan, 276; Minnesota, 313; Oregon, 82; Missouri, 304; Nebraska, 157; Kansas, 268; Iowa, 168; Colorado, 197; Indiana, 221; Washington, 61; Vermont, 100. Total, 8,415. The commander-in-chief was instituted Oct. 1, 1885. The headquarters are at Philadelphia. Officers: Commander-in-chief, Brig.-General Lucius Fairchild; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Colonel Nelson Cole; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Commodore Henry Erben; recorder-in-chief, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John P. Nicholson; registrar-in-chief, Brevet Brig. General Albert Ordway; treasurer-in-chief, Colonel Cornelius Cadle; chancellor-in-chief, Captain Peter D. Keyser; chaplain-in-chief, Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull, D. D.; council-in-chief, Brevet Brig.-General Orlando M. Poe, Brevet Colonel H. C. King, Brevet Brig.-General J. Marshall Brown, Colonel Arnold A. Rand, Brevet Major Wm. P. Huxford.



**UNION VETERAN LEGION.**—Originated in Pittsburg, Pa., in March, 1884; national organization perfected Nov. 17, 1886, with 12 encampments in 4 States. There were in 1894 131 encampments in 22 States, and the District of Columbia. The society is composed of Union veterans who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863, for three years, and were honorably discharged after a service of at least two years, or discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty; also those who volunteered prior to July 22, 1861, for two years, and served their full term, unless discharged for wounds received in line of duty. No drafted men or substitute, or any one who has borne arms against the U. S., is eligible. Officers 1894: National Commander, W. A. Clark, Butler, Pa.; sen. vice-commander, Joseph B. Knox, Mass.; jun. vice-commander, Joseph M. Walter, Jr., N. Y.; adj. gen., George Schaffner, Butler, Pa.; quartermaster gen., W. Potter Kremer, N. Y.; inspector gen., Carter M. Riggs, O.; judge adv. gen., W. H. Redheffer, Pa.; surg. gen., Albert R. Tucker, Ind.; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. John A. Darks, Pa.; chief mustering officer, Jas. Delehanty, 2289 Third avenue, N. Y. city.

**SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.**—Organized in 1881. The father of the order (still living) is Major A. P. Davis, of Pittsburg, Pa., and the first camp organized was Davis Camp of that city. The present number of camps is 1,400, with a total membership of about 40,000. National officers: Commander-in-chief, Wm. E. Bundy, Cincinnati, Ohio; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Theodore A. Barton, Providence, R. I.; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Lewis A. Dille, Davenport, Iowa; adj. gen., H. V. Speelman, Cincinnati, Ohio; inspector gen., Albert C. Blaisdell, Lowell, Mass.; surgeon gen., E. Weldon Young, M. D., Seattle, Washington; quartermaster gen., R. Loebenstein, 34 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.; judge advocate gen., Grant W. Harrington, Hiawatha, Kansas; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. W. J. Patton, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Council-in-chief: Chas. K. Darling, Boston, Mass., Elwood T. Carr, Radnor, Pa., William D. Spear, Yonkers, N. Y. The next national encampment will be held in the city of Knoxville, Tenn., in the month of September, 1895.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION NAVAL VETERANS, U. S. of A.**—Rear admiral commanding, Francis B. Allen, 61 Willard street, Hartford, Conn.; commodore, Will E. Atkins, Cincinnati, Ohio; captain, George C. Irelan, Baltimore, Md.; commander, George W. Shaw, Zanesville, Ohio; lieutenant-commander, John J. Gilman, Everett, Mass.; senior lieutenant, E. D. Bliss, Brooklyn, N. Y.; junior lieutenant, John O. Shaw, Bath, Me.; fleet surgeon, Lorenzo Traver, M. D., Providence, R. I.; fleet paymaster, Erdix F. Dustin, 90 Friendship street, Providence, R. I.; fleet engineer, William L. Orr, Chicago, Ill.; fleet chaplain, Rev. J. L. DeMott, Warren, Me.; judge advocate, Charles J. Cowley, Lowell, Mass.; national secretary, George W. Bostwick, 116 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; national boatswain, Robert Anderson, Phila., Pa.; national historian, J. W. Keene, Columbus, O.; senior aide and chief of staff, Wm. Simmons, Phila., Pa. Committee on Revision: Rear Admiral R. S. Osborn, 611 Broadway, N. Y.; Rear-Admiral W. S. Wells, New Haven, Conn., Captain M. H. Cleaves, Boston, Mass. The National Association Naval Veterans was organized in January, 1887, "to cherish the memory and associations of the late rebellion, perpetuate the glorious name and deeds of our navy, to strengthen the ties of our fraternal fellowship and sympathy, to advance the best interests of this Association, and to extend all possible relief to the widows and orphans of members," etc. Membership is restricted to officers, appointed or enlisted men who served in the U. S. Navy, Marine Corps, or Revenue Marine Service, between April 12, 1861, and August 25, 1865, who have not borne arms against the United States, or been convicted of any infamous crime, and who have been honorably discharged or resigned by honorable acceptance of resignation. There are 36 local associations, with 9,000 active and 2,500 honorary members.

**NAVAL CADET CORPS, U. S. of A.**—Headquarters, Essex Market, cor. Grand and Ludlow street, New York City. Rear admiral commanding, B. S. Osborn; commodore, P. S. Flynn; captain, J. Wells Naughton. This corps is auxiliary to the National Association of Naval Veterans, and is organizing local corps in all posts where there are Naval Veteran associations. Present membership, 900 in New York city, 200 in Baltimore, with corps in process of formation in Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Buffalo, etc.

**REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**—The objects of this order are "to bring together and unite in benevolent and social fellowship those who have served in the regular army, navy or marine corps of the United States; to provide for our comrades when sick or in need; to assist in the burial of our dead; to extend a helping hand to the family or dependents of a deceased comrade, and to render such aid pecuniary or otherwise, as may be necessary for the welfare of any of our members; to foster that social and fraternal intercourse between our comrades which forms the true bond of union and keeps alive those undying friendships formed in the service. Also to secure from Congress and other legislative bodies, the passage of laws beneficial to the welfare of our comrades now in the service of the United States." National officers: James P. Lockwood, national commander, Chicago, Ill.; Richard J. Fanning, national adjutant, Columbus, Ohio; Henry Shindler, national vice-commander, Leavenworth, Kan.; Wm. D. Daugherty, national deputy commander, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. C. G. De Heus, national paymaster, Milwaukee, Wis.; John E. Cox, national chaplain, Mt. Vernon, Ind. Number of garrisons, 123, located at military posts, barracks, on ships, and in the leading cities. Two-thirds of membership now in the service. Total membership about 10,000. Official headquarters, Journal Building, Room No. 20, Columbus, Ohio. Incorporated under the laws of Ohio in 1888. The "Army and Navy Journal," the official organ, is edited by the national adjutant, Richard J. Fanning.

**THE NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.**—This order first originated in Massachusetts from an informal meeting of 3 gentlemen, and plans for procedure were discussed and a temporary organization effected. A permanent organization was effected November 9, 1891. The general commandery was organized at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on June 19. The delegates to the convention to organize the latter were chiefly naval officers, representing four States and the District of Columbia. Captain John C. Soley, U. S. N., presided at the convention, which was styled the First Triennial Congress of the Order. This congress recommended the formation by eligible persons of a society or commandery in each State represented at the convention, and others also, upon proper petition to the general commandery. The original commandery in Massachusetts became subordinate to the general commandery. There are at present five State commanderies. The officers of the general commandery elected to serve until the second triennial congress to be held in Boston, October 4, 1895 (anniversary of the commissioning of the first ship in the revolutionary war in 1775—making the 120th anniversary) are: General commander, John Codman Soley, lieutenant (retired) U. S. N., Boston, Massachusetts; vice general commanders, John Lorimer Worden, rear admiral (retired) U. S. N., Francis Asbury Roe, rear admiral (retired), U. S. N., Henry Clay Taylor, commander, U. S. N.; general recorder, Frank William Nichols, lieutenant commander, U. S. N.; general treasurer, Thomas Amory DeBlols, M. D.; general registrar, Charles Calhoun Philbrook; general historian, Theodoros Bailey Myers Mason, lieutenant commander, U. S. N.; assistant general recorder, Charles Frederick Bacon Philbrook; assistant general treasurer, William Lithgow Willey, S. D.; assistant general registrar, Franklin Thomason Beatty, M. D.; assistant general historian, Arthur Wellington Clark, M. D.; general

chaplain, Rev. Minot Judson Savage. General council: Horatio Barnard Lowry, major, U. S. M. C. William Henry Harris, chief engineer, U. S. N.; John Fairfield Merry, commander, U. S. N.; Jacob William Miller, Theodore Strong Thompson, paymaster, U. S. N.; Francis Henry Harrington, captain U. S. M. C.; William Melville Paul, Thomas Loring Churchill, Richard Kent Gately.

**SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.**—The New York society was instituted August 18, 1892, and incorporated October 18, 1892. The general society was organized May 9 and 10, 1893, in New York city, by delegates from five States and the District of Columbia. Eligibility to membership is restricted to adult male descendants of ancestors who fought under colonial authority, from the settlement of Jamestown in 1607 to the battle of Lexington in 1775, or who served as governor, deputy-governor, lieutenant-governor, member of council, or as military, naval or marine officer in service of the colonies, or under the banner of Great Britain, or was conspicuous in military, official or legislative life during that period. Societies have been organized in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, District of Columbia, New Jersey. Officers of the General Society: Governor general, Frederic J. de Peyster; deputy governors general, Chas. H. Murray, N. Y.; Jas. Mifflin, Pa.; Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent, Md.; Gen. Wm. F. Draper, Mass.; Nathan G. Pond, Conn.; Rear-Ad. Francis Asbury Roe, D. C.; sec'y gen., Howland Pell, 4 Warren street, N. Y.; dep. sec'y gen., Edward Trenchard; treas. gen., Satterlee Swartwout; dep. treas. gen., S. Victor Constant; registrar gen., Geo. Norbury Mackenzie; historian gen., Dr. Francis E. Abbot; chaplain gen., Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L.; surgeon gen., Samuel Clagett Chew, M. D.; chancellor gen., Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

**SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.**—Founded by American and French officers of the American revolutionary army in May, 1783. Baron Steuben presided at the meeting for organization. The institution was drafted by General Knox, and declared that the officers of the American army "associated themselves into one society of friends to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity; and in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters." Washington was elected president-general in 1783. Robert Burnett, of New York, who died in 1854, was the last survivor of the original members. Thirteen State societies were formed, and one in France. Seven of the original thirteen State societies still survive, and hold annual meetings on July 4. At the last meeting of the General Society, in June, 1893, the Connecticut State Society was revived, making eight in all. The society in France has also been recently revived. The General Society, which consists of the general officers and five delegates from each State society, will hold its next triennial meeting in Philadelphia in May, 1896. The membership at time of last triennial meeting was 499. Officers: Acting president-general and vice-president-general, Robert M. McLane, Maryland; sec'y gen., Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., Rhode Island; treas. gen., John Schuyler, C. E., New York; ass't sec'y gen., Thomas Pinckney Lowndes, South Carolina; ass't treas. gen., Henry Thayer Drowne, Rhode Island. The office of the sec'y gen. is at Garden City, L. I.

**SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—This society, formed to perpetuate the principles and memory of the men who achieved American independence, was founded in 1875, in New York city. It is composed principally of the descendants of the active men of the revolution. Collateral descendants have, however, been admitted to membership. In July, 1894, there were 20 branch societies, as follows: New York, 1,401 members; Pennsylvania, 795; District of Columbia, 195; Iowa, 40; New Jersey, 92; Georgia, 110; Massachusetts, 245; Colorado, 45; Maryland, 97; Minnesota, 52; California, 33; Ohio, 105; Connecticut, 47; New Hampshire, 14; North Carolina, 24; Illinois, 35; Missouri, 104; Florida, 20; Alabama, 21; West Virginia, 9. Total membership, 3,487. Officers of the General Society: General president, Hon. John Lee Carroll, Md.; gen. vice-president, Garrett Dorset Wall Vroom, N. J.; second gen. vice-president, John Screven, Ga.; gen. secretary, James Mortimer Montgomery, No. 56 Wall street, New York; ass't gen. secretary, William Hall Harris, No. 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore; gen. treasurer, Richard McCall Cadwalader, Pa.; gen. ass't treasurer, Stephen Salisbury, Mass.; gen. chaplain, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., S. T. D., N. Y.; gen. registrar, John Woolf Jordan, Pa.; gen. historian, Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, U. S. A., D. C.

**SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Organized in New York, April 30, 1889. Its objects are "to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices, achieved the independence of the American people, to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants, to encourage historical research, etc." The annual congress of the National Society is held April 30th of each year. That of 1894 was at Washington, D. C. The society has organizations in 35 States, and a total membership of about 6,000, which is rapidly increasing. The principal officers are: President general, Gen. Horace Porter, LL. D., N. Y.; vice-presidents general, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, D. C.; Col. Thos. M. Anderson, Wash.; Wm. Ridgely Griffith, Md.; Edwin S. Barrett, Mass., and John Whitehead, N. J.; sec'y gen., Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J.; treas. gen., C. W. Haskins, N. Y.; registrar gen., A. Howard Clark, D. C.; historian gen., Henry Hull, N. Y.; chaplain gen., Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, D. D., Ill.

**THE AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.**—Organized in the city of Mexico in 1847; originally composed of officers of the U. S. army who served in the war with Mexico; membership restricted to officers who served in the war or their blood relatives. Each primary member is privileged to nominate as his successor a blood relative, who is known as an associate member until the death of the primary member, after which he is entitled to full membership. The membership of the society is 235. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Officers: President, Gen. John Porter Hatch; vice-president and treasurer, Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones; secretary, Gen. Horatio Gates Gibson; ass't secretary, Mark Burckle Hatch, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

**THE PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.**—First organized in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1847, and had extended through several eastern and southern States, when the civil war compelled the suspension of its operations; reorganized in 1865. Objects: The inculcation of pure American principles and reverence for American institutions; the cultivation of fraternal feeling among American free-men; the opposition to foreign interference with State interests in the United States of America, and to any form of organized disregard of American laws and customs; the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and the advancement of our free public school system. Its immediate benefits are home benevolence. Any male person shall be eligible to membership who is of good moral character, 16 years of age, born on the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being; opposed to the union of Church and State, and to the interference of any foreign power, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of this government. There are 13 State camps with a total membership of about 100,000. The next National Camp will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., beginning Sept. 17, 1895. Officers: National president, James A. Kilton, Col.; national vice-president, Isiah Sedgwick, Ind.; national master of forms, M. S. Evans, Kan.; national secretary, Fred. E. Stecs, 524 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.; national treasurer, John H. Hoffer, Pa.; national chaplain, Rev. C. W. Pool, Wis.; national assistant secretary, Clare M. Taylor, Pa.; national conductor, Philip C. Hess, N. J.; national inspector, J. Harry Hughes, Pa.; national guard, D. E. Rupley, Pa.



**THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.**—This society was organized into a National Society at Wilmington, Del., May 19, 1893, by four State societies then existing—Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware. There are now societies in the 13 original States and the District of Columbia. Membership is restricted to women "who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750, which ancestor or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth, or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the colonial government, and who, by distinguished services, shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation." Officers of the National Society: President, Mrs. Howard Townsend, N. Y.; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Beverly Kennon, Washington, D. C.; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Henry G. Banning, Wilmington, Del.; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Byrd Nicholas, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Mrs. Wm. B. Reed, Baltimore, Md.; asst secretary, Mrs. J. J. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; registrar, Mrs. Fred'k A. Packard, Philadelphia, Pa.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Organized at Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1890; incorporated June 8, 1891, to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, etc. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of 18 years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or a civil officer in one of the several colonies or States, or of the united colonies or States; provided, that the applicant be acceptable to the society. Present membership, 6,500. The headquarters of the National Society are at Washington, D. C. Officers: President general, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson; vice-president gen. in charge of organization of chapters, Mrs. A. C. Geer, 1223 N street N. W., Washington, D. C.; vice-presidents gen., Mrs. W. R. Peale, Mrs. F. W. Dickens, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, Miss Ella L. Dorsey, Mrs. Harry Heth, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hill, Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Mrs. John Ritchie, Mrs. A. G. Bracket, Miss Virginia Miller, Mrs. H. M. Shepard, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. L. P. Blackburn, Mrs. Richard Hays, Mrs. Henry Gannett; treasurer gen., Mrs. Miranda Tullock; secretaries gen., Mrs. Edward Goodfellow and Miss Mary Desha; registrars gen., Miss Fedora I. Wilbur, Mrs. Charles A. Mann, Mrs. Agnes M. Burnett, Miss Anna S. Mallett; surgeon gen., Dr. Anita N. McGee; historian gen., Mrs. Henry F. Blount; chaplain gen., Mrs. E. T. Bullock.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—General Society officers: Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, president general; Mrs. Louise F. Rowe, vice-president gen.; Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, secretary gen.; Miss Lucretia V. Steers, treasurer gen.; Mrs. Mary C. Martin Casey, registrar gen.; Mrs. H. S. Beattie, asst registrar gen.; Mrs. Louis D. Gallison, historian gen.; Mrs. Louise S. Davis, librarian gen.; Rev. George R. Van De Water, chaplain gen. The society of the Daughters of the Revolution, having been duly incorporated, was organized in New York city, Sept. 9, 1891, to supply a hitherto unoccupied place among societies for women. While the exclusive strictness of admission to membership will enable only lineal descendants of revolutionary heroes with undoubted proof of descent and service the privilege of joining, the objects of the society must appeal to all Americans. The desire "to keep alive among its members and their descendants, and throughout the community, the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the war of the American revolution, and provide a place for their preservation and a fund for their purchase; to encourage historical research in relation to such revolution, and to publish its results; to promote and assist in the proper celebration of prominent events relating to or connected with the war of the revolution; to promote social intercourse and the feeling of fellowship among its members" are objects most worthy. The society has a splendid membership in 35 States, and 12 organized State societies. The assembly rooms for the General Society are 64 Madison avenue, New York city.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOYAL WOMEN OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.**—Organized June 6, 1888. It is a Christian patriotic society, organized to do religious and political work on Christian and patriotic American lines. It has several departments of work upon religious, political, educational and patriotic lines. Membership about 10,000. Officers are the following: National president, Mrs. I. C. Manchester, 111 Ocean street, Providence, R. I.; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Gen. N. P. Banks, Waltham, Mass.; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; 3d vice-president, Mrs. Sarah D. La Fetra, Washington, D. C.; 4th vice-president, Mrs. Mary E. D. Copeland, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Mrs. Stella Archer, 171 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.; financial secretary, Mrs. Catherine Peterson, So. Boston, Mass.; treasurer, Mrs. F. Gile, Roxbury, Mass.; auditor, Mrs. Mary S. Rogers, Boston, Mass. National organizer, Mrs. Abbie C. Peaslee.

## TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

**SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**—This order was instituted in New York city, Sept. 29, 1842. There are four National Divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, and two for Australia. The National Division of North America was organized June 17, 1844. There were in North America 39 Grand Divisions, 1,272 subordinate divisions, and 62,528 members at the close of the last fiscal year. Officers of National Division, 1894-96: M. W. patriarch, Marvin M. Eavenson, Pa.; M. W. associate, James B. Brooks, Can.; M. W. Scribe, Benj. R. Jewell, South Hampton, N. H.; M. W. treas., James H. Roberts, Boston, Mass.; M. W. chaplain, Rev. W. J. Kirby, P. E. I.; M. W. conductor, Thos. E. Ransted, Me.; M. W. sentinel, Geo. L. Kibby, Vt.; supt. Young People's Work, F. M. Bradley, D. C.

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.**—Officers International Supreme Lodge, 1893-95: R. W. G. T., Dr. D. H. Mann, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. W. G. C., Joseph Malins, Birmingham, Eng.; R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. S. E. Bailey, Arlington, Va.; R. W. G. S. J. T., Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, Jeffersonville, Ind.; R. W. G. S., B. F. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. W. G. T. R., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.; P. R. W. G. T., Dr. Oronhyatekha, Toronto, Ont.; R. W. G. C., Rev. Oliver Dryer, Airdrie, Scot.; R. W. G. M., J. W. Van Vleet, Washington, D. C.; R. W. G. D. M., Mrs. W. H. Collings, Sidney, N. S. W.; R. W. G. A. S., Rev. W. G. Davis, Ballylease, Ire.; R. W. G. G., Mrs. W. F. Poultny, Bloemfontein, Africa; R. W. G. S., T. McCarthy, Mogul Seria, N. India. Number of grand lodges May 1, 1893, 100; membership, 423,639; membership of juvenile branch, 169,804; total, 593,443. The next biennial session of the International Supreme Lodge will be held in the city of Boston on the last Wednesday in June, 1895.

**NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.**—Organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874. It has 48 auxiliary State and 6 territorial unions, besides that of the District of Columbia. It is the largest society composed exclusively of women and conducted entirely by them. It has been



organized in every State and territory, and locally in about 10,000 cities and towns. There are also local unions in almost every civilized nation. The United States reports 8,173 local unions, with a paid membership of 171,844; honorary members (gentlemen), 19,253; members of Loyal Temperance Legion, 123,810. Nineteen States have headquarters. There are 41 departments of work. It has been instrumental in securing laws for scientific temperance education in all but five of the States. The Temple at Chicago, the headquarters of the organization, cost over a million dollars. The publishing house printed about 230,000,000 pages of matter in 1893. The officers in 1894 were: President, Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge\*, office, The Temple, Chicago, Ill.; recording secretary, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, The Temple, Chicago.

**WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.**—This society, which has its auxiliaries in almost every civilized country of the world, was founded through the agency of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1883. The headquarters of the society are in the Temple at Chicago. The first convention of the World's Union was held at Boston in 1891. The next will be held in London in June, 1895. The officers of the World's Union in 1894 were: Honorary president, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt; president, Miss Frances E. Willard; vice-president at large, Lady Henry Somerset; secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge\*, The Temple, Chicago; treasurer, Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, Montreal, Canada.

**THE NON-PARTISAN NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.**—Organized in Cleveland, O., in Jan., 1890. It has auxiliary State organizations in eight States, provisional organizations in six others, and local unions in many more. Its whole number of local unions is not far from 475; membership about 8,000. The distinguishing features of the Non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union are, first, that it is, as indicated by its name, strictly non-partisan as well as non-sectarian; and secondly, that it confines itself to temperance work alone, refusing to ally with it any of the popular reforms, concerning which good people materially differ. The constitution of the Union forbids its alliance "with any other association, any political party, or any religious sect." The officers of the Union are: President, Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, Cleveland, O.; vice-president, Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Allegheny, Pa.; general secretary, Mrs. Howard M. Ingham, East Cleveland, O.; recording secretary, Mrs. Florence C. Porter, Winthrop, Me.; treasurer, Mrs. C. Cornelia Alford, Barnardston, Mass. The work of the Union comprises ten departments, each under the care of a national secretary. The official organ of the Union is "The Temperance Tribune," a semi-monthly paper, of which Mrs. Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, Pa., is editor, and Mrs. C. Cornelia Alford, publisher. The literature of the Union is extensive and excellent.

### MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

**NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.**—President, Elwood Furnas, Nevada, Iowa; secretary, August Post, Moulton, Iowa. Ohio State Alliance: President, F. E. Fitch, Bellevue, Ohio; secretary, Newton L. Bunnell, Waynesville, Ohio. Indiana: President, D. N. Stough, Le Grange, Ind.; secretary, Wm. A. Kelsey, Dunfee, Ind. Illinois: President, Milton George, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, H. O. Kyser, Canton, Ill. Wisconsin: President, W. E. Fay, Star Prairie, Wis.; secretary, Wm. Toole, Baraboo, Wis. Iowa: President, J. H. Sanders, Owasa, Iowa; secretary, August Post, Moulton, Iowa. Nebraska: President, J. H. Powers, Lincoln, Neb.; secretary, Mrs. J. T. Kellie, Hartwell, Neb. Washington: President, D. F. Ravens, St. John, Wash.; secretary, Thos. A. White, St. John, Wash. New York: President, Thos. Sphinx, Wheelock, Pa.; secretary, O. L. Dolman, Sherman, N. Y. Pennsylvania: President, Geo. D. Brown, Pulaski, Pa.; secretary, J. H. Pizer, Jacksonville, Pa. Minnesota: President, Ignatius Donnelly, Hastings, Minn.; secretary, A. L. Stromberg, Forest Lake, Minn. Montana: President, J. E. Gharrett, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; secretary, C. Edwards, Bozeman, Mont.

**NATIONAL GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.**—Officers 1893-1895: Master, J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio; overseer, E. W. Davis, Santa Rosa, Cal.; lecturer, Alpha Messer, Rochester, Vt.; steward, M. B. Hunt, Belmont, Me.; ass't steward, A. M. Belcher, Arnold's Mills, R. I.; chaplain, S. L. Wilson, Okolona, Miss.; treasurer, Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, Penn Yan, N. Y.; secretary, John Trimble, 514 F street, Washington, D. C.; gatekeeper, W. E. Harbaugh, Liberty, Mo.; Ceres, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Centre Hall, Pa.; Pomona, Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, McLouth, Kan.; Flora, Mrs. Amie L. Bull, Edina Mills, Minn.; L. A. steward, Mrs. Amanda Horton, Fruit Ridge, Mich. Executive committee: Leonard Rhone, chairman, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.; J. J. Woodman, secretary, Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., Mich.; R. R. Hutchinson, Hoffman's Wharf, Accomac Co., Va.; J. H. Brigham, ex-officio, Delta, Fulton Co., Ohio.

**NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.**—President, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of New Jersey; vice-president, G. Lane, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Dr. Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn.; treasurer, U. M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo.

**NATIONAL EDITORIAL CONVENTION.**—The National Editorial Convention closed at Ashbury Park, N. J., July 6, 1894. The next meeting will be held in Florida. The following officers were elected: President, A. H. Bonnell, of Dansville, N. Y.; 1st vice-president, James H. Duke, Scooba, Miss.; 2d vice-president, N. A. Arnold, Greencastle, Ind.; 3d vice-president, J. R. Buxton, Washington; recording secretary, A. E. Pierce, Denver, Col.; corresponding secretary, J. M. Page, Jerseyville, Ill.; and treasurer, James G. Gibbs, Norwalk, O.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEWSDEALERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.**—President, M. Moy, of Pawtucket, R. I.; 1st vice-president, F. W. Iddings, of Grand Forks, N. Dak.; 2d vice-president, C. W. Wildermuth, of Pottsville, Pa.; recording secretary, T. A. Cullen, of Philadelphia; financial secretary, J. H. J. Reilly, of Providence, R. I.; sergt-at-arms, A. Picard, of Albany, N. Y.; executive committee, P. J. Henzel, of Albany, chairman; Joseph Brennan, of New York, T. F. Martin, of New York, C. B. Swift, of Philadelphia, and P. J. McGrath, of Brooklyn.

**SOCIETY OF TAMMANY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.**—Established May 12, 1789; incorporated in 1805. The chief founder and first grand sacheem was William Mooney. The society took its name from Tammany, a Delaware chieftain who lived for over 100 years, and in revolutionary days was popularly styled the American patron saint. The name was adopted by several secret charitable societies organized in different cities as an offset to the aristocratic Society of the Cincinnati. The sacheems and officers of the society are as follows: Grand sacheem, Thos. F. Gilroy; sacheems, Hugh J. Grant, Charles Weide, John McQuade, John J. Gorman, William H. Clark, Thomas L. Feltner, Richard Croker, W. Bourke Cochran, Bernard F. Martin, Henry D. Purroy, Charles E. Simmons, George B. McClellan and J. Sergeant Cram; treasurer, Peter F. Meyer; secretary, John B. McGoldrick; father of council, John J. Gorman; scribe, Maurice F. Holahan; wiskinkie, Daniel M. Donegan; sagamore, William H. Dobbs.

\* Died October 25, 1894.

## Democratic National Committee.

Chairman—W. F. Harry, Philadelphia.  
 Secretary—S. P. Sheerin, Logansport, Ind.  
 Treasurer—Robert B. Roosevelt, New York  
 Alabama—H. D. Clayton, Eufaula.  
 Arkansas—U. M. Rose, Little Rock.  
 California—M. F. Tarpey, Alameda.  
 Colorado—C. S. Thomas, Denver.  
 Connecticut—Carlos French, Seymour.  
 Delaware—L. C. Vandergrift, Wilmington.  
 Florida—S. Pasco, Monticello.  
 Georgia—C. Howell, Jr., Atlanta.  
 Idaho—F. W. Beane, Blackfoot.  
 Illinois—Benjamin T. Cable, Rock Island.  
 Indiana—S. P. Sheerin, Logansport.  
 Iowa—J. J. Richardson, Davenport.  
 Kansas—C. W. Blair, Leavenworth.  
 Kentucky—T. H. Sherley, Louisville.  
 Louisiana—James Jeffries, Rapides.  
 Maine—Arthur Sewall, Bath.  
 Maryland—A. P. Gorman, Laurel.  
 Massachusetts—Josiah Quincy, Boston.  
 Michigan—D. J. Campau, Detroit.  
 Minnesota—Michael Doran, St. Paul.  
 Mississippi—C. B. Howry, Oxford.  
 Missouri—J. G. Prather, St. Louis.  
 Montana—A. J. Davidson, Helena.  
 Nebraska—Tobias Castor, Lincoln.  
 Nevada—R. P. Keating, Virginia City.  
 New Hampshire—A. W. Sulloway, Franklin

New Jersey—Miles Ross, New Brunswick.  
 New York—W. F. Sheehan, Buffalo.  
 North Carolina—M. W. Ransom, Weldon.  
 North Dakota—W. C. Leistikow, Grafton.  
 Ohio—C. S. Brice, Lima.  
 Oregon—E. D. McKee, Portland.  
 Pennsylvania—W. F. Harry, Phila.  
 Rhode Island—S. R. Honey, Newport.  
 South Carolina—M. L. Donaldson, Greenville.  
 South Dakota—J. M. Woods, Rapid City.  
 Tennessee—H. Cummings, Memphis.  
 Texas—O. T. Holt, Houston.  
 Vermont—B. B. Smalley, Burlington.  
 Virginia—B. B. Gordan, Sandy.  
 Washington—H. C. Wallace, Tacoma.  
 West Virginia—John Sheridan, Piedmont.  
 Wisconsin—E. C. Wall, Milwaukee.  
 Wyoming—W. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.  
 Alaska—A. L. Delaney, Juneau.  
 Arizona—C. M. Shannon, Clifton.  
 District of Columbia—J. L. Norris, Washington.  
 New Mexico—H. B. Ferguson, Albuquerque.  
 Oklahoma—T. M. Richardson, Oklahoma City.  
 Utah—S. A. Merritt, Salt Lake City.  
 Indian Territory—R. L. Owen, Muscogee.

## Republican National Committee.

Chairman—T. H. Carter, Helena, Mont.  
 Secretary—J. H. Manley, Augusta, Me.  
 Treasurer—C. N. Bliss, New York.  
 Alabama—W. W. Youngblood, Birmingham  
 Alaska—E. T. Hatch, Sitka.  
 Arizona—William Griffith, Florence.  
 Arkansas—P. Clayton, Eureka Springs.  
 California—M. H. De Young, San Francisco  
 Colorado—J. F. Saunders, Denver.  
 Connecticut—S. Fessenden, Stamford.  
 Delaware—D. J. Layton, Georgetown.  
 District of Columbia—P. H. Carson, Washington.  
 Florida—J. G. Long, St. Augustine.  
 Georgia—W. W. Brown, Macon.  
 Idaho—G. L. Shoup, Challis.  
 Illinois—W. J. Campbell, Chicago.  
 Indiana—J. N. Huston, Connersville.  
 Iowa—J. S. Clarkson, Des Moines.  
 Kansas—C. Leland, Jr., Troy.  
 Kentucky—W. O. Bradley, Lancaster.  
 Louisiana—A. H. Leonard, Shreveport.  
 Maine—J. H. Manley, Augusta.  
 Maryland—J. A. Gary, Baltimore.  
 Massachusetts—W. N. Crane, Dalton.  
 Michigan—G. L. Maltz, Detroit.  
 Minnesota—R. G. Evans, Minneapolis.  
 Mississippi—James Hill, Vicksburg.  
 Missouri—R. C. Kerens, St. Louis.

Montana—A. C. Botkin, Butte City.  
 Nebraska—John M. Thurston, Omaha.  
 Nevada—Enoch Strother, Virginia City.  
 New Hampshire—P. C. Cheney, Concord.  
 New Jersey—G. A. Hobart, Paterson.  
 New Mexico—T. B. Catron, Santa Fe.  
 New York—W. L. Sutherland, Rochester.  
 North Carolina—H. C. Cowles, Statesville.  
 North Dakota—H. C. Hansbrough, Devil's Lake.  
 Ohio—W. M. Hahn, Mansfield.  
 Oregon—J. C. Simon, Portland.  
 Pennsylvania—D. Martin, Philadelphia.  
 Rhode Island—I. M. Potter, Providence.  
 South Carolina—E. M. Brayton, Columbia.  
 South Dakota—A. B. Kittredge, Sioux Falls.  
 Tennessee—G. W. Hill, Dandridge.  
 Texas—N. W. Cune, Galveston.  
 Utah—O. J. Salisbury, Salt Lake City.  
 Vermont—M. S. Colburn, Manchester.  
 Virginia—W. Mahone, Petersburg.  
 Washington—N. Burnett, Tacoma.  
 West Virginia—N. B. Scott, Wheeling.  
 Wisconsin—H. C. Payne, Milwaukee.  
 Wyoming—J. M. Carey, Cheyenne.  
 Assistant Secretaries—John E. Milholland, New York; H. E. Rand, Milwaukee.

## People's Party National Committee.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Chairman, H. E. Taubeneck, St. Louis, Mo.; treasurer, M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind.; secretaries, J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C., and Lawrence J. McParlin, Lockport, N. Y.; Ignatius Donnelly, Hastings, Minn.; George F. Washburn, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Davis, Sulphur Springs, Tex.; George F. Gaither, Walnut Grove, Ala.; V. C. Strickler, Omaha.

## People's Party National Committee.—Continued.

### NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

- Alabama—John F. Ware, J. C. Manning, Birmingham; Geo. F. Gaither, Walnut Grove.
- Arkansas—J. W. Dellison, Rector; J. M. Pittman, Prescott; E. Le Ray, Eureka Springs.
- California—H. R. Shaw, Warm Springs; Jesse Poundstone, Grimes; E. M. Hamilton, Los Angeles.
- Colorado—I. G. Berry, Montrose; J. A. Wayland, Pueblo; Dr. Alex. Coleman, Denver.
- Connecticut—Robert Pyne, Hartford; Alfred S. Houghton, Seymour; H. C. Baldwin, Naugatuck.
- Florida—S. S. Harvey, Molino; P. L. Jinkins, Seville; F. H. Lytle, Ocala.
- Georgia—J. H. Turner, La Grange; C. H. Ellington, Thompson; J. F. Brown, Cameron.
- Idaho—A. T. Lane, Farmington; J. H. Anderson, Weiser; D. R. Munro, Shoshone.
- Illinois—H. E. Taubeneck, Marshall; Eugene Smith, Chicago; J. D. Hess, Pittsfield.
- Indiana—M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute; C. A. Robinson, Fountaintown; Thomas Franzier, Delphi.
- Iowa—W. H. Calhoun, Marshalltown; W. S. Scott, Mystic; A. J. Westfall, Sargent's Bluff.
- Kansas—S. H. Snyder, Kingland; W. D. Vincent, Clay Center; J. W. Layburn, Osage City.
- Kentucky—A. H. Cardin, Marion; J. G. Blair, Carlisle; W. S. Scott, Scott's Station.
- Louisiana—G. W. Bruce, Pineville; T. J. Guise, Grand Cane; I. J. Mills, Welsh.
- Maine—H. S. Hobbs, Rockland; Henry L. Betts, Ellsworth; E. W. Boynton, Augusta.
- Maryland—N. A. Dunning, Hyatsville; M. G. Elzey, Woodstock; E. S. Heffon, Federsburg.
- Massachusetts.—Geo. F. Washburn, Boston; E. G. Brown, Charlestown; Peter Gardner, Danvers.
- Michigan—J. O. Zabel, Petersburg; H. I. Allen, Schoolcraft; Ed. S. Cresoe, Detroit.
- Minnesota—Ignatius Donnelly, Hastings; K. Halverson, Soft Center; H. B. Martin, Minneapolis.
- Mississippi—G. W. Dyer, Batesville; T. J. Millsap, Crystal Springs; N. J. Bradford, Pontotoc.
- Missouri—M. V. Carroll, Butler; A. Rozelle, Tarkio; C. M. Gooch, Shelbyna.
- Montana—C. W. Hanscom, Butte City; J. W. Allen, Glendive; J. H. Boucher, Helena.
- Nebraska—I. C. Chamberland, Stromsburg; L. C. Stockton, Sidney; B. O. Strickler, Omaha.
- New Hampshire—L. B. Porter, Concord.
- New Jersey—John Wilcox, Bridgetown; J. R. Buchanan, New York City; John W. Hayes, Philadelphia.
- New York—L. J. McParlin, Lockport; Henry A. Hicks, New York; L. C. Robinson, Nunda.
- North Carolina—S. O. Wilson, Raleigh; Thomas B. Long, Nashville; W. R. Lindsay, Madison.
- North Dakota—Walter Muir, Hunter; W. T. McCulloch, Jessie; Herman Richardson, Bismarek.
- Ohio—Hugo Prior, Cleveland; M. W. Wilkins, Cincinnati; J. C. H. Cobb, Wellston.
- Oregon—Joe Waldrop, Portland; J. W. Marksbury, Gold Hill; Charles E. Fitch, Le Grande.
- Pennsylvania—G. A. Latier, Danville; Jed. H. Leslie, New Castle; J. B. Aiken, Washington.
- South Dakota—A. Wardall, Huron; A. M. Allen, Webster; Fred. Zipp, Bedwood.
- Tennessee—W. F. Gynee, W. E. Wilkes, Memphis; L. K. Taylor, Nashville.
- Texas—R. W. Colman, San Antonio; J. H. Davis, Sulphur Springs.
- Virginia—J. H. Hobson, Belona; Major Mann Page, Brandon; Captain S. H. Newberry, Bland.
- Washington—C. W. Young, Pullman; M. F. Knox, Seattle; D. B. Hanna, Tacoma.
- West Virginia—S. H. Piersol, Parkersburg; John E. Staley, Clarksburg; N. W. Fitzgerald, Terra Alto.
- Wisconsin—Robert Schilling, Milwaukee; Colonel C. M. Butt, Viroqua; Henry O'Brien, Superior.
- Wyoming—Wm. Taylor, Rock Creek.
- District of Columbia—Lee Crandell, Annie L. Diggs, Dr. T. A. Bland, Washington.
- Oklahoma—P. O. Cassidy, Guthrie; P. M. Gilbert, Edmond; B. F. Mauk, Dover.

## Prohibition Party National Committee.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Chairman, Samuel Dickie, Albion, Mich.; vice-chairman, John P. St. John, Olathe, Kan.; secretary, W. T. Wardwell, 26 Broadway, New York; treasurer, S. D. Hastings, Madison, Wis.; A. A. Stevens, Tyrone, Pa.; Helen M. Gougar, La Fayette, Ind.; James A. Tate, Fayetteville, Tenn.

### NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

- Alabama—J. C. Orr, Hartsell; L. F. Whitten, Jasper.
- Arkansas—George C. Christian, Eureka Springs.
- California—Chauncey H. Dunn, Sacramento; Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles.
- Colorado—I. J. Keator, Pueblo; H. E. Singletary, Denver.
- Connecticut—Allen B. Lincoln, Hartford; Henry B. Brown, East Hampton.
- Delaware—C. H. Register, Smyrna.
- Florida—T. A. Duckworth, Orlanda.



## Prohibition Party National Committee.—Continued.

### NATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Continued.

Georgia—Frank J. Sibley, Demorest.  
 Idaho—W. Thos. Smith, Idaho Falls.  
 Illinois—Jas. B. Hobbs, Chicago; D. H. Harts, Lincoln.  
 Indiana—Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, La Fayette; John Ratliff, Marion.  
 Iowa—R. M. Dihel, Washington; S. A. Gilles, Marengo.  
 Kansas—John P. St. John, Olathe; M. V. B. Bennett, Columbia.  
 Kentucky—J. W. Sawyer, Louisville; Rev. Dr. Young, Millersburg.  
 Louisiana—John N. Pharr, Berwick; J. A. Parker, Baton Rouge.  
 Maine—Volney B. Cushing, Bangor; N. F. Woodbury, Auburn.  
 Maryland—Edwin Higgins, Baltimore; Levin S. Melson, Bishopville.  
 Massachusetts—Jas. H. Roberts, Cambridge; Aug. R. Smith, Lee.  
 Michigan—Samuel Dickie, Albion; Albert Dodge, Grand Rapids.  
 Minnesota—W. J. Dean, Minneapolis; J. B. Pinkham, Minneapolis.  
 Mississippi—J. McCaskill, Columbus.  
 Montana—E. M. Gardner, Bozeman.  
 Nebraska—C. E. Bentley, Lincoln; F. P. Wigton, Norfolk.  
 Nevada—E. W. Taylor, Reno.  
 New Hampshire—D. C. Babcock, Lancaster; J. M. Fletcher, Nashua.  
 New Jersey—Robt. J. S. White, Montclair; W. H. Nicholson, Haddenfield.  
 New York—Wm. T. Wardwell, New York; H. Clay Bascom, Troy.  
 North Carolina—J. A. Stikeleather, Olin; T. P. Johnson, Salisbury.  
 North Dakota—E. E. Saunders, Jamestown; H. H. Mott, Grafton.  
 Ohio—L. B. Logan, Alliance; Mrs. M. M. Brown, Cincinnati.  
 Oregon—Mrs. N. S. Dygert, Portland; I. H. Amos, Portland.  
 Pennsylvania—A. A. Stevens, Tyrone; S. W. Murray, Milton.  
 Rhode Island—G. H. Slade, Providence; Thos. H. Peabody, Westerly.  
 South Carolina—J. F. Prince, Columbia.  
 South Dakota—A. R. Cornwall, Aberdeen; H. H. Roser, Watertown.  
 Tennessee—Jas. A. Tate, Fayetteville; A. D. Reynolds, Bristol.  
 Texas—James B. Cranfill, Waco; E. C. Heath, Rockwell.  
 Vermont—C. W. Wymann, Brattleboro; W. T. Stafford, St. Johnsbury.  
 Virginia—W. W. Gibbs, Staunton; J. W. Newton, Staunton.  
 Washington—E. B. Sutton, Seattle; D. G. Strong, D. D., Walla Walla.  
 West Virginia—T. R. Carskadon, Keyser; Frank Burt, Mannington.  
 Wisconsin—Samuel D. Hastings, Madison; E. W. Chafin, Waukesha.  
 Wyoming—O. S. Jackson, M. J. Waage, Laramie.  
 District of Columbia—H. B. Moulton, Washington; Samuel H. Walker, Washington.

## Socialistic Labor Party National Executive Committee.

Alexander Jonas, recording secretary; August Waldinger, treasurer; F. E. Martin, William Reed, Henry Stahl, Paul Flaschel, George Sieburg. Henry Kuhn, corresponding and financial secretary.

## Soldiers' Homes.

**NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.**—President of the Board of Managers, Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.; secretary, Gen. M. T. McMahon, 41 Park Row, New York. The branches of the National Home, with the total number cared for in each during the year ending June 30, 1894, are: Central, Dayton, O., 6,611; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis., 3,169; Eastern, Togus, Me., 2,668; Southern, Hampton, Va., 4,595; Western, Leavenworth, Kan., 3,860; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal., 1,532; Marion, Marion, Ind., 1,938.

**STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.**—Yountville, Cal.; Monte Vista, Col.; Noroton Heights, Conn.; Quincy, Ill.; Marshalltown, Ia.; Dodge City, Kan.; Chelsea, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Minnehaha, Minn.; Grand Island, Neb.; Tilton, N. H.; Kearney, N. J.; Bath, N. Y.; Sandusky, O.; Erie, Pa.; Bristol, R. I.; Hot Springs, S. D.; Bennington, Vt.; Orting, Wash.; Waupaca, Wis.

**U. S. HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.**—All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army (including volunteer service, if any) and all soldiers who, in the line of duty while in the regular army, have incurred, by wounds, disease or injury, such disability as unfits them from further services, are entitled to the benefits of the Home. Applications for admission should be addressed to "Board of Commissioners, Soldiers' Home, War Dept., Washington, D. C.," and must give dates of enlistment and discharge, with number of regiment and letter of company for each term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability, if any exists. The Board of Commissioners consists of "the General-in-Chief Commanding the Army, the Surgeon General, the Commissary-General, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Judge Advocate-General, and the Governor of the Home."

## Sporting Records.

Compiled by the *New York Mercury*.

### THE AMERICAN TURF.

#### FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

Quarter mile—Bob Wade, 4, at Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890, 0.21¾.

Three-eighths mile—Fashion, 4, at Lampas, Tex., Aug. 15, 1891, 0.34.

Half-mile—Geraldine, 4, 122 lbs., at New York Jockey Club (straight course), Aug. 30, 1889, 0.16.

Half mile—April Fool, 4, 122 lbs., at Butte, Mont., July 31, 1891, 0.47.

Four and one-half furlongs—Toano, 6, 116 lbs., Guttenberg, Jan. 8, 1892, 0.54.

Four and one-half furlongs—Geraldine, a, 115 lbs., Oakland, Cal., Jan. 21, 1893, 0.54.

Five-eighths mile—Maid Marian, 4, 111 lbs., at N. Y. J. C., Oct. 9, 1894, 0.56¾.

Five and one-half furlongs—Tormentor, 6, 121 lbs., at N. Y. J. C., Oct. 10, 1893, 1.03.

Futurity Course (170 feet less than three-quarter mile)—Kingston, a, 139, at Sheepshead Bay, C. I. J. C., June 22, 1891, 1.08.

Three-quarter mile—Domino, 2, 128 lbs., at N. Y. J. C. (straight course), Sept. 29, 1893, 1.09.

Three-quarter mile—Diggs, 2, 83 lbs., at Chicago, Sept. 29, 1894, 1.12¾.

Six and one-half furlongs—Geraldine, 6, 85 lbs., at San Francisco, Nov. 3, 1891, 1.19¾.

Seven-eighths mile—Clifford, 4, 127 lbs., at Sheepshead Bay, Aug. 29, 1894, 1.25¾.

Seven-eighths mile—Bella B., 5, 103 lbs., at Monmouth Park, July 8, 1890 (straight course), 1.23½.

One mile—Salvator, 4, 110 lbs., at Monmouth Park, Aug. 28, 1890 (against time, straight course), 1.35½.

One mile—Kildeer, 4, 91 lbs., Monmouth Park, Aug. 13, 1892 (straight course), 1.37¼.

One mile—Libertine, 3, 90 lbs., at Chicago, Harlem, Oct. 24, 1894, 1.38¾.

One mile and twenty yards—Maid Marian, 4, 101 lbs., at Chicago, Washington Park, July 19, 1893, 1.40.

One mile and seventy yards—Wildwood, 4, 115 lbs., at Chicago, Washington Park, July 5, 1893, 1.44.

One mile and seventy yards—Faraday, 4, 102 lbs., at Chicago, Washington Park, July 24, 1893, 1.44.

One mile and seventy yards—Cash Day, 3, 109 lbs., at Chicago, Washington Park, July 10, 1894, 1.44.

One and one-sixteenth miles—Yo Tam-bien, 3, 99 lbs., at Chicago, Washington Park, July 19, 1892, 1.45½.

One and one-eighth miles—Tristan, 6, 114 lbs., at N. Y. J. C., June 2, 1891, 1.51½.

One and three-sixteenths miles—Henry Young, 4, 108 lbs., at Chicago, Washington Park, July 14, 1894, 1.58¾.

One and one-quarter miles—Salvator, 4, 122 lbs., at Sheepshead Bay, June 25, 1890, 2.05.

One and one-quarter miles—Morello, 3, 117 lbs., at Chicago, Washington Park, July 22, 1893, 2.05.

One and one-quarter miles—Banquet, 3, 108 lbs., at Monmouth Park, July 17, 1890 (straight course), 2.03¾.

One mile and 500 yards—Bend Or, 4, 115 lbs., at Saratoga, July 25, 1882, 2.10¾.

One and five-sixteenth miles—Sir John, 4, 116 lbs., at N. Y. J. C., June 9, 1892, 2.14¼.

One and three-eighth miles—Sabine, 4, 109 lbs., at Chicago, Washington Park, July 5, 1891, 2.18¾.

One and one-half miles—Lanplighter, 3, 109 lbs., Monmouth Park, Aug. 9, 1892, 2.32¾.

One and five-eighth miles—Hindocratt, 3, 75 lbs., N. Y. J. C., Aug. 27, 1889, 2.48.

One and three-quarter miles—Hotspur, 5, 117 lbs., San Francisco, April 30, 1891, 3.00¾.

One and seven-eighth miles—Enigma, 4, 90 lbs., Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 15, 1885, 3.20.

Two miles—Ten Broeck, 5, 110 lbs., Louisville, May 29, 1877 (against time), 3.27½.

Two miles—Newton, 4, 107 lbs., at Chicago, Washington Park, July 13, 1893, 3.27½.

Two and one-eighth miles—Joe Murphy, 4, 99 lbs., Chicago, Harlem, Aug. 30, 1894, 3.42.

Two and one-quarter miles—Springbok, 5, 114 lbs., at Saratoga, July 29, 1875, 3.56¾.

Two and one-quarter miles—Preakness, a, 114 lbs., at Saratoga, July 29, 1875, 3.56¾.

Two and one-half miles—Aristides, 4, 104 lbs., at Lexington, May 13, 1876, 4.27½.

Two and five-eighths miles—Ten Broeck, 4, 104 lbs., at Lexington, Sept. 16, 1876, 4.58½.

Two and three-quarter miles—Hubbard, 4, 107 lbs., at Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873, 4.58¾.

Three miles—Drake Carter, 4, 115 lbs., at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 6, 1884, 5.24.

Four miles—Ten Broeck, 4, 104 lbs., Louisville, Sept. 27, 1876 (against time), 7.15¾.

Four miles—Fellowcraft, 4, 108 lbs., at Saratoga, Aug. 20, 1874, 7.19½.

#### HEAT RACES.

Quarter mile—Sleepy Dick, a, Kiowa, Kan., Nov. 24, 1888, 0.21½, 0.22¼.

Half mile—Eclipse, Jr., 4, at Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890, 0.48, 0.48, 0.48.

Half mile—Quirt, 3, 122 lbs., at Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 5, 1894, 0.47¼, 0.47½.

Five-eighths mile—Kittie Pease, 4, at Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2, 1887, 1.00, 1.00.

Five-eighths mile—Fox, 4, 113 lbs., at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 31, 1891, 1.00¾, 1.01¼.

Three-quarter mile—Lizzie S., 5, 118 lbs., at Louisville, Sept. 28, 1883, 1.13¼, 1.13½.

Three-quarter mile—Tom Hayes, 4, 107 lbs., at N. Y. J. C., June 17, 1892 (straight course), 1.10½, 1.12¾.

One mile—Guido, 4, 117 lbs., at Chicago, Washington Park, July 11, 1891, 1.41½, 1.41.

One mile, 3 in 5—L'Argentine, 6, 115 lbs., at St. Louis, June 14, 1879, 1.43, 1.44, 1.47¾.

One and one-sixteenth miles—Slipalong, 5, 115 lbs., at Chicago, Washington Park, Sept. 2, 1885, 1.50½, 1.48.

One and one-eighth miles—Wahoo, 4, 115 lbs., at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 17, 1887, 1.55, 1.55, 1.59.

One and one-quarter miles—Glenmore, 5, 114 lbs., at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 25, 1880, 2.10, 2.14.

## WINNERS OF PROMINENT EVENTS.

## ENGLISH DERBY.

First race run at Epsom, May 4, 1780. In 1784 distance was increased from 1 mile to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Winners since 1885:

- 1885—Lord Hasting's Melton, 2.44 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 1886—Duke of Westminster's Ormonde, 2.45 $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
 1887—Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton, 2.43.  
 1888—Duke of Portland's Ayrshire, 2.43.  
 1889—Duke of Portland's Donovan, 2.44 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 1890—Sir James Miller's Sainfoin, 2.49 $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 1891—Sir F. Johnson's Common, 2.56 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 1892—Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo, 2.44.  
 1893—H. McCalmont's Isinglass, 2.33.  
 1894—Earl of Roseberry's Ladas, 2.45 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## AMERICAN DERBY.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. For 3-year olds, Washington Park, Chicago.

- 1884—Modesty, 117 lbs., 2.42 $\frac{3}{4}$ , \$10,700.  
 1885—Volante, 123 lbs., 2.49 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$9,570.  
 1886—Silver Cloud, 121 lbs., 2.37 $\frac{1}{4}$ , \$8,160.  
 1887—C. H. Todd, 118 lbs., 2.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$13,640.  
 1888—Emperor of Norfolk, 123 lbs., 2.40 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$14,340.  
 1889—Spokane, 121 lbs., 2.41 $\frac{1}{4}$ , \$15,440.  
 1890—Uncle Bob, 115 lbs., 2.55 $\frac{3}{4}$ , \$15,260.  
 1891—Strathmeath, 122 lbs., 2.49 $\frac{1}{4}$ , \$18,610.  
 1892—Carlsbad, 122 lbs., 3.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$16,950.  
 1893—Boundless, 122 lbs., 2.36, \$49,500.  
 1894—Rey el Santa Anita, 122 lbs., 2.36, \$20,000.

## KENTUCKY DERBY.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. For 3-year olds, Louisville, Ky.

- 1884—Buchanan, 110 lbs., 2.40 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$3,990.  
 1885—Joe Cotton, 110 lbs., 2.37 $\frac{1}{4}$ , \$4,630.  
 1886—Ben Ali, 118 lbs., 2.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$4,890.  
 1887—Montrose, 118 lbs., 2.39 $\frac{1}{4}$ , \$4,200.  
 1888—Macbeth II, 115 lbs., 2.38 $\frac{1}{4}$ , \$4,740.  
 1889—Spokane, 118 lbs., 2.34 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$4,970.  
 1890—Riley, 118 lbs., 2.45, \$5,460.

## TROTTING AND PACING.

## TROTTING.

WORLD'S RECORD.—Alix, bay mare, by Patronage, dam Atlanta by Attorney; Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 19, 1894. Time. 2.03 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

RACE RECORD.—Directum, black stallion, by Director, dam Stemwinder by Venture; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1893. 2.05 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Alix, bay mare, by Patronage, dam Atlanta by Attorney; Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 17, 1894. 2.05 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

YEARLING RECORD.—Adbell, brown colt, by Advertiser, dam Beautiful Bells by The Moor; San José, Cal., Sept. 28, 1894. Time. 2.23.

TWO-YEAR OLD RECORD.—Arion, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Manette by Nutwood; Stockton, Cal., Nov. 10, 1891. Time. 2.10 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

THREE-YEAR OLD RECORD.—Fantasy, bay filly, by Chimes, dam Homora by Almonarch; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1893. Race. 2.08 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

FOUR-YEAR OLD RECORD.—Directum, black stallion, by Director, dam Stemwinder by Venture; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1893. Race. 2.05 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

FIVE-YEAR OLD RECORD.—Ralph Wilkes,

## KENTUCKY DERBY.—Continued.

- 1891—Kingman, 122 lbs., 2.52 $\frac{1}{4}$ , \$4,680.  
 1892—Azra, 122 lbs., 2.41 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$4,230.  
 1893—Lookont, 122 lbs., 2.39 $\frac{1}{4}$ , \$4,090.  
 1894—Chant, 122 lbs., 2.41, \$4,020.

## SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

- $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Sheepshead Bay.  
 1884—General Monroe, 2.11 $\frac{3}{4}$ , \$4,945.  
 1885—Pontiac, 2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$5,855.  
 1886—Troubadour, 2.12 $\frac{1}{4}$ , \$5,700.  
 1887—Eurus, 2.12, \$6,065.  
 1888—Elkwood, 2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$6,800.  
 1889—Raceland, 2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$6,900.  
 1890—Salvator, 2.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$6,900.  
 1891—Loantaka, 2.07, \$9,900.  
 1892—Montana, 2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$17,750.  
 1893—Lowlander, 2.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$17,500.  
 1894—Ramapo, 2.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$12,070.

## BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

- $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Gravesend, L. I.  
 1887—Dry Monopole, 2.07, \$5,280.  
 1888—The Bard, 2.13, \$6,925.  
 1889—Exile, 2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$6,900.  
 1890—Castaway II, 2.10, \$6,000.  
 1891—Tenny, 2.10, \$14,800.  
 1892—Judge Morrow, 2.08 $\frac{3}{4}$ , \$17,750.  
 1893—Diablo, 2.09, \$17,500.  
 1894—Dr. Rice, 2.07 $\frac{1}{4}$ , \$17,750.

## FUTURITY.

- 170 feet less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles. For 2-year olds, Sheepshead Bay.  
 1888—Proctor Knott, 112 lbs., 1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$40,900.  
 1889—Chaos, 109 lbs., 1.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$54,500.  
 1890—Potomac, 115 lbs., 1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$67,675.  
 1891—His Highness, 130 lbs., 1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$61,675.  
 1892—Morello, 118 lbs., 1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$40,450.  
 1893—Domino, 130 lbs., 1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$49,350.  
 1894—Butterflies, 112 lbs., 1.11, \$48,810.

## TROTTING.—Continued.

chesnut stallion, by Red Wilkes, dam Mary Mays, by Mambrino Patchen, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 19. Time. Regulation track, 2.6 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

STALLION RECORD.—Directum, black stallion, by Director, dam Stemwinder by Venture; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1893. Race. 2.05 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

GELDING RECORD.—Ryland T., bay gelding, by Ledger, Jr., dam May by Ulverston; Cleveland, O., July 26, 1894. Race. 2.07 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

TEAM RECORD, RACE.—Sally Simmons and Roseleaf; Columbus, O., Sept. 27, 1894. 2.15 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

TEAM RECORD, TIME.—Honest George and Belle Hamlin; Providence, R. I., Sept. 23, 1892. 2.12 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

TROTTING WITH RUNNING MATE.—Ayres P., chestnut gelding, by Prosper Merrimce, dam by Rustic; Kirkwood, Del., July 4, 1893. Time. 2.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## PACING.

WORLD'S RECORD.—Robert J., bay gelding, by Hartford, dam Geraldine by Jay Gould; Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 14, 1894. Time. 2.01 $\frac{1}{4}$ .



## TROTTING AND PACING.—Continued.

## PACING.—Continued.

RACE RECORD.—Robert J., bay gelding, by Hartford; Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 5, 1894. 2.02½.

STALLION RECORD.—John R. Gentry, bay stallion, by Ashland Wilkes, dam Damedwood by Wedgewood; Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 14, 1894. Race. 2.03¾.

YEARLING RECORD.—Belle Acton, bay filly, by Shadeland Onward, dam Lottie P. by Blue Bull, Jr.; Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1892. Time. 2.20¾.

TWO-YEAR OLD RECORD.—Directly, black colt, by Direct, dam Mabel by Nautub; Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894. Time. 2.07¾.

The above list gives the champion records trotting and pacing at one mile. Where it states "Race" it means that the record was made in a race. When the term "Time" is used it means that it was a contest against the watch.

## THE ADVANCE IN TROTTING TIME.

The following horses have in succession lowered the mile trotting record:

1806—Yankee, 2.59.  
1810—A horse from Boston, 2.48½.  
1824—Topgallant (saddle), 2.40.  
1830—Burstur (saddle), 2.32.  
1834—Edwin Forrest (saddle), 2.31½.  
1843—Lady Suffolk (saddle), 2.28.  
1844—Lady Suffolk (saddle), 2.26¾.  
1852—Taony (saddle), 2.26.  
1853—Taony (saddle), 2.25½.  
1856—Flora Temple, 2.24½.  
1859—Flora Temple, 2.19¾.  
1865—Dexter, 2.18¾.  
1866—Dexter, 2.18.  
1867—Dexter, 2.17¾.  
1871—Goldsmith Maid, 2.17.  
1872—Goldsmith Maid, 2.16¾.  
1874—Goldsmith Maid, 2.14.

## PACING.—Continued.

THREE-YEAR OLD RECORD.—Whirligig, brown filly, by Wilko, dam Minnie Barrington by Nahum; Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 20, 1894. Race. 2.10.

FOUR-YEAR OLD RECORD.—Online, bay colt, by Shadeland Onward, dam Angeline by Chester Chief; Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 12, 1894. Time. 2.04.

TEAM RECORD.—Daisy D. and Silver Tail; East Saginaw, Mich., July 15, 1887. Time. 2.18½.

PACING WITH RUNNING MATE.—Flying Jib, bay gelding, by Algona, dam Middletown Maid by Middletown. Chillicothe, O., Oct. 4, 1894. Time. 1.58¾.

1878—Rarus, 2.13¾.  
1879—St. Julien, 2.12¾.  
1880—Maud S., 2.10¾.  
1881—Maud S., 2.10¾.  
1884—Jay-Eye-See, 2.10.  
1884—Maud S., 2.09¾.  
1884—Maud S., 2.09¾.  
1885—Maud S., 2.08¾.  
1891—Sunol (kite track), 2.08¾.  
1892—Stamboul (Nov. 9), 2.08.  
1892—Kremlin (Nov. 12), 2.07¾.  
1892—Stamboul (Nov. 23), 2.07½.  
1892—Nancy Hanks (Aug. 17), 2.07¼.  
1892—Nancy Hanks (Aug. 31, kite tr'k), 2.05¼.  
1892—Nancy Hanks (Sept. 28, regulation track), 2.04.  
1894—Ahx (Sept. 19, regulation track), 2.03¾.

## TROTTERS AND PACERS, 1894.

## 2.15 TROTTERS, 1894.

Name and Des.	Sire.	Rec.
Alamito, rn h.....	Eagle Bird.....	2.13¾
Alar, br m.....	Alcantara.....	2.11
Alix, b m.....	Patronage.....	2.03¾
Alzippa, ch g.....	Alroy.....	2.14¾
Amboy, ch g.....	Heptagon.....	2.13¾
Aster, ch g.....	Dexter Prince.....	2.12
Aunt Delilah, b m.....	Harold Patchen.....	2.12½
Azote, b g.....	Whips.....	2.08¾
Ballona, br m.....	Stranger.....	2.11½
Baronet, b h.....	Baron Wilkes.....	2.11½
B. B. P., b h.....	Pilot Medium.....	2.13¾
Belle Cassett, gr m.....	Willoughby.....	2.13¾
Benzetta, ch m.....	Onward.....	2.12¾
Billy A., b g.....	Bay Tom, Jr.....	2.13¾
B. Wilkes, Jr., ch h.....	Bourbon Wilkes.....	2.12¾
Break o' Day, bl m.....	Dark Night.....	2.11½
Brown Dick, br g.....	St. Cloud.....	2.12
Cardon, ch h.....	Don Carlos.....	2.10¾
Celerrina, b m.....	Happy Medium.....	2.15
Cephas, b g.....	Cyvil.....	2.14¾
Charley C., gr g.....	Sam Purdy.....	2.13½
Cobwebs, ch g.....	Whips.....	2.12
Cocoon, bl m.....	Cyclone.....	2.15
Com'dore Porter, bh.....	Nutwood.....	2.13
Connor, bl h.....	C. F. Clay.....	2.13¾
Count Robert, bh.....	Robt McGregor.....	2.13¾
Courier, b h.....	Crittenden.....	2.15

## 2.15 TROTTERS, 1894.—Continued.

Name and Des.	Sire.	Rec.
Dally Wilkes, gr m.....	Red Wilkes.....	2.14¾
Dan Cupid, b h.....	Barney Wilkes.....	2.09¾
Dandy Jim, gr g.....	Young Jim.....	2.10¾
David B., ch g.....	Young Jim.....	2.10¾
Dodgeville, b g.....	Oberlin.....	2.14¾
Don Lowell, bh.....	Don Marvin.....	2.14¾
Early Bird, rn h.....	Jay Bird.....	2.12½
Edith H., gr m.....	Deucalion.....	2.12½
Elfrida, b m.....	Candidate.....	2.13¾
Elhard, bh.....	Charley Wilkes.....	2.09¾
Eloise, bl m.....	Kent'ky Prince.....	2.15
Expressive, b m.....	Electioneer.....	2.12½
Fantasy, b m.....	Chimes.....	2.06
Fanny Wilcox, b m.....	Jerome Eddy.....	2.13
Fides Stanton, ch h.....	Gen. Stanton.....	2.15
Frank L., bl h.....	Sentinel Wilkes.....	2.14¾
George Lee, bl m.....	Gamb. Wilkes.....	2.12¾
Gertrude, ch m.....	Elyria.....	2.12
Grattan, bl h.....	Wilkes Boy.....	2.13
Heir at-Law, bl h.....	Mambrino King.....	2.12
Helen Leyburn, b m.....	Onward.....	2.14
Iago, bg.....	Tempest.....	2.15
Io, ch m.....	McCurdy's Ham.....	2.14¾
I. S. French, ch g.....	Pilot Almont.....	2.12¾
Jesse Hanson, bg.....	Roger Hanson.....	2.13¾
J. M. D., b g.....	.....	2.13¾
Judge Austin, gr g.....	McCurdy's H., Jr.....	2.12¾

## TROTTERS AND PACERS, 1894.—Continued.

## 2.15 TROTTERS, 1894.—Continued.

Name and Des.	Sire.	Rec.
Kentucky Union, ch m	Aberdeen	2.11¾
Klamath, b g	Morookus	2.13
Knightmare, b m	Sir Knight	2.12½
Lesa Wilkes, br m	Guy Wilkes	2.11½
Lightning, b m	Alcantara	2.11
Lord Clinton, bl g	Denning Allen	2.08¾
Magnolia, b m	Hawpatch	2.09¼
Mahlon, bl h	Alcantara	2.13½
Mahogany, b h	Bayonne Prince	2.12½
Major, b h	Don McGregor	2.11
Mambr'o Queen, ch m	Elyria	2.13¼
Marin, Jr., gr g	Marin	2.13
Mary Best, ch m	Guy Wilkes	2.12½
Miss Lida, b m	King Clay	2.10¾
Miss Nelson, b m	Norfolk	2.12½
Monette, bl m	Monon	2.14½
Nemoline, bl m	Jersey Wilkes	2.13½
Newcastle, b g	Cornelian	2.14¾
Nina Medium, br m	Riley Medium	2.14
Nyanza, b m	Robt McGregor	2.12½
Oakland Baron, b h	Baron Wilkes	2.14½
Onoqua, b m	Keeler	2.11½
Oro Wilkes, bl h	Sable Wilkes	2.11
Paulico, b h	Meander	2.10
Peveril, ch h	Elyria	2.14½
Phebe Wilkes, bl m	Hamb. Wilkes	2.08½
Piletta, g m	Pilot Medium	2.14½
Poem, b h	Gen Washington	2.13½
Prince Herschell, b h	Herschell	2.13
Queechy, b h	Alcyone	2.14½
Racine, gr g	Pilot Medium	2.14
Ralph Wilkes, ch h	Red Wilkes	2.06¾
Red Bandanna, b h	Almont Wilkes	2.14½
Red Bud, ch h	Red Fern	2.14½
Rex Americus, b h	Onward	2.11½
Robbie P., b h	Charles Caffrey	2.12½
Roscleaf, br m	Goldleaf	2.14½
Roslyn, b h	Robt McGregor	2.15
Ryland T., b g	Ledger, Jr.	2.07¾
Sally Simmons, b m	Simmons	2.13½
Senator A., gr h	Tramp Panic	2.13½
Sh'd'l'd Delmonia, b m	Young Jim	2.15
She, b m	Abbottsford	2.14½
Silicon, br m	Wilton	2.13½
St. Croix, b h	Wilkes	2.14¾
Strader H., b h	Strader's H'mb.	2.09½
Strontia, gr g	Sam Purdy	2.14½
Sunrise Prince, b h	Hillside Prince	2.13½
Token, b m	Onward	2.14
Tomah, ch g	Edgardo	2.12½
Trevillian, b h	Young Jim	2.08¾
Venita Wilkes, b m	Guy Wilkes	2.13
Wayland W., b h	Arthur Wilkes	2.13½
William Penn, br h	Santa Claus	2.12½
Wistful, br m	Wedgewood	2.13½

## 2.12 PACERS, 1894.

Name and Des.	Sire.	Rec.
Albert E., br g	Penrose	2.10¾
Aleyo, b h	Alcyone	2.11
Alen Lowe, b h	Alcantara	2.12
Allie L., b h	Lockerie	2.10¾
Alti, b h	Phillip's Bluc B	2.11½
Angie D., b m	Mikagan	2.11½
Baron Bel, bl h	St. Bel	2.11½
Barondale, b h	Baron Wilkes	2.11½
Belle Mahone, rn m	Sea Foam	2.10¾
Black Dick, bl g	Black Dick	2.11

## 2.12 PACERS, 1894.—Continued.

Name and Des.	Sire.	Rec.
Bour. Patchen, ch h	Bourb. Wilkes	2.09
Brookside, gr g	Martin's Tom H	2.11½
Cambridge Girl, ch m	American Boy	2.11½
Caneland Wilkes, b h	Young Jim	2.12
Carbonate, rn h	Superior	2.09
Claybourne, b h	C. F. Clay	2.11¾
Clayhontas, ch g	Pocahontas Boy	2.11½
Coast Boy, b h	Bourb. Wilkes	2.10¾
Coleridge, b h	C. F. Clay	2.09¾
Col. Thornton, b h	Onward	2.11
Crawford, b h	Favorite Wilkes	2.07¾
Daisy de Spain, gr m	King Faro	2.12
Direction, bl h	Director	2.10¼
Directly, bl h	Direct	2.07¾
Doc Sperry, br g	Altamont	2.09
Dolly Spanker, bl m	Jim Silver	2.11½
Ed Easton, b h	Chimes	2.09¾
Edith, b m	Dexter Prince	2.10
Effie Powers, b m	Anders'n Wilkes	2.10½
Ella T., gr m	Altamont	2.12
Ethel A., gr m	Adrian Wilkes	2.10½
Fidel, b h	Idol	2.10
Frank Agan, b g	Mikagan	2.10¾
Fred K., bl h	Shadel'd Onward	2.09½
Gazette, b h	Oward	2.09¾
Gil Curry, gr g	Almont Boy	2.11½
Hal Braden, b h	Brown Hal	2.07¾
Hal Dillard, b h	Brown Hal	2.04¾
Henry F., b h	Princeton	2.10¾
Hyannis, br h	Patron	2.11½
Jack, b g	Harkaway	2.10¾
Jewel, b g	Petoskey	2.10¾
Joe Patchen, bl h	Patchen Wilkes	2.05¾
John R. Gentry, b h	Ashland Wilkes	2.03¾
Judge Swing, br h	Wilkes Boy	2.11¾
Kitty B., bl m	Messenger Clay	2.11
Laurel, b m	Brown Hal	2.10¾
Lottie Loraine, b m	Gamb. Wilkes	2.10¾
Merry Chimes, b h	Chimes	2.08½
Moonstone, bl m	Mambrino King	2.09¾
Online, b h	Shadel'd Onward	2.04
Pansy Blossom, gr m	Gen. Wilkes	2.12
Pixley Boy, b h	Pocahontas Sam	2.12
Raven, bl m	Alcantara	2.11½
Reflector, br h	Duplex	2.07¾
Reward J., ch h	Bourb. Wilkes	2.10¾
Roan Wilkes, rn h	Tenn. Wilkes	2.11¾
Robert J., b g	Hartford	2.01½
Rowdy Joe, rn g	Telegraph	2.08
Rubenstein, b h	Baron Wilkes	2.08
Seal, b g	Notary	2.08¾
Silkwood, bl h	Blackw'd Mamb.	2.07
Star Pointer, b h	Brown Hal	2.11¾
Sterling, ch h	Haroldson	2.11½
Strathberry, b h	Roseberry	2.06¾
Susie G., b m	Little Henry	2.11½
T. N. B., gr g	White Cloud	2.10½
Tommy Brown., br h	Tom Scott	2.11½
Tom Webster, b h	Bay Tom	2.11¾
Turco, b h	Erie Wilkes	2.12
Two Strike	Ferguson	2.10¾
Vassar, rn h	Vatican	2.07
Venture, ch h	Bald Horner	2.10¾
Vera Capel, bl m	Wilton	2.10¾
Waymart, b h	Waymart	2.10¼
Whirligig, b m	Wilko	2.10
Whisper, ch m	Alcander	2.11¾

## FLY AND BAIT CASTING RECORDS.

Compiled by Mr. A. N. Cheney, of Glens Falls, N. Y.

### AMERICAN RECORDS.

Made chiefly at tournaments of National Rod and Reel Association, Central Park, N. Y.

Single-handed fly casting, amateur.—Reuben C. Leonard, 85 feet, made in 1882; the same distance was made by Dr. George Trowbridge in 1887, and by R. B. Lawrence in 1888.

Single-handed fly casting, expert.—Reuben C. Leonard, 102½ feet, made in 1888.

Switch fly casting, expert.—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet, made in 1887.

Fly casting, with rod not to exceed 5 ozs. in weight.—Reuben C. Leonard, 95 feet, made in 1888.

Salmon fly casting, amateur.—H. W. Hawes, 116 feet, made in 1882.

Salmon fly casting, expert.—Hiram W. Hawes, 133 feet, made in 1888, using 18-foot rod.

Fly casting, black bass.—James L. Breese, 90 feet, made in 1889, Central Park.

Minnow casting for black bass, ½-oz. sinker.—Frank B. Davidson, average of five casts, 167½ feet; longest single cast, 173 feet. This record was made at the Chicago Fly Casting Club's contest, Aug. 25, 1894.

Minnow casting for black bass, ¼-oz. sinker.—C. E. Sturges, average of five casts, 140 feet 11 inches; longest single cast, 148 feet. Record made at Camp Lake, Wisconsin, July 4, 1891.

Striped bass casting, light, 1½-oz. sinker.—H. W. Hawes, average of five casts, 129½ feet, made at Central Park, New York, 1881; longest single cast, 148 feet.

Striped bass casting, heavy, 2½-oz. sinker.—W. H. Wood, average of five casts, 246½ feet, made in 1887; longest single cast, same class, W. H. Wood, 250 feet, made in 1885, Central Park.

### ENGLISH FLY AND BAIT CASTING RECORDS.

Salmon fly casting, amateur.—Major John P. Traherne, 135 feet; George M. Kelson, 111 feet.

Salmon fly casting, Scotch professional.—J. Stevens, 126 feet.

Salmon fly casting, amateur.—John Enright, 138 feet.

Single-handed fly casting, amateur.—Mr. P. D. Mallock, 92 feet; Mr. Reuben Wood,

of Syracuse, N. Y., 82 feet 6 inches; Mr. R. B. Marston and Mr. Hyde Clark, a tie at 74 feet.

Nottingham bait casting, amateur.—Mr. H. W. Little, 176 feet 3 inches.

Thames bait casting, amateur.—Mr. R. Gillson, 190 feet 7 inches.

Longest heavy cast with 3-oz. sinker.—Mr. Hobden, 216 feet.

In single-handed fly casting of the National Rod and Reel Association, rods did not exceed 11 feet 6 inches in length. In 1882, in this class, Mr. Leonard won first prize, with a cast of 85 feet, 9 points for delicacy and 8 points for accuracy, or a total of 102. Perfection in delicacy and accuracy counted 10 points each.

In 1887 Dr. Trowbridge won second prize, with a cast of 85 feet, 25 points for delicacy and 14 points for accuracy, or a total of 124, yielding first prize to Mr. C. G. Levison, with a cast of 83 feet, 20 points for delicacy and 23 points for accuracy. In 1883, and subsequently, 25 points each was the maximum for delicacy and accuracy. In 1888 Mr. Lawrence won first prize in his class, and that year 40 points were allowed for accuracy and nothing for delicacy. Mr. Lawrence received 40 points, which, added to his cast of 85 feet, made a total of 125.

A contest in this class, for experts, worthy of mention occurred in 1889, although the result does not constitute a "best record." Mr. Leonard won first prize, with a cast of 97½ feet; Mr. Peter Cooper Hewitt was second, with a cast of 96 feet; and Mr. T. B. Mills and Mr. Jas. L. Breese each cast 90 feet for third place. In casting off the tie, Mr. Mills cast 100 feet and Mr. Breese 96 feet. Distance in all National Rod and Reel Association contests is measured from line at which the caster stands to the point on the water where the fly falls, or in bait casting to where the sinker, representing the bait, falls.

The minnow casting of Mr. Davidson is particularly meritorious, inasmuch as the casts were made along a tape line and a deduction made from length of distance cast if bait fell outside of one foot, either way, from the tape. Mr. Sturges made his casts in a line 10 feet wide. These casts exceed anything made at Central Park, where the longest single cast, with ½-oz. sinker, was 168 feet 4 inches, made by Mr. A. F. Dressel, in 1888.

The English records were all made in tournaments, chiefly international, except that of John Enright, the amateur champion Irish fly caster, who made the cast as an exhibition before witnesses, on the Thames. Mr. Enright used one of the famous Castle Connell 9-foot rods, of which he is the maker. At the same time, with a "two handed rod," 14 feet long, a style of rod not in vogue in America, he cast 111 feet, beating world's record at this style of casting, held by Mr. H. W. Little (90 feet), who was present as a witness.

Major Traherne's cast of 135 feet was determined by measuring the line after the cast, and is not considered equal to Mr. Kelson's, or Mr. Wood's, an American, whose casts were measured from the casters' stand to the point where the fly touched water.

Mr. Mallock's trout fly casting record was made by measuring the line as in the previous case, and cannot be considered equal to Mr. Wood's record. In English reports, for some unknown reason, the tie cast of Messrs. Marston and Clark is given as the best, completely overlooking the records already mentioned, and one of 81 feet, made by Mr. Kelson, all of which were made at "international tournaments."

In Nottingham casting the line is cast from the reel as in the United States. In Thames casting the line is first drawn from the reel and coiled at the feet of the caster.



## UNIVERSITY BOAT RACING.

## OXFORD VS. CAMBRIDGE.

The following is the record of the Oxford and Cambridge races for the past fifteen years. Course from Putney to Mortlake, on river Thames, England; distance, about four miles.

Year	Date.	Won By	Time M S.	Length Won By
1880..	March 22	Oxford .....	21 23	3¾
1881..	April 8...	Oxford .....	21 51	3
1882..	April 1...	Oxford .....	20 12	7
1883..	March 15.	Oxford .....	21 18	3½
1884..	April 7...	Cambridge ..	21 39	2¼
1885..	March 28.	Oxford .....	21 36	3
1886..	April 3...	Cambridge ..	22 29	¾
1887..	March 26	Cambridge ..	20 52	2½
1888..	March 24	Cambridge ..	20 48	6
1889..	March 30.	Cambridge ..	20 14	2½
1890..	March 26.	Oxford .....	22 03	1
1891..	March 21.	Oxford .....	22 00	¼
1892..	April 9...	Oxford .....	19 21	1½
1893..	March 22.	Oxford .....	18 47	2½
1894..	March 17.	Oxford .....	21 29	3½

## INTERNATIONAL RACING.

1869, August 17.—Oxford four beat Harvard four over Putney-Mortlake course, by 3 lengths. Time, 22.17.

1878.—A Columbia four won Visitors' Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta. Time, 8.42.

## HARVARD VS. YALE.

1852, August 3.—Lake Winipiseogee, two miles, straight to windward, in eight-oared barges, class of 1853, Oneida, of Harvard, beat Haleyon, of Yale, two lengths.

1855, July 21.—Connecticut River, at Springfield, Mass., three miles, with a turn, Iris (eight-oared) and Y. Y. (four-oared), of Harvard, beat Nereid and Nautilus (both six-oared), of Yale. Allowances, 11 seconds per oar. Time: Iris, 22m.; Y. Y., 22.03; Nereid, 23.38; Nautilus, 24.38.

1859, July 26.—Lake Quinsigamond, three miles, with a turn. Time: Harvard shell, 19 18; Yale shell, 20.18; Harvard lapstreak, Avon, 21.13; Brown lapstreak, Atlanta, 24.40. July 27, 1859, same course, in Citizens' Regatta, Yale shell, 19.14; Harvard, 19.16.

1860, July 24.—Lake Quinsigamond. Time: Harvard, 18.53; Yale, 19.05; Brown, 21.15.

There were no further races until 1864, when they were resumed by six-oared crews, for seven years, at three miles and a turn. The results were as follows:

1864, July 29.—Lake Quinsigamond. Time: Yale, 19.01; Harvard, 19.43½.

1865, July 28.—Lake Quinsigamond. Time: Yale, 17.42½; Harvard, 18.09.

1866, July 27.—Lake Quinsigamond. Time: Harvard, 18.43; Yale, 19.10.

1867, July 10.—Lake Quinsigamond. Time: Harvard, 18.13; Yale, 19.25½.

1868, July 24.—Worcester, Mass. Time: Harvard, 17.48½; Yale, 18.38½.

1869, July 23.—Lake Quinsigamond. Time: Harvard, 18.02; Yale, 18.11.

1870, July 22.—Lake Saltonstall. Harvard won by a foul; Yale disqualified.

## HARVARD VS. YALE.—Continued.

In 1871 the Inter-University races, in which Harvard and Yale were contestants, were begun, and were continued for six years, with the following results:

1871, July 21.—At Springfield, three miles straight. Time: Massachusetts Agricultural, 16.46½; Harvard, 17.23½; Brown, 17.47½.

1872, July 24.—At Springfield, three miles straight. Time: Amherst, 16.23; Harvard, 16.57; Amherst Agricultural, 17.10; Bowdoin, 17.31; Williams, 17.59; Yale, 18.13.

1873, July 17.—At Springfield, three miles straight. Time: Yale, 16.59; Wesleyan, 17.09; Harvard, 17.36½; Amherst, 17.40; Dartmouth, 18.07; Columbia, 18.16; Massachusetts Agricultural, 18.26½; Cornell, 18.32; Bowdoin, 18.49½; Trinity, 19.32; Williams, 19.45.

1874, July 18.—At Saratoga, three miles straight. Time: Columbia, 16.42; Wesleyan, 16.50; Harvard, 16.54; Williams, 17.08; Cornell, 17.31; Dartmouth, 18.00; Trinity, 18.23; Princeton, 18.38. Yale fouled and withdrew.

1875, July 14.—At Saratoga, three miles straight. Time: Cornell, 16.53½, Columbia, 17.04½; Harvard, 17.05; Dartmouth, 17.10½; Wesleyan, 17.13½; Yale, 17.14½; Amherst, 17.29½; Brown, 17.33½; Williams, 17.43½; Bowdoin, 17.50½; Hamilton and Union not timed; Princeton withdrawn.

1876, July 19.—At Saratoga, three miles straight. Time: Cornell, 17.01½; Harvard, 17.05½; Columbia, 17.08½; Union, 17.27½; Wesleyan, 17.58½; Princeton, 18.10. Yale did not enter this race.

The following is the record of the Yale and Harvard eight-oared crews for the past nineteen years. The races of 1876 and 1877 were rowed at West Springfield, and the others at London.

Date.	Yale Time.	Harv'd Time.	Won By.
June 30, 1876....	22.02	22.31	Yale.
June 30, 1877....	24.33	24.36	Harvard.
June 28, 1878....	21.29	20.45	Harvard.
June 27, 1879....	23.58	22.15	Harvard.
July 1, 1880....	24.27	25.09	Yale.
July 1, 1881....	22.13	22.19	Yale.
June 30, 1882....	20.50½	20.47½	Harvard.
June 28, 1883....	26.59	25.46½	Harvard.
June 26, 1884....	20.31	20.48	Yale.
June 26, 1885....	26.30	25.15½	Harvard.
July 2, 1886....	20.41½	21.15½	Yale.
July 1, 1887....	22.56	23.10½	Yale.
June 29, 1888....	20.10	21.24	Yale.
June 28, 1889....	21.30	21.55	Yale.
June 27, 1890....	21.29	21.40	Yale.
June 26, 1891....	21.57	21.23	Harvard.
July 1, 1892....	20.48	21.42½	Yale.
June 30, 1893....	25.01½	25.15	Yale.
June 28, 1894....	23.47	24.40	Yale.

## YALE VS. UNIVERSITY OF PA.

In 1886, and for three years succeeding, Yale and University of Pennsylvania rowed a full university eight-oared race over a five-mile course, Yale winning each event. The winners time: 1886, 22.23; 1887, 22.20; 1888, 21.19½; 1889, 22.50.

## UNIVERSITY BOAT RACING.—CONTINUED.

## HARVARD VS. COLUMBIA.

From 1881 to 1887 Harvard and Columbia rowed a full university eight-oared race annually over the Thames course at New London, with the following results:

1881, June 27.—Time: Harvard, 21.45; Columbia, 21.58.  
 1882, July 3.—Time: Columbia, 24.32; Harvard declined to row.  
 1883, June 20.—Time: Harvard, 24.45; Columbia, 25.55.  
 1884, June 18.—Time: Harvard, 24.21; Columbia, 34.39.  
 1885, June 20.—Time: Harvard, 24.27; Columbia, 26.22.  
 1886, June 27.—Time: Columbia, 21.38; Harvard, 22.00.  
 1887, June 27.—Time: Harvard, 20.24; Columbia, 20.29.

## FRESHMEN RACES.

In 1880 Harvard and Columbia entered into an agreement to row an eight-oared Freshmen race annually, two miles, straight course. Previous to this a number of six-oared races were rowed by Freshmen crews of several universities and colleges. In 1886 Yale joined in the arrangement, but sunk in the race. In 1890 Yale, Cornell and Columbia rowed. Harvard did not enter. The following is the record:

1880, July 7.—New London, Ct. Time: Harvard, 11.32; Columbia, 11.37.  
 1881, June 30.—Back Bay, Boston. Time: Harvard, 9.05½; Columbia, 9.21¾.  
 1882, July 1.—Harlem River, N. Y. Time: Columbia, 10.56; Harvard, 11.10.  
 1883, June 27.—New London. Time: Harvard, 11.03; Columbia, 11.22.  
 1884, June 26.—New London. Time: Columbia, 9.43½; Harvard, 9.54.  
 1885, June 25.—New London. Time: Harvard, 12.22; Columbia, 13.12.  
 1886, July 1.—New London. Time: Harvard, 11.53; Columbia, 12.10.  
 1887, June 30.—New London. Time: Columbia, 11.13¾; Harvard, 11.35.  
 1888, June 28.—New London. Time: Columbia, 11.54; Harvard, 12.08.  
 1889, June 27.—New London. Time: Harvard, 12.21; Columbia, 12.28.  
 1890, June 24.—New London. Time: Cornell, 11.16¾; Yale, 11.25; Columbia, 11.29.  
 1891, June 24.—New London. Time: Columbia, 9.41; Yale, no record; Harvard, no record.  
 1892, July 1.—New London. Time: Yale, 12.03½; Columbia, no record; Harvard, no record.

## FRESHMEN RACES.—Continued.

1892, June 1.—Ithaca. Time: Cornell, 10.56; Columbia, 11.24.  
 1893, June 28.—New London. Time: Yale, 10.23; Harvard, no record; Columbia, no record.  
 1894, June 28.—New London. Time: Yale, 11.15; Columbia, 11.24; Harvard, 11.56.

## THE INTER-COLLEGIATE ROWING ASSOCIATION.

Since 1883 a race for fours, without coxswains, mile and a half straight, has been rowed under the auspices of the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association, with the following results:

1883, July 4.—Lake George, N. Y. Time: Cornell, 11.57; University of Pennsylvania, 12.29; Princeton, 12.40; Wesleyan, 12.47.

1884, July 7.—Saratoga, N. Y. Time: University of Pennsylvania, 8.39¾; Cornell, 8.41; Princeton, 8.49; Columbia, 9.25; Bowdoin, not timed.

1885, July 4.—Lake Quinsigamond. Cornell finished first, time, 9.10½, followed by Brown, Bowdoin and University of Pennsylvania. Referee decided Cornell disqualified for a foul, placed University of Pennsylvania third, and ordered Brown and Bowdoin to row over, which they did July 15, Bowdoin winning in 8.26.

1886, July 3.—Lake George, N. Y. Time: Bowdoin, 8.06; University of Pennsylvania, second. Won by a length and a half.

1887, July 5.—Lake Quinsigamond. Cornell defeated Bowdoin by two feet. Time, 9.28¾.

1889, June 27.—New London, Ct., three miles. A race between Cornell, Columbia and University of Pennsylvania, in eight-oared shells. Won by Cornell, Columbia second.

1890, June 26.—New London, three miles. Cornell defeated University of Pennsylvania by six lengths. Time, 14.43.

1891, June 25.—New London, three miles. Cornell won by six lengths, University of Pennsylvania second, Columbia third. Winner's time, 14.27½, broke the record.

1892, June 15.—Ithaca, N. Y., three miles. Cornell defeated University of Pennsylvania by six lengths. Time, 17.26.

1893, July 8.—Lake Minnetonka, three miles. Cornell defeated University of Pennsylvania. Time, 23.52.

1894, June 16.—Schuylkill River, Philadelphia. Cornell defeated University of Pennsylvania by five lengths. Time, 21.12½.

## BOAT-CLUB REGATTAS, 1894.

May 30.—Harlem Regatta Association, over usual course. Winners: Junior single scull shells, J. J. Ferry, Overpeck B. C.; intermediate single sculls, P. Lehaney, Beaverwyck B. C.; senior single sculls, F. Hawkins, Laureate B. C. (Troy); junior double scull, Varuna B. C.; senior double scull, Lone Star B. C.; intermediate four-oared gigs, Atlanta B. C.; junior four-oared shells, New York A. C.; senior four-

oared shells, New York A. C.; junior eight-oared shells, First Bohemian B. C.; senior eight-oared shells, First Bohemian B. C.

May 30.—Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association annual Spring regatta, at Newark, N. J.; course, 1½ miles straightaway. Winners: Junior single scull, O. J. Wirtz, Passaic B. C.; intermediate single scull, V. Cressar, American R. C.; senior single scull, E. Hedley, Vesper B. C.; junior

## BOAT-CLUB REGATTAS, 1894.—CONTINUED.

double scull, Institute B. C.; senior double scull, Vesper B. C.; junior four-oared shells, Passaic B. C.; senior four-oared shells, Institute B. C.; senior four-oared gigs, Triton B. C.; junior eight-oared shells, Atlanta B. C.; intermediate eight-oared shells, Atlanta B. C.; senior eight-oared shells, Triton B. C.

June 2.—At Annapolis, Md.; course, 3 miles straightaway. Match race between Naval Cadets and University of Pennsylvania; won by the latter. Time, 19m. 33s.

June 22-23.—Schuylkill Navy annual regatta, on the Schuylkill River; over 1½-mile straightaway course. Winners: Junior single scull, C. G. Phillips, Jr., Malta B. C.; senior single scull, E. Hedley, Vesper B. C.; junior double scull, Vesper B. C.; senior double scull, Vesper B. C.; pair-oared shells, Vesper B. C.; junior four-oared gigs (with cox.), Crescent B. C.; four-oared shells, Pennsylvania B. C.; eight-oared shells (with cox.), Vesper B. C.

July 4.—Annual People's regatta, Schuylkill River; course, 1½ miles straightaway for eight-oared races, others 1½ miles with one turn. Winners: Junior single sculls, C. Coupe; senior single sculls, E. Hedley, Vesper B. C.; double scull shells, Vesper B. C.; pair-oared shells, Vesper B. C.; four-oared gigs (with cox.), Triton B. C.; four-oared shells, for the Downing Cup, New York A. C.; junior eight-oared shells (with cox.), Fairmount R. A.; senior eight-oared shells (with cox.), Triton B. C.

July 14.—Middle States Regatta Association annual regatta, at Newark, N. J.; course, 1 mile straightaway, for eight-oared races 1½ miles straightaway. Winners: Junior single sculls, J. S. Hall, Albany, N. Y.; intermediate single sculls, O. J. Wirtz, Passaic B. C.; senior single sculls, E. Hedley, Vesper B. C.; junior double sculls, Triton B. C.; senior double sculls, Vesper B. C.; intermediate four-oared gigs (with cox.), Institute B. C.; junior four-oared shells, New York A. C.; senior four-oared shells, for Sunday Call cup, New York A. C.; junior eight-oared shells (with cox.), Riverside B. C., Cambridge, Mass.; senior eight-oared shells (with cox.), Triton B. C.

July 23.—Winfield scull race for trophy and the amateur championship of the United Kingdom. Won by Vivian Nickalls, of Oxford University. Time, 23m. 30s.

July 27.—Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association, 26th annual regatta, at Detroit, Mich.; all races but canoes were 1½ miles and one turn. Winners: Single canoes, ½ mile straightaway, C. E. A. Goldman, Argonaut R. C., Toronto, 4m. 44½s.; junior single scull, C. Van Damme, Nautilus B. C., Detroit; junior double scull, Toronto R. C.; junior pair-oared shells, Grand Rapids B. C.; four-oared gigs (with cox.), Detroit B. C.; junior four-oared shells, Ecorse B. C.

July 28.—Same continued. Tandem canoes, ½ mile straightaway, Detroit B. C.; senior single scull, C. A. Thompson, Argonaut R. C.; senior double scull, Ar-

gonaut R. C.; senior pair-oared shells, Argonaut R. C.; senior four-oared shells, Detroit B. C.

July 28.—Long Island Rowing Association 9th annual regatta, on Flushing Bay; course, 1 mile straightaway. Winners: Junior single scull, H. Ahrens, Seawanhaka B. C.; senior single scull, J. Nazie, Harlem R. C.; junior double scull, Harlem R. C.; senior four-oared barges (with cox.), First Bohemian B. C.; junior four-oared gigs (with cox.), Wyanoke B. C.; senior four-oared gigs (with cox.), Triton B. C.; junior four-oared shells, for the Eagle cup, Varuna B. C.; senior four-oared shells, New York A. C.

July 30-31.—Minnesota and Winnipeg Amateur Rowing Association 9th annual regatta, Lake Minnetonka, Minn. Winners: Single scull shells, W. N. Armstrong, Minnesota B. C.; junior four-oared shells, Duluth B. C.; senior single sculls, J. H. Hackett, Rat Portage B. C.; junior double sculls, Rat Portage B. C.; junior single sculls, T. L. Wanse, Minnesota B. C.; senior four-oared shells, Minnesota B. C.

August 3-4.—Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association 17th annual regatta, Clifton Terrace, near Alton, Ill. Winners: Junior pair-oared shells, Western R. C.; junior single sculls, Van Beck, North End B. C.; senior single sculls, Koenig, Western R. C.; junior double sculls, Minnesota B. C.; junior four-oared shells, Western R. C.; senior four-oared shells, Delaware B. C.; senior pair-oared shells, Delaware B. C.; senior double sculls, Western R. C.; six-oared barges (with coxs.), Western R. C.

August 3-4.—Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen 15th annual regatta, Burlington Bay, Hamilton, Ont.; course, 1½ miles straightaway. Winners: Senior four-oared shells, Argonaut R. C., of Toronto; pair-oared shells, Vesper B. C., of Philadelphia; senior single sculls, J. A. Russell, Toronto R. C.; junior single sculls, J. O'Connor, Don Amateur R. C.; junior four-oared shells, Don Amateur R. C.; junior double sculls, Don Amateur R. C.; senior double sculls, Vesper B. C.

August 5.—Missouri Valley Amateur Rowing Association annual regatta, at Clifton Terrace, near Alton, Ill.; course, 1½ miles, with turn. Winners: Junior single scull, Stuerman, North End R. C.; junior four-oared shells, Western R. C.; junior double scull, Modoe R. C.; junior six-oared barges (with cox.), Western R. C.

August 10-11.—National Association of Amateur Oarsmen 22d annual championship regatta was rowed on Saratoga Lake, N. Y.; course for eight-oared races, 1½ miles straightaway, all others 1½ miles with turn. Winners: Senior single sculls, F. Koenig, of Western R. C.; junior single sculls, J. Maguire, Bradford B. C.; pair-oared shells, Vesper B. C., of Philadelphia, Pa.; intermediate eight-oared shells, Riverside B. C., Cambridgeport, Mass.; senior double sculls, Vesper B. C.; junior four-oared shells, Excelsior B. C., Paterson,



## BOAT-CLUB REGATTAS, 1894.—CONTINUED.

N. J.; senior four-oared shells, Argonaut R. C.; senior eight-oared shells, Triton B. C.

September 3.—Labor-Day regatta, rowed on Charles River, Boston, Mass., for prizes furnished by the Common Council of city of Boston; course for war canoes, 1 mile straightaway, for eight-oared shells  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles straightaway, for all other races  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles and turn. Winners: Junior single scull, W. Abbott, of Nassau B. C., of New York City, 10m. 57s.; intermediate single scull, J. Maguire, of Bradford B. C., Cambridge, 10m. 28s.; senior single scull, F.

Hawkins, Laureate B. C., Troy, N. Y., 10m. 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ s.; junior double scull, Pawtucket B. C., 10m. 11s.; senior double scull, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, Pa., 10m. 17s.; junior four-oared working boat, Columbian R. A., East Boston, 11m. 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ s.; senior four-oared working boat, West Lynn B. C., 10m. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ s.; junior four-oared shells, Union B. C., Boston, 10m. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ s.; war canoes, Wabwahwa C. C., 8m.; junior eight-oared shells (with coxs.), Riverside B. C., 8m. 10s.; senior eight-oared shells (with coxs.), Bohemian B. C., of New York, 8m. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ s.

## ROWING RECORDS.

## SINGLE SCULLS.

One-quarter mile.—Edwin Hedley, Lake Geneva, Wis., Aug. 19, 1892. 1.17.

One mile.—Ellis Ward, Savannah River, April 1, 1872. 5.01.

Two miles.—H. J. Tyler, Hudson River, June 24, 1868. 11.20.

Three miles.—H. J. G. Gandam, Duluth, Minn., July 26, 1890. 19.31.

Four miles.—E. Hanlan, Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 28, 1883. 27.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Five miles.—E. Hanlan, Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1879. 33.56 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

## PAIR-OARED SHELLS.

Three miles.—J. Faulkner and P. Regan, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1876. 20.28.

Five miles.—John and Barney Biglin, Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1872. 32.01.

## PAIR-OARED GIGS.

Two miles.—D. G. Bartlett, G. Gibbs and J. Gleecker, Passaic Riv., May 30, '90. 10.10.

## DOUBLE SCULLS.

One mile.—J. Smith and J. C. Hayes, Harlem River, Sept. 9, 1885. 5.55 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Two miles.—F. E. Yates and C. E. Courtney, Saratoga Lake, Aug. 8, 1876. 12.16.

Three miles.—P. H. Conley and C. E. Courtney, near Albany, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1885. 17.57 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

## YACHTING EVENTS, 1894.

June 4.—Thirty-seventh annual regatta of the Brooklyn Y. C., Lower Bay, New York harbor. Winners: Ella D., Lester, Win or Lose, Almira, Exile, Golden Hope, Forsyther, Tigress.

June 5.—Atlantic Y. C. annual regatta, New York harbor. Winners: Schooners Ariel, Elsie Marie; sloops Ventura, Gloriana, Moccasin, Tigress and Wabossa.

June 7.—New York Y. C. Spring regatta, Lower Bay, New York harbor. Winners: Schooners Ariel, Elsie Marie, Viator; sloop Wasp, and mixed rig Queen Mab.

June 9.—Larchmont Y. C. Spring regatta. Winners: Schooners Ariel, Loyal; sloops Wasp, Gossoon, Drusilla, Madrine; yawl Andax; catboats Almira, Win or Lose, Violet. Sweepstakes race, Wasp.

June 23.—Scawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. twenty-fourth annual regatta, Long Island Sound. Winners: Schooners Emerald,

## FOUR-OARED SHELLS.

One mile.—Argonauta Rowing Association, Kill von Kull, Sept. 1, 1883. 4.51.

Two miles.—Minnesota Boat Club, Mississippi River, Aug. 12, 1884. 12.30.

Three miles.—Argonauta Rowing Association, Kill von Kull, Sept. 8, 1875. 15.37 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Four miles.—Ward Brothers (Joshua, Ellis, Gilbert and Hank), Saratoga Lake, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1871. 24.40.

Five miles.—John, James and Barney Biglin and Dennis Leary, Harlem River, Sept. 10, 1860. 30.44 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Six miles.—E. Ross, L. Hutton, J. Price and R. Fulton (the famous Paris crew), St. John, N. B., Aug. 23, 1871. 39.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## SIX-OARED SHELLS.

Three miles.—Amherst University crew, Springfield, Mass., July 24, 1872. 16.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## EIGHT-OARED SHELLS.

One mile.—Bradford Boat Club, senior, Passaic River, May 30, 1890. 7.33.

One mile.—Passaic Boat Club, junior, Passaic River, May 30, 1890.

One mile.—Columbia College Boat Club, Harlem River, June 1, 1883. 5.04 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Two miles.—Columbia College Freshmen, New London, June 24, 1891. 9.41.

Three miles.—Cornell University crew, New London, June 25, 1891. 14.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Four miles.—Yale College University crew, New London, June 29, 1888. 20.10.

Serkara; sloops and yawls Wasp, Gossoon, Indolent, Madrine, Nameless, Wahneta.

June 26.—Scawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. cruising race. Winners: Schooner Ariel, sloop Gloriana. Run of June 27th. Winners: Schooner Ariel and sloop Madrine. Return run of June 29th. Winners: Schooner Ariel and sloop Gloriana.

June 30.—Hempstead Bay Y. C. second annual regatta. Winners: Henrietta, Unit, New York.

June 30.—New Rochelle Y. C. ninth annual regatta; course, on Long Island Sound. Winners: Sloops, class 1, Minerva; class 2, Sasqua; class 3, Amazon; cabin sloops Water Lily, Caper; cabin cats Almira, Onaway. Other races: Kittie, Edna, Crescent, Minnetonka.

July 4.—Larchmont Y. C. fifteenth annual regatta, over the usual club courses. Winners: Schooners Emerald, Atlantic,

## YACHTING EVENTS, 1894.—CONTINUED.

Elsie Marie, Viator; sloops Queen Mab, Wasp, Minerva, Tigress, Memory, Andax; other classes, Christine, Mary, Kittie, Edna, Pauline, Ione, Vaquero.

July 5.—Atlantic Y. C., cruise from Lloyd Neck to New Haven Light. Winner: Loyal. 7th, from New Haven Light to New London Light. Winner: Water Witch. 9th, from New London to Shelter Island. Winners: Schooner Loyal and sloop Choctaw.

July 7.—Riverside Y. C. fifth annual regatta. Winners: Schooner Viator; sloops Whitby, Eidolon, Kathleen, Pyxie, Senta; catboats Almira, Kittie, Sirene, Chippie.

July 13.—Larchmont Y. C., 21-footers' race. Winner: Vaquero.

July 14.—Sea Cliff Y. C., special race. Winners: Onaway and Kittie.

July 14.—Corinthian Mosquito Y. C., special open race. Winners: Houri, Tabitha, Dorothy.

July 15.—Larchmont Y. C., easterly course.

July 21.—Indian Harbor Y. C. cup races. Winners: Osborne cup, Vaquero; Moller cup, Jewel.

July 21.—Hempstead Bay Y. C. fifth annual regatta. Winners: Onaway, Eloise, Rival, Fairy, Lohengrin, Lark.

July 28.—Larchmont Y. C., special race. Winners, 21-foot class: Dorothy; Flint cup, Kittie.

July 28.—Great South Bay Y. C. seventh annual regatta; course, 20 miles. Winners: Bonnie Doon, Squaw, Bess, Dolphin, Sparks, Cecelia and Snapper.

July 30.—Ruffle Bar Y. C. annual sweepstakes catboat race; course, 15 miles. Winners: Pet and Magnet.

August 4.—Shelter Island Y. C., special contest. Winners: Sloops Dilemma and Narona; catboats Curlew, Almira, Apajune.

August 5.—Larchmont Y. C., special race for 21-footers. Winner: Houri.

August 5.—Indian Harbor Y. C. sixth annual regatta. Winners: Victor, Nirvana, Minerva, Daffodil, Infanta, Pyxie, Wahnetta, Clio, Gee Whiz, Mary, Oconee, Win or Lose, Alf, Zelda, Gold Dust, Violet, Lohengrin.

August 6.—New York Y. C. cruise. Winners, first day's run: Schooners Emerald, Ariel, Elsie Marie; sloops Queen Mab, Wasp, Gossoon. Second day's run: Schooners Merlin, Ariel, Elsie Marie; sloops Queen Mab, Eclipse, Wasp, Gossoon; catboat Navahoe. Third day's run: Schooners Emerald, Ariel, Elsie Marie; sloops Queen Mab, Eclipse, Wasp, Minerva; mixed Palmer. Fourth day's run: Schooners Constellation, Merlin, Marguerite, Elsie Marie; sloops Navahoe, Queen Mab, Eclipse, Wasp, Gossoon. Fifth day, Golet cup race: Schooner Emerald. Sixth day's run: Schooners Emerald, Ariel, Elsie Marie; sloops Volunteer, Wasp, Minerva; mixed Katrina. Seventh day's run: Schooners Merlin, Ariel, Neacra; sloops Volunteer, Wasp, Minerva; mixed Constellation. The gig and cutter races for the Gamecock and

Owl colors were won by crews from the Katrina and Crusader respectively; the dingie race was won by crew from the Republic, and the Dagmar's naphtha launch carried off the prize in the naphtha-launch contest. Last day's run: Schooners Emerald, Marguerite, Neacra; sloops Gloriana, Gossoon, Queen Mab.

August 8.—Gravesend Bay Y. C. annual regatta; course, 12 miles. Winners: Wave, Unawalda, Crest.

August 10.—Corinthian Y. C. of Atlantic City, N. J., annual regatta; course, 6 miles. Won by the Vixen.

August 14.—Atlantic City Y. C. ocean race; course, 10 miles to windward. Won by the Zella, the Quay second.

August 19.—Belmont cup race, at Newport, L. I. The Houri won both first and second races.

August 22.—Duryea cup race. Won by the Vaquero.

August 23.—Subscription race for 21-footers. Won by the Dorothy.

August 24.—Connecticut Y. C. second annual regatta, in Newport Bay. Winners: Gannet, Ventura, Gadfly, Mojave, Reindeer, Vesper.

August 25.—Indian Harbor Y. C., special races. Winners: Banchee, Sirene, Maysie, and naphtha launch Crescent.

August 25.—New York Bay Y. C. cup race. Won by sloop A. Forsythe and catboat Alida.

August 25.—Knickerbocker Y. C. second club regatta; course, 10 miles. Winners: Atche, J. I. M., and Violet.

August 25.—Shrewsbury Y. C. third annual regatta; course, 10 miles. Winners: Kathay, Augusta, Cora B., Undine, Cinch, Alice.

August 25.—Canarsie Y. C., Corinthian regatta, off Sands Point; course, 10 miles. Winners: Lona, Caddie, Ideal, Anita.

August 27.—Ellis cup race, at Newport. Won by Vaquero.

August 28.—Last subscription race at Newport. Won by Celia.

August 30.—Miramichi Y. C. annual pennant race; 22-mile course. Won by Oriana.

September 1.—Larchmont Y. C. annual Fall regatta on Long Island Sound. Winners: Schooner Shamrock; sloops Wasp, Minerva, Kathleen, Marjorie, Pyxie, Wave; catboats Almira, Punch, Terrapin; special Vaquero.

September 1.—Beverly Y. C., at Monmouth Beach, 25th race, 4th open sweepstakes. Winners: Gymnote, Mojave, Grise, Dawdle.

September 3.—New York Yacht-Racing Association sixth annual regatta. Winners: Aeolus, Lottie, Camille, Exile, Bessie, Polly, Clara S., Zetes, Mary, Win or Lose, Own, Henry Dauer, U and I, Miller, Cinch.

September 3.—Indian Harbor Y. C., three races, at Greenwich, Long Island Sound. Osborn cup won by the Maysie, Wells cup by Kittie, match race by Banchee.

September 3.—Sewaren Land and Water Club, Staten Island, regatta; over 6-mile course. Won by Monsoon.

## YACHTING EVENTS, 1894.—CONTINUED.

September 3.—Beverly Y. C. 216th race, at Monument Beach. Winners: Chappaquoit, Gymnote, Nobska, Grilse, Waskite, Weona, Squeteague.

September 3.—Brooklyn Y. C. Gravesend Bay, New York harbor, annual Fall regatta. Winners: Tabitha, Adele, Ileika, Dorothy.

September 8.—Larchmont Y. C. sixth annual race for club cup. Won by Dorothy.

September 8.—Riverside Y. C. regatta; over course on Long Island Sound. Winners: Open catboat race, Almira; club catboat, Allegro.

September 8.—Last of series between

Wm. Murray's fin-keel sloop Memory and L. M. Rutherford's fin-keel Drusilla. Won by Memory. Previous race, Sept. 6, won by Drusilla. This race gave the match and purse to the Memory.

September 11.—Larchmont Y. C. seventh race of series for 21-footers, for club cup. Won by the Vaquero.

September 15.—Larchmont Y. C. Winners: Emerald, Viator, Wasp, Pyxie, and Dorothy.

September 18.—New York Y. C. Autumn sweepstakes, off Sandy Hook. Winners: Emerald and Queen Mab.

## THE AMERICA'S CUP.

August 22, 1851, the yacht America won the prize known as the America's cup, against all England. In 1857 the cup was presented to the New York Yacht Club as a perpetual challenge cup by its owners, Messrs. George L. Schuyler, Edwin A. Stevens, J. C. Stevens, J. Beekman Finley and Hamilton Wilkes.

In 1870, Mr. J. Ashbury's schooner Cambria, representing several English yacht clubs, started against a fleet of schooners representing the New York Yacht Club, over a course from off Stapleton, S. I., to and round the New York Lightship, a distance of about 40 miles. The Magic won in 3 hours, 58 minutes, and 21 $\frac{2}{10}$  seconds. The original America was fourth in 4 hours, 23 minutes, and 51 seconds, and the Cambria tenth in 4 hours, 37 minutes, and 38 $\frac{3}{10}$  seconds.

## RECORD OF RACES.

DATE.	Name.	Course.	Time.		
			H.	M.	S.
Aug. 22, 1851	America .....	From Cowes around Isle of Wight	10	37	00
	Aurora .....	(Aurora second) .....	..	..	..
Aug. 8, 1870	Magic .....	N. Y. Y. C. Course (Cambria tenth) ..	3	58	21 $\frac{2}{10}$
	Cambria .....	..	4	37	38 $\frac{3}{10}$
Oct. 16, 1871	Columbia .....	N. Y. Y. C. Course .....	6	19	41
	Livonia .....	..	6	46	15
Oct. 18, 1871	Columbia .....	20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook	3	07	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Livonia .....	Lightship and return .....	3	18	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 19, 1871	Livonia .....	N. Y. Y. C. Course (Columbia dis-	4	02	25
	Columbia .....	abled) .....	4	17	35
Oct. 21, 1871	Sappho .....	20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook	5	39	02
	Livonia .....	Lightship and return .....	6	09	23
Oct. 23, 1871	Sappho .....	N. Y. Y. C. Course .....	4	16	17
	Livonia .....	..	5	11	55
Aug. 11, 1876	Madeleine .....	N. Y. Y. C. Course .....	5	23	54
	Countess of Dufferin .....	..	5	34	53
Aug. 12, 1876	Madeleine .....	20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook	7	18	46
	Countess of Dufferin .....	Lightship and return .....	7	46	00
Nov. 9, 1881	Mischief .....	N. Y. Y. C. Course .....	4	17	00
	Atalanta .....	..	4	45	39 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nov. 10, 1881	Mischief .....	16 miles to leeward from Buoy 5 off	4	54	53
	Atalanta .....	Sandy Hook and return .....	5	33	47
Sept. 14, 1885	Puritan .....	N. Y. Y. C. Course .....	6	06	05
	Genesta .....	..	6	22	24
Sept. 16, 1885	Puritan .....	20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook	5	03	14
	Genesta .....	Lightship and return .....	5	04	52
Sept. 9, 1886	Mayflower .....	N. Y. Y. C. Course .....	5	26	41
	Galatea .....	..	5	38	43
Sept. 11, 1886	Mayflower .....	20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook	6	49	10
	Galatea .....	Lightship and return .....	7	18	09
Sept. 27, 1887	Volunteer .....	N. Y. Y. C. Course .....	4	53	18
	Thistle .....	..	5	12	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sept. 30, 1887	Volunteer .....	20 miles to windward off Scotland	5	42	56 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Thistle .....	Lightship and return .....	5	54	45
Oct. 7, 1893	Vigilant .....	15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook	4	05	47
	Valkyrie .....	Lightship and return .....	4	11	35
Oct. 9, 1893	Vigilant .....	A triangular 30-mile course, the first	3	25	01
	Valkyrie .....	leg to windward .....	3	35	36
Oct. 13, 1893	Vigilant .....	15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook	3	24	39
	Valkyrie .....	Lightship and return .....	3	25	19



## VIGILANT VS. BRITANNIA, 1894.

July 5.—Firth of Clyde. Mudhook Yacht Club regatta; Muir Memorial Cup. Royal Clyde Yacht Club course, 50 miles. Britannia won from Vigilant by 35s., in 4h. 28m. 10s.

July 7.—Firth of Clyde. Royal Clyde Y. C. regatta, 50 mls.; Queens Cup. Britannia won from Vigilant by 1m. 55s., in 4h. 19m. 19s.

July 9.—Firth of Clyde. Royal Clyde Y. C. regatta, same course; £75. Britannia won from Vigilant in 5h. 35m. 05s.

July 10.—Firth of Clyde. Corinthian Y. C. regatta, same course; Clyde Corinthian Cup. Britannia won from Vigilant by 8m. 53s., in 6h. 15m.

July 11.—Royal Northern Y. C. regatta, 50 miles. Vigilant won from Britannia by 24m. 21s.

July 12.—Royal Northern Y. C. regatta, same course; £60. Britannia won from Vigilant by 2m. 10s.

July 16.—Bangor. Royal Ulster Y. C. regatta, 50 miles; County Down Cup. Britannia won from Vigilant in 5h. 4m. 12s.

July 17.—Bangor. Royal Ulster Y. C. regatta, same course; Rear Commodore Cup. Britannia was disabled. Vigilant had lead of 5m. 33s. at end of second round.

## SWIMMING RECORDS.

Fifty yards, straightaway, in still water.—America, W. B. Izard, Annapolis, Md., May 20, 1893, 31½s.; English, with current, N. M. Cohen, Cambridge, June 12, 1889, 25½s.

Seventy-five yards, straightaway, in still water, swimming on breast.—America, W. C. Johnson, Cropsey Villa, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1890, 52½s.

One hundred yards, straightaway, in still water.—America, A. T. Kenney, Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1894, 1m. 9½s.; English, J. Nutall, Hollingworth Lake, Aug. 1, 1887, 1m. 12s.; New Zealand, T. Meadham, Auckland, Jan. 17, 1894, 1m. 9½s.

One hundred and twenty yards, with two turns, in still water.—England, J. Nutall, London, Oct. 10, 1887, 1m. 26s.

One hundred and sixty yards, with three turns, in still water.—America, R. C. Wallace, Chicago, Oct. 1, 1883, 2m. 14s.; English, J. Nutall, London, Oct. 10, 1887, 2m. ½s.

Two hundred yards, straightaway, with the current.—America, F. S. Campbell, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 14, 1880, 2m. 17s.; with four turns, in still water, English, J. Nutall, London, Sept. 6, 1886, 2m. 37½s.

Two hundred and forty yards, with five turns, in still water.—English, J. Nutall, London, Sept. 6, 1886, 3m. 13s.

Three hundred yards, straightaway, with slight current.—America, S. Gornley, Lafayette, Pa., June 24, 1876, 4m. 57s.; with eight turns, in still water, English, J. H. Tyers, London, Sept. 30, 1893, 3m. 56½s.

Four hundred yards, with nine turns, in still water.—America, R. Baum, Chicago, Oct. 1, 1883, 6m. 15s.; English, J. Nutall, London, Sept. 6, 1886, 5m. 44½s.

Four hundred and forty yards, straightaway, partly in still water and partly against slight current.—America, A. Kenney, Lafayette, Pa., Aug. 27, 1892, 7m. 13s.; with one turn, in still water, America, A. T. Kenney, Chicago, Sept. 13, 1893, 6m. 24½s.

July 20.—Dublin Bay. Royal St. George's Y. C. course, 50 miles. Britannia won from Vigilant by 3m. 14s., in 4h. 42m. 28s.

July 21.—Same course; £300. Vigilant won from Britannia by 2m. 29s.

July 23.—Cork. Royal Munster Y. C. regatta, 50 miles; £60. Britannia won from Vigilant by 1m. 32s.

July 24.—Cork. Royal Cork Y. C. regatta, 50 miles; \$500. Vigilant won from Britannia by 3m. 25s.

July 28.—Penzance. Mount's Bay, Cornwall, 50 miles; £300. Britannia won from Vigilant by 6m. 22s.

Aug. 4.—Cowes. Match Race, Queens course, 50 miles; \$500 cup. Vigilant won from Britannia by 4m. 29s.

Aug. 6.—Cowes. Royal London Y. C. regatta, around Isle of Wight, 50 miles; silver cup and purse. Vigilant won from Britannia and Satanita by 6m. 9s.

Aug. 9.—Cowes. Royal Yacht Squadron regatta, 48 miles; Cowes Town Cup, £100. Britannia won from Vigilant by 4m. 18s.

Aug. 16.—Ryde. Royal Victoria regatta; Ryde Town Cup. Satanita won from Britannia and Vigilant.

Five hundred yards, with twelve turns, in still water.—America, W. G. Douglas, Philadelphia, July 17, 1894, 8m. 20s.

Half mile, straightaway, partly in still water and partly against slight current.—America, A. T. Kenney, Lafayette, Pa., Aug. 27, 1892, 16m. 10s.; with three turns, in still water, America, W. G. Douglas, Chicago, Sept. 13, 1893, 13m. 39½s.; English, S. W. Greasely, Exeter, July 18, 1891, 13m. 42½s.

One thousand yards, with four turns, in still water.—America, C. Benedict, Montreal, P. Q., Aug. 24, 1889, 17m. 53s.; English, J. H. Tyers, Southport, Aug. 19, 1894, 15m. 2s.

Three-quarter mile, with one turn, first half mile partly in still water and partly against slight current, final quarter mile with slow current.—America, A. T. Kenney, Lafayette, Pa., Aug. 27, 1892, 23m. 1s.

One mile, with one turn, first half partly in still water and partly against slight current, final half with slow current.—America, A. T. Kenney, Lafayette, Pa., Aug. 27, 1892, 25m. 45½s.; with seven turns, in still water, America, G. Whitaker, Chicago, Sept. 13, 1893, 28m. 55½s.; English, J. H. Tyers, Leeds, July 8, 1893, 27m. 21½s.; straightaway, with tide, America, A. Mefert, New York, Sept. 11, 1887, 12m. 1½s.; English, J. Carrington, Putney, July 23, 1883, 14m. 27s.

Two miles, straightaway, with the tide.—America, T. E. Kitehen, New York City, July 27, 1878, 54m. 57½s.

Three miles, straightaway, with current.—America, A. P. Douglas, Philadelphia, June 24, 1876, 1h. 53m. 30s.

Fifteen miles, straightaway, with the tide.—America, C. B. Penrose, Aug. 25, 1890, 5h. 5m.

Twenty miles, straightaway, with current.—America, E. Mercadier, Aug. 19, 1888, 4h. 59m. 46s.

## BASEBALL RECORDS.

## THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The record of the champion team, with name of leading batter each year since its organization follows:

YEAR.	Champion Club.	Won.	Lost.	Aver.	Champion Batter.	Club.	Average.
1876....	Chicago.....	52	14	.788	Barnes.....	Chicago... ..	.403
1877....	Boston.....	31	17	.648	White.....	Boston.....	.385
1878....	Boston.....	41	19	.707	Dalrymple... ..	Milwaukee... ..	.356
1879....	Providence....	55	23	.705	Anson.....	Chicago.....	.407
1880....	Chicago.....	67	17	.798	Gore.....	Chicago.....	.365
1881....	Chicago.....	56	28	.667	Anson.....	Chicago.....	.399
1882....	Chicago.....	55	29	.655	Brouters.....	Buffalo.....	.367
1883....	Boston.....	63	35	.643	Brouters.....	Buffalo.....	.371
1884....	Providence....	84	28	.750	O'Rourke.....	Buffalo.....	.350
1885....	Chicago.....	87	25	.776	Connor.....	New York.....	.371
1886....	Chicago.....	90	31	.725	Kelly.....	Chicago.....	.388
1887....	Detroit.....	79	45	.637	Maul.....	Philadelphia... ..	.343
1888....	New York.....	84	47	.641	Anson.....	Chicago.....	.343
1889....	New York.....	83	43	.659	Brouters.....	Boston.....	.313
1890....	Brooklyn.....	86	43	.667	Luby.....	Chicago.....	.342
1891....	Boston.....	87	51	.630	Hamilton... ..	Philadelphia.. ..	.338
1892 (a)	Boston.....	52	22	.703	{ Brouters... ..	Brooklyn.....	.335
1892 (b)	Cleveland.....	53	23	.697			
1893....	Boston.....	86	44	.662	Stenzel.....	Pittsburg.....	.409
1894....	Baltimore....	89	39	.695	Duffy.....	Boston.....	.434

(a) and (b) represent the first and second divisions of the championship season.

## THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Organized in 1882, merged with the National League in December, 1891.

YEAR.	Champion Club.	Won.	Lost.	Aver.	Champion Batter.	Club.	Average.
1882....	Cincinnati....	54	26	.673	Browning.....	Louisville... ..	...
1883....	Athletic.....	66	32	.673	Mansell.....	St. Louis.....	.357
1884....	Metropolitan..	75	32	.701	Esterbrook....	Metropolitan..	.405
1885....	St. Louis.....	79	33	.705	Browning.....	Louisville.....	.367
1886....	St. Louis.....	93	46	.669	Orr.....	Metropolitan..	.346
1887....	St. Louis.....	95	40	.704	O'Neil.....	St. Louis.....	.492*
1888....	St. Louis.....	92	43	.681	O'Neil.....	St. Louis.....	.392
1889....	Brooklyn.....	93	44	.679	Tucker.....	Baltimore.....	.375
1890....	Louisville.....	87	44	.664	Goodall.....	Louisville.....	.422
1891....	Boston.....	93	42	.689	No official record.		

\* Bases on balls were credited as base hits in the records of 1887.

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

From 1884 to 1890, inclusive, the pennant winners of the National League and American Association played a post-season series for the championship of America. In 1892 the Boston and Cleveland, winners of the first and second divisions of the League's season, played for the championship. In 1893 there was but one season, the first and second divisions having been legislated out of existence.

YEAR.	Contesting Teams.	Results of Series.
1884....	Providence vs. Metropolitans. ..	Providence... 3 Metropolitans... 0 Drawn... 0
1885....	Chicago vs. St. Louis.....	Chicago... 3 St. Louis... 3 Drawn... 1
1886....	Chicago vs. St. Louis.....	Chicago... 2 St. Louis... 4 Drawn... 0
1887....	Detroit vs. St. Louis.....	Detroit... 11 St. Louis... 4 Drawn... 0
1888....	New York vs. St. Louis.....	New York... 6 St. Louis... 4 Drawn... 0
1889....	New York vs. St. Louis.....	New York... 6 Brooklyn... 3 Drawn... 0
1890....	Brooklyn vs. Louisville .....	Brooklyn... 3 Louisville... 3 Drawn... 1
1891....	No games played.....	.....
1892....	Boston vs. Cleveland.....	Boston... 5 Cleveland... 0 Drawn... 1
1893....	No games played.....	.....

## NATIONAL LEAGUE SEASON OF 1894.

The League Clubs won and lost during the season as follows :

Percent-				Percent-			
Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	age.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	age.
Baltimore.....	89	39	.695	Pittsburg.....	65	65	.500
New York.....	88	44	.666	Chicago.....	57	75	.432
Boston.....	83	49	.629	St. Louis.....	56	76	.424
Philadelphia.....	72	57	.558	Cincinnati.....	55	76	.420
Brooklyn.....	70	61	.534	Washington.....	45	87	.341
Cleveland.....	68	61	.527	Louisville.....	36	94	.277

## TEAM BATTING AVERAGES.

## TEAM FIELDING AVERAGES.

CLUBS.	Games played	Times at bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sacrifice hits.	Average.	2-base hits.	3-base hits.	Home runs.	CLUBS.	Games played	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total chances	Average.	Stolen bases.	Bases on balls	Strike outs.
Phila- del'a	132	5,119	1,179	1,759	123	.343	231	148	42	Balti- more.	129	3,346	1,604	313	5,263	.940	274	477	192
Bos- ton.	133	5,018	1,221	1,659	61	.330	269	94	103	Cleve- land.	130	3,366	1,602	341	5,309	.935	235	448	322
Balti- more.	129	4,920	1,170	1,616	135	.328	259	148	33	Pitts- burg.	133	3,503	1,559	353	5,415	.934	259	336	215
Chi- cago.	137	5,040	1,058	1,574	84	.310	257	96	66	Phila- del'a.	132	3,440	1,555	367	5,362	.931	286	477	252
Brook- lyn.	135	4,865	1,020	1,488	73	.305	235	135	42	Brook- lyn.	135	3,508	1,616	384	5,508	.924	235	567	291
Pitts- burg.	133	4,736	961	1,449	194	.305	214	121	49	New York.	139	3,630	1,755	439	5,874	.923	299	489	211
Wash- ingt'n	132	4,581	877	1,393	53	.304	140	99	48	Cincin- nati.	134	3,488	1,707	429	5,624	.923	218	507	260
Cleve- land.	130	4,779	931	1,457	65	.304	254	88	37	Bos- ton.	133	3,480	1,656	432	5,568	.922	138	522	258
Cincin- nati.	134	4,766	936	1,409	62	.295	223	76	59	St. Louis.	133	3,474	1,645	442	5,561	.920	175	431	283
New York.	139	5,083	965	1,451	91	.286	205	92	46	Louis- ville.	131	3,316	1,641	434	5,388	.919	193	354	357
St. Louis.	133	4,639	779	1,318	96	.284	153	121	53	Chi- cago.	137	3,480	1,654	483	5,617	.912	305	481	286
Louis- ville.	131	4,543	698	1,169	90	.257	167	100	44	Wash- ingt'n	132	3,313	1,631	530	5,474	.903	261	608	377

## INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES.

The fielding percentages made by the first 10 players in each position were as follows :

First Base.—Motz, Cincinnati, .995, 18 games; Anson, Chicago, .988, 83 games; Tucker, Boston, .984, 122 games; O. Tebeau, .983, 107 games; Boyle, Phila., .981, 116 games; Vaughn, Cincinnati, .980, 19 games; Cartright, Washington, .980, 132 games; Foutz, Brooklyn, .979, 73 games; Beckley, Pittsburg, .977, 132 games; and La Chance, Brooklyn, .977, 56 games.

Second Base.—Reitz, Baltimore, .966, 100 games; Quinn, St. Louis, .954, 106 games; McPhee, Cincinnati, .940, 128 games; Pfeffer, Louisville, .939, 89 games; Bierbauer, Pittsburg, .936, 131 games; Hallman, Phila., .933, 119 games; Lowe, Boston, .930, 132 games; Parrott, Chicago, .928, 125 games; Childs, Cleveland, .924, 117 games; Ward, N.Y., .921, 136 games.

Third Base.—Nash, Boston, .932, 132 games; McGarr, Cleveland, .922, 127 games; Cross, Philadelphia, .912, 100 games; Davis, New York, .910, 124 games; Dahlen, Chicago, .906, 55 games; Lyons, Pittsburg, .902, 72 games; Peitz, St. Louis, .896, 43 games; McGraw, Baltimore, .895, 117 games; Shindle, Brooklyn, .894, 117 games; Reilly, Phila., .882, 27 games.

Shortstops.—Glasscock, Pittsburg, .934, 86 games; Jennings, Baltimore, .928, 128 games; Richardson, Louisville, .923, 107 games; Smith, Cincinnati, .913, 128 games; Coreoran, Brooklyn, .913, 129 games; McKean, Cleveland, .911, 130 games; Allen, Philadelphia, .907, 40 games; Connaughton, Boston, .901, 32 games; Ely, St. Louis, .898, 127 games; Dahlen, Chicago, .896, 66 games.

Outfielders.—Griffin, Brooklyn, .963, 106 games; Hamilton, Philadelphia, .961, 131 games; Thompson, Philadelphia, .961, 102 games; Weaver, Louisville and Pittsburg, .957, 35 games; McAleer, Cleveland, .953, 64 games; Kelly, Baltimore, .951, 129 games; Brodie, Baltimore, .944, 129 games; Schoch, Brooklyn, .943, 34 games; Burns, Brooklyn, .942, 126 games; Hogan, St. Louis, .941, 241 games.

Catchers.—Zimmer, Cleveland, .931, 88 games; Clements, Philadelphia, .924, 47 games; Kitzridge, Chicago, .915, 30 games; Bucklev, Philadelphia and St. Louis, .914, 66 games; Robinson, Baltimore, .914, 106 games; Schriver, Chicago, .904, 86 games; Mack, Pittsburg, .900, 63 games; Merritt, Boston, Pittsburg and Cincinnati, .895, 61 games; Grim, Louisville, .890, 75 games; Miller, St. Louis, .886, 39 games



## TEMPLE CUP SERIES.

After the close of the regular season the Baltimore and New York clubs played a series of games, best four in seven, for the possession of the Temple Cup. The New York club won the series in four straight games, the players of that team taking 65 per cent. of gate receipts, and the Baltimore 35 per cent. The record of the games follows:

Oct. 4, at Baltimore.—New York, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries: Rusie and Farrell; Esper and Robinson.

Oct. 5, at Baltimore.—New York, 9; Baltimore, 6. Batteries: Meekin and Farrell; Gleason and Robinson.

Oct. 6, at New York.—New York, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries: Rusie and Farrell; Hemming and Robinson.

Oct. 8, at New York.—New York, 16; Baltimore, 3. Batteries: Meekin and Farrell; Hawke, Gleason and Robinson.

## RECORD OF THE PRINCIPAL MINOR LEAGUES.

## EASTERN LEAGUE RECORD.

CLUBS.	Providence.	Erie.	Syracuse.	Buffalo.	Springfield.	Wilkesbarre.	Scranton.	Yonkers.	Games Won.
Providence .....	..	11	11	13	11	9	11	12	78
Erie .....	3	..	11	13	8	6	7	9	57
Syracuse .....	6	6	..	7	10	9	12	13	63
Buffalo .....	6	6	10	..	7	9	12	15	64
Springfield .....	6	7	6	10	..	8	9	10	57
Wilkesbarre .....	7	8	7	8	6	..	8	10	54
Scranton .....	6	6	8	7	6	8	..	10	51
Yonkers .....	0	5	2	3	7	5	3	..	26

Games lost..... 34 49 56 61 54 55 63 79 449

## PENNA. STATE LEAGUE RECORD.

CLUBS.	Pottsville.	Lancaster.	Reading.	Shenandoah.	Hazleton.	Ashland.	Harrisburg.	Philad'phia.	Games Won.
Pottsville .....	..	4	5	7	5	6	6	5	38
Lancaster .....	4	..	4	4	7	4	4	6	33
Reading .....	3	4	..	5	4	6	4	6	32
Shenandoah .....	2	4	3	..	5	3	5	5	27
Hazleton .....	3	1	3	3	..	3	5	7	25
Ashland .....	2	3	2	3	3	..	2	6	21
Harrisburg .....	4	4	3	3	3	2	..	3	21
Philadelpia .....	3	2	5	3	2	5	..	..	22

Games lost..... 19 22 23 30 30 26 31 38 219

## WESTERN LEAGUE RECORD.

CLUBS.	Sioux City.	Toledo.	Kansas City.	Minneapolis.	Grand Rapids.	Indianapolis.	Detroit.	Milwaukee.	Games Won.
Sioux City .....	..	9	10	10	10	9	15	11	74
Toledo .....	9	..	10	10	12	8	9	9	67
Kansas City .....	8	8	..	7	11	11	9	14	68
Minneapolis .....	8	7	11	..	5	11	10	11	63
Grand Rapids .....	8	6	7	13	..	8	10	10	62
Indianapolis .....	9	9	7	7	10	..	7	11	60
Detroit .....	3	9	9	8	8	11	..	8	56
Milwaukee .....	6	7	4	7	8	6	9	..	47

Games lost..... 51 55 58 62 64 64 69 74 497

## NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE RECORD.

CLUBS.	Fall River.	Haverhill.	Portland.	Bangor.	Lewiston.	Pawtucket.	Worcester.	Brockton.	Games Won.
Fall River .....	..	8	5	10	11	13	4	11	62
Haverhill .....	5	..	6	8	6	10	6	10	53
Portland .....	8	8	..	7	7	7	4	10	51
Bangor .....	5	9	8	..	7	4	4	11	48
Lewiston .....	4	6	11	7	..	6	4	8	46
Pawtucket .....	4	5	6	10	10	..	4	7	46
*Worcester .....	4	2	4	3	4	5	..	5	27
*Brockton .....	3	3	3	3	5	7	6	..	30

Games lost..... 35 41 43 48 50 52 32 62 363

\* Disbanded.

## PARALLEL BARS.

Three successive arm jumps, without swing.—America, 15ft., S. Strasburger, New York City, Nov. 10, 1873.

Three successive arm jumps, with swings.—America, 19ft. 9in., A. A. Conger, New York City, Nov. 10, 1873.

Push-ups, without swing.—America, 58 times, S. L. Foster, Cambridge, April 18, 1884.

## LIFTING.

Lifting with hands alone.—America, 1,384 lbs., H. Leussing, Cincinnati, O., Mar. 31, 1880.

Lifting with harness.—America, 3,239 lbs., W. B. Curtis, New York City, Dec. 20, 1868.

## ROPE CLIMBING.

Using both hands and feet.—England, 60ft. up and same distance down in 4m., L. Strange, London, April 6, 1882.

Using both hands and feet.—America, 35ft. 8in. in 14½s., C. E. Raynor, South Bethlehem, Pa., April 2, 1887.

Using hands alone.—America, 18ft., 5½s., B. Sanford, New York City, April 2, 1882.

Using hands alone.—America, 21ft., 7½s., B. Sanford, Brick Church, N.J., Feb. 22, 1891.

Using hands alone.—America, 28ft. up, 20½s., E. E. Allen, Cambridge, Mass., March 31, 1884.

## BILLIARD RECORDS.

**THREE-BALL STRAIGHT RAIL.**—Highest run on record, 1,531, on a 5x10 table, by Maurice Vignaux, at Paris, April 10-14, 1880, against George F. Slosson. Best average, 333 $\frac{1}{3}$ , by Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, May 15, 1879. Harvey McKenna and Jacob Schaefer have made higher runs than Vignaux, but they were on a 4 $\frac{1}{2$ x9 table, which is not recognized for records.

**CUSHION CAROMS.**—Highest run, 77, made by William Sexton at Tammany Hall, New York, Dec. 19, 1881, against Jacob Schaefer. Best average, 10, in 200 points, by Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, Nov. 10, 1887.

**CHAMPIONS' GAME** (Corner play barred).—Highest run (18x38 inch lines), 398, by Geo. F. Slosson, at Paris, Jan. 30 to Feb. 3, 1882, against Maurice Vignaux. Slosson also made the best average on record in this match, 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ , in 3,000 points up.

**BALK LINE GAME.**—Highest run on record at the 14-inch balk line game, 556, by Jacob Schaefer against Frank C. Ives, at Madison Square Garden, Dec. 16, 1893. Best average, 100 (600 point game), by Schaefer, in this match with Ives. Record and average made on anchor shot.

Best record 14-inch balk line game (anchor shot barred), 331, by Frank C. Ives against Schaefer, at Madison Square Gar-

den, Nov. 18, 1894. The full record of this match (Nov. 13-18) follows:

## FIRST NIGHT.

	Points.	Average.	High Run.
Schaefer.....	600	35 5-17	129
Ives.....	568	35 8-16	153

## SECOND NIGHT.

Ives.....	632	63 2-10	223
Schaefer.....	233	23 3-10	124

## THIRD NIGHT.

Ives.....	600	54 6-11	157
Schaefer.....	250	25	61

## FOURTH NIGHT.

Schaefer.....	711	54 9-13	244
Ives.....	600	35 10-14	177

## FIFTH NIGHT.

Schaefer.....	756	47 4-16	126
Ives.....	600	35 5-17	121

## SIXTH NIGHT.

Ives.....	600	60	331
Schaefer.....	525	36 1-9	235

Grand Average—Ives, 48 48-74; Schaefer, 41 40-74. Ives won by 526 points, making a new high-run record of 331.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

Men's Singles.—1881, R. D. Sears; 1882, R. D. Sears; 1883, R. D. Sears; 1884, R. D. Sears; 1885, R. D. Sears; 1886, R. D. Sears; 1887, R. D. Sears; 1888, H. W. Slocum, jr.; 1889, H. W. Slocum, jr.; 1890, O. S. Campbell; 1891, O. S. Campbell; 1892, O. S. Campbell; 1893, R. D. Wrenn; 1894, R. D. Wrenn.

Men's Doubles.—1881, C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor; 1882, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1883, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1884, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1885, R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark; 1886, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1887, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1888, V. G. Hall and O. S. Campbell; 1889, H. W. Slocum, jr., and H. A. Taylor; 1890, V. G. Hall and Clarence Hobart; 1891, O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, jr.; 1892, O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, jr.; 1893, Clarence Hobart and F. H. Hovey; 1894, Clarence Hobart and F. H. Hovey.

Women's Singles.—1888, Miss Adelaide Robinson; 1889, Miss Bertha Townsend; 1890, Miss Ellen C. Roosevelt; 1891, Miss Mabel E. Cahill; 1892, Miss Mabel E. Cahill; 1893, Miss Grace Terry; 1894, Miss Helen Hellwig.

Western Singles.—1894, S. T. Chase.  
Pacific Coast Singles.—1894, Samuel Hardy  
Southern Singles.—1894, W. G. Parker.  
Canada Singles.—1894, R. W. P. Matthews.  
New England Singles.—1894, A. E. Foote.  
New York Singles.—1894, C. Hobart.  
Middle State Singles.—1894, W. A. Larned.  
Northwestern Singles.—1894, Carr B. Neel.  
Long Island Singles.—1894, W. A. Larned.  
Women's Doubles.—1894, Helen R. Hellwig and Juliet P. Atkinson.  
\* Canada Doubles.—1894, R. W. P. Matthews and R. Moreton.

Western Doubles.—1894, C. B. and S. R. Neel.

Pacific Coast Doubles.—1894, Driscoll and DeLong.

New England Doubles.—1894, A. E. Foote and John Howland.

Mixed Doubles.—1894, Juliet P. Atkinson and Edwin P. Fischer.

Eastern Doubles.—1894, A. E. Foote and John Howland.

## ALL ENGLAND CHAMPIONS.

Men's Singles.—1877, S. W. Gore; 1878, P. F. Hadow; 1879, J. T. Hartley; 1880, J. T. Hartley; 1881, W. Renshaw; 1882, W. Renshaw; 1883, W. Renshaw; 1884, W. Renshaw; 1885, W. Renshaw; 1886, W. Renshaw; 1887, H. F. Lawford; 1888, E. Renshaw; 1889, W. Renshaw; 1890, W. J. Hamilton; 1891, W. Baddeley; 1892, W. Baddeley; 1893, J. Pim; 1894, J. Pim.

Men's Doubles.—1879, L. K. Erskine and H. F. Lawford; 1880, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1881, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1882, J. T. Hartley and R. T. Richardson; 1883, C. W. Grinstead and C. F. Weldon; 1884, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1885, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1886, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1887, P. B. Lyon and H. W. Wilberforce; 1888, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1889, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1890, J. Pierce and A. W. Stoker; 1891, W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley; 1892, E. W. Lewis and H. S. Barlow; 1893, J. Pim and F. O. Stoker; 1894, W. and H. Baddeley.

Women's Singles.—1884, Miss M. Watson; 1885, Miss M. Watson; 1886, Miss Bingley; 1887, Miss Lottie Dod; 1888, Miss Lottie Dod; 1889, Mrs. Hillyard; 1890, Miss L. Rice; 1891, Miss Lottie Dod; 1892, Miss Lottie Dod; 1893, Miss Lottie Dod; 1894, Mrs. Hillyard.

## RUNNING.

## American Amateur Champions and American and English Records.

Fifty yards.—L. E. Myers, N. Y. City, Dec. 12, 1884,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Seventy-five yards.—L. H. Cary, Princeton, N. J., May 9, 1891,  $7\frac{3}{4}$ s.

Eighty yards.—Wendell Baker, against time, Boston, Mass., July 1, 1886, 8s.

One hundred yards.—J. Owen, Jr., Detroit A. C., Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1890,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ s. The English records are a source of constant dispute. The best performances, generally accepted by athletic authorities have been 10s., by A. Wharton, Dar. C. C. Stamford Bridge, London, July 3, 1886, and C. A. Bradley, Huddersfield A. C., Northampton, July 1, 1893. New Zealand has two officially accepted records of  $9\frac{1}{2}$ s., made by W. T. Macpherson, Sydney, New South Wales, annual championship meeting, Auckland, Feb. 7, 1891, and J. H. Hempton, H. B. A. C., at the annual championship meeting, Lancaster Park, Canterbury, Feb. 6, 1892. American amateur champions: 1890, J. A. Owen, Jr., D. A. C.,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1891, L. H. Cary, M. A. C.,  $10\frac{1}{4}$ s.; 1892, H. Jewett, D. A. C., 10s.; 1893, C. W. Stage, C. A. C.,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1894, T. I. Lee, N. Y. A. C.,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Two hundred and twenty yards.—L. H. Cary, Princeton Coll., Berkeley Oval, New York, May 20, 1891,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ s. English: Charles G. Wood, London, June 25, 1887,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ s. American amateur champions: 1890, F. Westing, M. A. C.,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1891, L. H. Cary, M. A. C.,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1892, H. Jewett, D. A. C.,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ s. (with wind); 1893, C. W. Stage, C. A. C.,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1894, T. I. Lee, N. Y. A. C., 22s.

Three hundred yards.—L. E. Myers, New York, Oct. 22, 1881,  $31\frac{3}{4}$ s.

One-quarter mile.—Straightaway, Wendell Baker (Harvard) Boston, July 1, 1886,  $47\frac{3}{4}$ s.; L. E. Myers, M. A. C., Stenton, Pa., Oct. 15, 1881, circular track,  $48\frac{3}{4}$ s. English: H. C. L. Tindall, London, June 29, 1889,  $48\frac{1}{2}$ s. American amateur champions: 1890, W. C. Downes, N. Y. A. C., 50s.; 1891, W. C. Downes, N. Y. A. C., 51s.; 1892, W. C. Downes, N. Y. A. C., 50s.; 1893, E. W. Allen, N. Y. A. C.,  $50\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1894, T. F. Keane, B. A. A., 51s.

## WALKING.

One mile.—F. P. Murray, Williamsburg A. C., Mott Haven, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1883, 6m.  $29\frac{3}{4}$ s. English: H. Whyatt, Birmingham, May 3, 1884, 6m.  $32\frac{1}{2}$ s. American amateur champions: 1890, C. L. Nicoll, M. A. C., 6m.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1891, T. Shearman, M. A. C., 6m.  $56\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1892, T. Shearman, M. A. C., 6m.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1893, T. Shearman, N. Y. A. C., 6m.  $44\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1894, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., N. Y. C., 6m.  $36\frac{1}{2}$ s.

## HURDLE RACING.

One hundred and twenty yards, over 10 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles.—S. Chase, N. Y. A. C., Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1894,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ s. English: D. D. Bulger, Dublin, Aug. 1, 1892,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ s. American amateur champions: 1890, F. T. Ducharme, D. A. C., 16s.; 1891, A. F. Copland, M. A. C., 16s.; 1892, F. C. Puffer, M. A. C.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ s., with the wind and five hurdles knocked down; 1893, F. C. Puffer, N. J. A. C., 16s.; 1894, S. Chase, N. Y. A. C.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Half mile.—W. C. Dohm, N. Y. A. C., New York, Sept. 19, 1891, 1m.  $54\frac{1}{2}$ s. English: F. J. K. Cross (Oxford), 1m.  $54\frac{1}{2}$ s. American amateur champions: 1890, H. L. Dadma, M. A. C., 1m.  $59\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1891, W. C. Dohm, N. Y. A. C., 2m.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1892, T. B. Turner, M. A. C., 1m.  $58\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1893, T. B. Turner, B. C. A., 2m.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1894, C. Kilpatrick, N. Y. A. C., 1m.  $55\frac{1}{2}$ s.

One thousand yards.—L. E. Myers, N. Y. City, Oct. 18, 1881, 2m. 13s.

One mile.—T. P. Conneff, Holy Cross Lyceum A. A., Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 26, 1893, 4m.  $17\frac{1}{2}$ s. English: F. E. Bacon, Edinburgh, Scotland, July 21, 1894, 4m. 18s. American amateur champions: 1890, A. B. George, M. A. C., 4m.  $24\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1891, T. P. Conneff, M. A. C., 4m.  $30\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1892, G. W. Orton, T. L. C., 4m.  $27\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1893, G. W. Orton, T. L. C., 4m.  $32\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1894, G. W. Orton, N. Y. A. C., 4m.  $24\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Two miles.—W. D. Day, N. Y. City, May 17, 1890, 9m.  $32\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Three miles.—W. D. Day, Bergen Point, N. J., May 30, 1890, 14m. 39s.

Four miles.—W. D. Day, Bergen Point, N. J., Nov. 16, 1889, 20m.  $15\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Five miles.—E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C., New York, Sept. 17, 1887, 25m.  $23\frac{1}{2}$ s. English: S. Thomas, L. A. C., Romford, Sept. 24, 1892, 24m.  $53\frac{1}{2}$ s. American amateur champions: 1890, T. P. Conneff, M. A. C., 25m.  $37\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1891, T. P. Conneff, M. A. C., 27m.  $38\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1892, W. D. Day, N. J. A. C., 25m.  $54\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1893, W. D. Day, N. J. A. C., 26m. 8s.; 1894, C. H. Bean, Suffolk A. C., 26m.  $53\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Six miles.—E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C., Bergen Point, N. J., Oct. 21, 1893, 31m.  $27\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Seven miles.—E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C., New York, Nov. 6, 1886, 36m. 54s.

Ten miles.—W. D. Day, N. J. A. C., Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1889, 52m., 38s. English: W. G. George, London, April 7, 1884, 51m. 20s. American amateur champions: 1890, T. P. Conneff, M. A. C., 55m.  $32\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1891, E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C., 57m. 24s.; 1892, W. O'Keefe, X. A. C., 55m.  $59\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1893, E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C., 57m. 24s.; 1894, E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C., 58m.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Three miles.—F. P. Murray, Williamsburg A. C., Nov. 6, 1883, 21m.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ s. English: C. W. V. Clarke, London, June 29, 1887, 21m.  $25\frac{1}{2}$ s. American amateur champions: 1890, F. P. Murray, A. A. A., 22m. 38s.; 1891, C. L. Nicoll, M. A. C., 23m.  $24\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1892, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., N. Y. C., 22m.  $27\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1893, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., N. Y. C., 23m.  $44\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1894, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., N. Y. C., 24m.  $18\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Two hundred and twenty yards, over 10 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles.—J. P. Lee, N. Y. A. C., Cambridge, Mass., May 22, 1891,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ s. English: no record. American amateur champions: 1890, F. T. Ducharme, D. A. C.,  $25\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1891, H. H. Morrell, N. Y. A. C.,  $25\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1892, F. C. Puffer, M. A. C.,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1893, F. C. Puffer, N. J. A. C.,  $25\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 1894, F. C. Puffer, N. J. A. C.,  $25\frac{1}{2}$ s.



## OFFICIAL BICYCLE RECORDS FOR THE YEAR 1894.

Accepted by the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, Howard E. Raymond, chairman.

## COMPETITION.

Miles	Time.	Name and Place.	Date.
1/4 0 00 23 2-5		A. I. Brown, Decatur.	Oct. 13, 1894.
1/2 0 01 00		E. C. Ball, Denver.	Aug. 17, 1894.
3/4 0 01 33 2-5		H. C. Tyler, Waltham.	Oct. 24, 1894.
1 0 02 05 1-5		H. C. Tyler, Waltham.	Oct. 22, 1894.
2 0 04 21 3-5		Otto Ziegler, Denver.	Aug. 17, 1894.
3 0 07 05 3-5		G. A. Maxwell, St. Louis.	Oct. 24, 1894.
4 0 09 51 3-5		M. Scott, Asbury Park.	Aug. 31, 1894.
5 0 12 15		B. B. Bird, Denver.	Oct. 17, 1894.
6 0 15 15 4-5		J. W. Linneman, Chicago.	Aug. 12, 1893.
7 0 17 43 3-5		" "	" "
8 0 20 24 4-5		" "	" "
9 0 22 52 4-5		L. S. Meintjes, Chicago.	" "
10 0 25 32		J. W. Linneman, Chicago.	" "
11 0 27 55		" "	" "
12 0 30 29		L. S. Meintjes, Chicago.	" "
13 0 35 57		" "	" "
14 0 35 41 4-5		" "	" "
15 0 38 05 4-5		" "	" "
16 0 40 39 1-5		" "	" "
17 0 43 10 3-5		" "	" "
18 0 44 52 3-5		" "	" "
19 0 48 31 2-5		" "	" "
20 0 51 18 2-5		" "	" "
21 0 53 58		" "	" "
22 0 56 37 4 5		" "	" "
23 0 59 19 2-5		" "	" "
24 1 01 59 2 5		" "	" "
25 1 04 34 3-5		" "	" "
26 1 07 24 1-5		" "	" "
27 1 09 58 3-5		" "	" "
28 1 12 26 1-5		" "	" "
29 1 15 04 2-5		" "	" "
30 1 17 57 1-5		" "	" "
31 1 20 37 1-5		" "	" "
32 1 23 14 3-5		" "	" "
33 1 25 50		" "	" "
34 1 28 25 2-5		" "	" "
35 1 31 02 2-5		" "	" "
36 1 33 36 4-5		" "	" "
37 1 36 14		" "	" "
38 1 38 53 3-5		" "	" "
39 1 41 32 2-5		" "	" "
40 1 44 11 4-5		" "	" "
41 1 46 58		" "	" "
42 1 49 39		" "	" "
43 1 52 11		" "	" "
44 1 54 49 3-5		" "	" "
45 1 57 33 2-5		" "	" "
46 2 00 20		" "	" "
47 2 02 59		" "	" "
48 2 05 35		" "	" "
49 2 08 14 4-5		" "	" "

## COMPETITION.—Continued.

Miles	Time.	Name and Place.	Date.
50 2 11 06 4-5		L. S. Meintjes, Chicago.	Aug. 12, 1893.
51 2 03 51		" "	" "
52 2 16 37 2-5		" "	" "
53 2 19 21 2-5		" "	" "
54 2 22 07 2-5		" "	" "
55 2 24 59 2-5		" "	" "
56 2 27 51		" "	" "
57 2 30 59 3-5		" "	" "
58 2 33 50 4-5		" "	" "
59 2 36 47 4-5		" "	" "
60 2 39 00 4-5		" "	" "

## CLASS—A.

## UNPACED—FLYING.

1/4 0 00 26 4-5	E. E. Anderson, St. Louis.	Oct. 20, 1894.
1/2 0 00 39 1-5	F. H. Allen, Springfield.	Aug. 27, 1894.
3/4 0 01 01	" "	" "
1 0 01 37	F. B. Stowe, Springfield.	Oct. 20, 1894.
1 0 02 14 2-5	H. Davidson, Waltham.	Sept. 29, 1894.
2 0 04 55 1-5	A. W. Porter, Waltham.	Sept. 27, 1894.
3 0 07 28 2-5	A. F. Senn, Utica.	Oct. 19, 1894.
4 0 10 04	" "	Oct. 1894.
5 0 12 36 1-5	" "	Oct. 20, 1894.
6		
7		
8		
9		
10 0 25 26 4-5	A. F. Senn, Utica.	Oct. 20, 1894.
25 1 05 03	" "	Oct. 23, 1894.

## UNPACED—STANDING.

1/4 0 00 29 4-5	J. W. Campbell, Spokane.	Sept. 3, 1894.
1/2 0 01 05 4-5	F. B. Stowe, Springfield.	Oct. 19, 1894.
3/4		
1 0 02 20 1-5	F. B. Stowe, Springfield.	Oct. 19, 1894.
2 0 05 05 2-5	" "	" "
3 0 07 41 3-5	" "	" "
4 0 10 20	" "	" "
5 0 12 57 2-5	" "	" "

## PACED—FLYING.

1/4 0 00 25 2-5	A. W. Porter, Waltham.	Oct. 19, 1894.
1/2 0 00 34 4-5	" "	" "
3/4 0 00 55 2-5	" "	" "
1 0 01 18 1-5	F. H. Allen, Springfield.	Sept. 5, 1894.

## OFFICIAL BICYCLE RECORDS FOR THE YEAR 1894.—CONTINUED.

## CLASS A.—Continued.

## PACED—FLYING.

Miles	Time.	Name and Place.	Date.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 01 24		A. W. Porter, Waltham.	Oct. 2, 1894.
1 0 01 52 3-5		" "	Oct. 2, 1894.
2 0 04 07 2-5		H. H. Butler, Waltham.	July 23, 1894.

## PACED—STANDING.

$\frac{1}{4}$ 0 00 32	H. Davidson, Waltham.	Sept. 28, 1894.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 00 40	" "	Sept. 28, 1894.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 00 59	A. W. Porter, Waltham.	Oct. 20, 1894.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 01 32 2-5	F. H. Allen, Springfield.	Sept. 5, 1894.
1 0 02 00	A. W. Porter, Waltham.	Oct. 29, 1894.
5 0 11 56	E. A. Nelson, Springfield.	Oct. 20, 1894.

## CLASS B.

## UNPACED—FLYING.

$\frac{1}{4}$ 0 00 25 1-5	Otto Ziegler, Jr., Sacramento.	Oct. 17, 1894.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 00 39 1-5	A. Gardiner, Waltham.	Oct. 19, 1894.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 00 56 4-5	H. C. Tyler, Springfield.	Aug. 24, 1894.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 01 14 3 5	J. P. Bliss, Springfield.	Sept. 1, 1894.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 01 32 2-5	H. C. Tyler, Springfield.	Aug. 24, 1894.
1 0 02 07 2-5	" "	Aug. 27, 1894.

## PACED—FLYING.

$\frac{1}{4}$ 0 00 23 1-5	A. I. Brown, Decatur.	Oct. 26, 1894.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 00 34 2-5	H. C. Tyler, Waltham.	Oct. 20, 1894.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 00 52 1-5	" "	Oct. 20, 1894.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 01 11 4-5	J. S. Johnson, Waltham.	Sept. 21, 1894.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 01 22 4-5	" "	Sept. 22, 1894.
1 0 01 50	Otto Zeigler, Jr., San José.	Oct. 16, 1894.
2 0 04 04	H. C. Tyler, Waltham.	Oct. 29, 1894.

## PACED—STANDING.

$\frac{1}{4}$ 0 00 28	J. S. Johnson,	Oct. 31, 1893.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 00 39 2-5	H. C. Tyler, Waltham.	Oct. 20, 1894.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 00 57	" "	Oct. 20, 1894.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 01 19 1-5	" "	Aug. 2, 1894.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 01 29	" "	" "
1 0 01 57 3-5	" "	" "
2 0 04 03	" "	Oct. 19, 1894.
3 0 06 26 3-5	J. S. Johnson, Springfield.	Sept. 13, 1894.
4 0 08 35 3-5	" "	" "
5 0 10 48 4-5	" "	" "
6 0 13 43 1-5	L. S. Meintjes, Springfield.	Sept. 14, 1894.

## CLASS B.—Continued.

## PACED—STANDING.

Miles	Time.	Name and Place.	Date.
7 0 15 57		F. J. Titus, Springfield.	Sept. 13, 1894.
8 0 18 15 3-5		" "	" "
9 0 20 27 2-5		" "	" "
10 0 22 45		" "	" "
11 0 24 52		" "	" "
12 0 27 18		" "	" "
13 0 29 33 1-5		" "	" "
14 0 31 50 4-5		" "	" "
15 0 34 10 3-5		" "	" "
16 0 36 19		" "	" "
17 0 38 31		" "	" "
18 0 40 43 2-5		" "	" "
19 0 42 56 2-5		" "	" "
20 0 45 08		" "	" "
21 0 47 21		" "	" "
22 0 49 26 3-5		" "	" "
23 0 51 38		" "	" "
24 0 53 54		" "	" "
25 0 56 04		" "	" "
26 0 58 15		" "	" "
27 1 11 48 1-5		A. G. Harding, St. Louis.	Oct. 24, 1894
28 1 14 24 4-5		" "	" "
29 1 17 02 4-5		" "	" "
30 1 19 41 4-5		" "	" "
31 1 22 18		" "	" "
32 1 24 53		" "	" "
33 1 27 34 2-5		" "	" "
34 1 30 23 4 5		" "	" "
35 1 33 04		" "	" "
36 1 35 39 4-5		" "	" "
37 1 38 23 3 5		" "	" "
38 1 41 07 3-5		" "	" "
39 1 43 43 3-5		" "	" "
40 1 46 27 3 5		" "	" "
41 1 49 08		" "	" "
42 1 51 49 1-5		" "	" "
43 1 54 27 2-5		" "	" "
44 1 57 06 3-5		" "	" "
45 1 59 38 3-5		" "	" "
46 2 02 10		" "	" "
47 2 04 46 2-5		" "	" "
48 2 07 26 2-5		" "	" "
49 2 10 01 2-5		" "	" "
50 2 12 45 3-5		" "	" "
51 2 15 27 3-5		" "	" "
52 2 18 12 2-5		" "	" "
53 2 21 02 2-5		" "	" "
54 2 23 59		" "	" "
55 2 26 44		" "	" "
56 2 29 26		" "	" "
57 2 32 08 3-5		" "	" "
58 2 33 00 3-5		" "	" "
59 2 37 48 2-5		" "	" "
60 2 40 35 4-5		" "	" "
61 2 43 27		" "	" "
62 2 46 20		" "	" "
63 2 49 17 1-5		" "	" "
64 2 52 21 1-5		" "	" "
65 2 55 12 3-5		" "	" "
66 2 57 59 3-5		" "	" "
67 3 00 45 3-5		" "	" "
68 3 03 56 1-5		" "	" "
69 3 06 47 4-5		" "	" "
70 3 09 40 3-5		" "	" "

## OFFICIAL BICYCLE RECORDS FOR THE YEAR 1894.—CONTINUED.

## CLASS B.—Continued.

## PACED—STANDING.

Miles	Time.	Name and Place.	Date.
71 3 12 32 1-5		A. G. Harding, St. Louis,	Oct. 24, 1894.
72 3 15 22 1-5		" "	" "
73 3 13 23 1-4		" "	" "
74 3 21 32 4-5		" "	" "
75 3 24 37 4-5		" "	" "
76 3 27 32 1-5		" "	" "
77 3 30 25 1-5		" "	" "
78 3 35 32 1-5		" "	" "
79 3 36 26 3-5		" "	" "
80 3 39 21 3-5		" "	" "
81 3 42 13 3-5		" "	" "
82 3 45 03 4-5		" "	" "
83 3 47 53 4-5		" "	" "
84 3 51 08 4-5		" "	" "
85 3 54 02 1-5		" "	" "
86 3 56 54 2-5		" "	" "
87 3 59 50 3-5		" "	" "
88 4 02 45 3-5		" "	" "
89 4 05 42 3-5		" "	" "
90 4 08 37		" "	" "
91 4 11 30		" "	" "
92 4 14 35		" "	" "
93 4 17 28		" "	" "
94 4 20 21		" "	" "
95 4 23 21		" "	" "
96 4 26 18		" "	" "
97 4 29 06 4-5		" "	" "
98 4 32 06 1-5		" "	" "
99 4 35 06 2-5		" "	" "
100 4 37 56 4-5		" "	" "

## CLASS A. TANDEM—PACED.

$\frac{1}{4}$ 0 26 00 2-5	Banker Bros., Hartford.	Nov. 7, 1894.
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## CLASS B. TANDEM—PACED.

$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 06 35 4-5	Mayo-Samnders, Waltham.	Sept. 22, 1894.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 00 52 3-5	Long-Delmas, Sacramento.	Oct. 11, 1894.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 01 12	Callahan-Bros., Waltham.	Sept. 21, 1894.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 01 25	Titus-Cabanne, Minneapolis.	Aug. 10, 1894.
1 00 1 52 4-5	" "	" "

## CLASS B. TANDEM—UNPACED.

$\frac{1}{4}$ 0 00 24 3-5	Long-Delmas, Sacramento.	Oct. 10, 1894.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 00 32 3-5	Bernhart-Goetz, Decatour.	Oct. 26, 1894.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 00 55 3-5	Titus Cabanne, Denver.	Aug. 17, 1894.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 01 15 4-5	" "	" "
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 01 36	" "	" "
1 00 01 56 4-5	" "	" "

## HOUR RECORDS.

1..	26m. 1489 yds	F. J. Titus, Springfield,	Sept. 13, 1894
2..	45m. 1530 yds	L. S. Meintjes, Springfield,	Sept. 14, 1893
6..	103m. 770 yds	F. E. Spooner, Chicago.	July 8, 9, 1893
12..	203m. 140 yds	" "	" "
18..	292m. 440 yds	" "	" "
24..	381m. 1387 yds	Louis Gimm, Cleveland.	Oct. 15, 16, '94

## FOOTBALL.

Following are the records of the Yale, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania and Princeton Elevens for the season of 1894. Yale and Pennsylvania both defeated Harvard and Princeton, but the leaders did not play a deciding game:

## YALE.

Team.	Place.	Date.	Score
Trinity.....	Hartford.....	Sept. 29.	42-0
Brown.....	New Haven...	Oct. 3.	28-0
Crescent.....	Brooklyn.....	Oct. 6.	28-0
Williams.....	New Haven...	Oct. 10.	23-4
Lehigh.....	New Haven...	Oct. 13.	34-0
Dartmouth.....	Springfield...	Oct. 17.	34-0
Orange.....	Orange.....	Oct. 20.	24-0
Boston.....	New Haven...	Oct. 24.	23-0
West Point.....	West Point...	Oct. 27.	12-5
Volunteer.....	New Haven...	Oct. 31.	42-0
Brown.....	Providence...	Nov. 3.	12-0
Tufts.....	New Haven...	Nov. 7.	67-0
Lehigh.....	New York.....	Nov. 10.	50-0
Chicago.....	New Haven...	Nov. 14.	48-0
Harvard.....	Springfield...	Nov. 24.	12-4
Princeton.....	New York.....	Dec. 1.	24-0

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania..31	Franklin & M..	Oct. 3
Pennsylvania..66	Swarthmore..	Oct. 6
Pennsylvania..22	Cres. C. A. C.	Oct. 10
Pennsylvania..40	Georgetown..	Oct. 13
Pennsylvania..30	Lehigh.....	Oct. 17
Pennsylvania..18	Cres. A. C.....	Oct. 20
Pennsylvania..14	Univ. of Va...	Oct. 26
Pennsylvania..12	Annapolis....	Oct. 27
Pennsylvania..12	Princeton.....	Nov. 10
Pennsylvania..18	Harvard.....	Nov. 29

## HARVARD.

Team.	Place.	Date.	Score
Dartmouth....	Cambridge...	Sept. 29.	22-0
Phillips.....	Cambridge...	Oct. 3.	48-0
Phillips.....	Cambridge...	Oct. 6.	46-0
Brown.....	Cambridge...	Oct. 11.	18-4
Orange.....	Cambridge...	Oct. 13.	14-0
Amherst.....	Cambridge...	Oct. 17.	30-0
Williams.....	Cambridge...	Oct. 20.	32-0
Cornell.....	New York.....	Oct. 27.	22-12
Boston.....	Cambridge...	Nov. 1.	40-0
Chicago.....	Cambridge...	Nov. 10.	36-0
Brown.....	Cambridge...	Nov. 15.	13-0
Yale.....	Springfield...	Nov. 24.	4-12
Pennsylvania..	Philadelphia..	Nov. 29.	4-18

## PRINCETON.

Princeton.....40	Lafayette....	..0	Sept. 29
Princeton.....8	Lehigh.....	..0	Oct. 6
Princeton.....48	Rutgers.....	..0	Oct. 0
Princeton.....12	Univ. of Va...	..0	Oct. 15
Princeton.....12	Cornell.....	..4	Oct. 20
Princeton.....32	Lehigh.....	..0	Oct. 24
Princeton.....34	Volunteers...	..0	Oct. 27
Princeton.....0	Pennsylvania	12	Nov. 10
Princeton.....0	Yale.....	..24	Dec. 1



## CRICKET.

Cricket is rapidly taking a place as one of the foremost amateur sports of New York. During 1894 the game made considerable progress and several new clubs were formed. The game in New York is under the supervision of the Metropolitan League, whose matches decide the championship. The following is the record for the year:

## FIRST SECTION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
New Jersey A. C....	12	10	1	1	.909
Staten Island.....	11	7	2	2	.777
Manhattan.....	12	7	4	1	.636
Brooklyn.....	12	5	5	2	.500
Morris Heights.....	12	4	7	1	.363
Paterson.....	11	3	7	1	.300
Victoria.....	12	1	11	0	.083

## SECOND SECTION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
New York.....	9	8	1	0	.888
Harlem.....	9	7	2	0	.777
Columbia.....	8	3	5	0	.375
Kings Co.....	8	2	6	0	.250
St. George's A. C..	8	1	7	0	.125

## SECOND ELEVEN SECTION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
New Jersey A. C..	6	6	0	0	1.000
Paterson.....	6	3	2	0	.500
Brooklyn.....	6	2	4	0	.333
Kings Co.....	6	1	4	0	.200

Lord Hawke's team of English cricketers visited the United States and Canada during the season of 1894. They played five games, winning three, two being drawn. Sept. 17, at Staten Island, they played the New York eleven, the game being drawn. Sept. 21-22-24, Lord Hawke's team played the Gentlemen of Philadelphia. Score: Hawke's team, 187-178; Gentlemen of Philadelphia, 169-122.

Sept. 28-29, the Englishmen played another game with the Philadelphians, winning by the following score: Hawke's team, 211; Gentlemen of Philadelphia, 107-66.

Oct. 3-4, Hawke's team played a draw with the Gentlemen of Canada at Toronto. Score: Hawke's team, 147; Gentlemen of Canada, 125-55 (for 5 wickets.)

Oct. 16-18, Hawke's team played the Massachusetts fifteen, winning by the following score: Hawke's team, 176; Massachusetts fifteen, 53-104.

## BOXING.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Jan. 4.—Young Griffo and Solly Smith. Draw, 6 rounds, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 8.—Stanton Abbott beat Jack Falvey, 15 rounds, Providence, R. I.

Jan. 16.—Jack McAuliffe beat Jim Ryan, 6 rounds, San Francisco, Cal.

Jan. 25.—James J. Corbett beat Charles Mitchell, 3 rounds, Jacksonville, Fla.

Feb. 1.—George "Kid" Lavigne and Young Griffo. Draw, 8 rounds, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 19.—"Australian" Billy Murphy beat Johnny Dreslin, 2 rounds, Boston, Mass.

Feb. 20.—Jimmy Lynch beat Tom Gray, 4 rounds, Passaic, N. J.

Feb. 26.—Frank Craig (Harlem Coffee Cooler) beat Joe Butler, 1 round, Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 28.—Stanton Abbott beat Harry Gilmore, 5 rounds, Chicago, Ill.

March 3.—George Siddons beat Danny Russell. Siddons awarded the fight on a foul, 27 rounds, near New York City.

## PRINCIPAL BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not out.	Most in inns.	Runs.	Aver.
A. E. Patterson.....	11	2	108	381	42.23
T. S. Jevons.....	8	4	46	133	33.25
F. J. Prendergast.....	10	0	84	294	29.40
H. C. Wright.....	6	1	52	125	25.00
F. T. Short.....	9	1	74	199	24.87
A. H. Collins.....	11	0	66	249	22.63
M. R. Cobb.....	10	0	89	216	21.60
J. Flannery.....	11	3	55	172	21.50
A. Brown.....	12	1	54	232	21.09
J. Forbes.....	8	3	48	104	20.80
R. T. Rokeby.....	5	0	63	104	20.80
W. B. Seale.....	7	3	44	81	20.25
J. H. Lambkin.....	5	0	32	101	20.20
J. Smithson.....	8	1	66	141	20.14

## PRINCIPAL BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maid-ens.	Runs.	Wick-ets.	Aver-ge.
J. West.....	594	24	219	37	5.91
M. R. Cobb.....	814	38	317	47	6.74
F. F. Kelly.....	780	38	315	45	7.00
C. H. Ellis.....	610	26	219	32	7.78
G. C. Yeo.....	668	18	300	38	7.89
J. L. Pool.....	210	9	104	13	8.00
H. E. Jackson.....	354	10	193	23	8.39
A. Smedley.....	692	26	304	35	8.68
H. S. M. Crawford.....	606	15	328	37	8.86

March 7.—Kid Lavigne and Solly Smith. Draw, 8 rounds, Saginaw, Mich.

March 16.—Frank Craig beat Fred Morris (Black Cyclone), 18 rounds, near New York City.

March 17.—Columbia A. C., Grand Central Palace, New York. Jack Grace beat Doc O'Brien, 4 rounds. Johnny Young beat Billy Johnson, 3 rounds. Jack Dana beat Tony Moran, 3 rounds. Joe Harmon and Al O'Brien; draw, 4 rounds. Tim Murphy beat Danny McBride, 4 rounds. Billy Vernon and Billy Ernst; draw, 4 rounds.

March 22.—Walter Edgerton (Kentucky Rosebud) knocked George Dixon down and nearly out, 2 rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 24.—Johnny Grant beat Eugene Hornbacher. Foul, 5 rounds, Stamford, Conn.

March 26.—Dick O'Brien beat Billy Hennessy, 11 rounds, Boston, Mass.

March 28.—Jack Smith and Eddie Hogan. Draw, 21 rounds, Norfolk, Va.

April.—Jimmy Dime and Jerry Mar-

## BOXING.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS DURING THE YEAR.—CONTINUED.

shall. Draw, 6 rounds, Chartier, near Pittsburgh, Pa.

April 7.—Lenox Lyceum, New York. Danny McBride beat Frank Patterson, 6 rounds. Jimmy Handler beat Johnny Young, 6 rounds. Sammy Kelly and Bobby McQuide; draw, 6 rounds. Owen Ziegler beat Billy Ernst, 6 rounds. Stanton Abbott and "Bull" McCarthy; draw, 6 rounds. "Brooklyn" Jimmy Carroll beat "Austrian" Billy McCarthy.

April 11.—Jimmy McVey beat Billy Forsythe, 12 rounds, Jamaica, L. I.

April 19.—Joe Walcott beat Tom Tracy, 16 rounds, Boston, Mass.

April 21.—Danny Needham beat Mike Ryan, 2 rounds, Memphis, Tenn.

April 23.—Young Griffo and Johnny Griffin. Draw, 8 rounds, Boston, Mass.

April 27.—Dan Creedon beat Dick Moore, 9 rounds, Minneapolis, Minn.

April 28.—Grand Central Palace, New York, Madison Athletic Club. Eddie Sweeney beat Joe Burke, 6 rounds. Danny McBride beat Maxey Haugh, 6 rounds. Frank Patterson and Tim Murphy; draw, 6 rounds. Jack Falvey beat Owen Ziegler, 6 rounds. Eddie Pierce and Kentucky Rosebud. Draw, 4 rounds.

May 31.—Austin Gibbons and Charley Johnson. Draw, stopped by the sheriff in 24th round, Norfolk, Va.

June 2.—James Barry beat Jimmy Gorman, 11 rounds, New Orleans, La.

June 11.—Frank Craig beat Bill Slavin, 2 rounds, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 14.—Johnny Connors beat Jack Leavey, 5 rounds, New Orleans, La.

June 18.—Bob Fitzsimmons and Joe Choyinski. Stopped by the police in fourth round, Choyinski helpless on the ropes. Draw according to articles, Boston, Mass.

June 28.—Billy Ahearn beat Paddy McCarthy, 8 rounds, Long Island.

June 29.—George Dixon and Young Griffo. Draw, 20 rounds, Boston, Mass.

July 6.—Joe Walcott beat Dick O'Brien, 12 rounds, Boston, Mass.

July 16.—Peter Maher beat Frank Craig, 2 rounds, Boston, Mass.

July 26.—Tom Ryan beat Billy Smith, 20 rounds, Minneapolis, Minn.

Aug. 8.—Jimmy Carroll and Andy Bowen. Draw, 25 rounds, New Orleans, La.

Aug. 20.—Billy Plimmer and Johnny Murphy. Draw, 25 rounds, New Orleans, La.

Aug. 21.—Jack Everhardt beat Stanton Abbott, 25 rounds, New Orleans, La.

Aug. 27.—Seaside A. C., Coney Island. Jack Madden beat Connie Sullivan, 6 rounds. Al. O'Brien beat Charley Burns, 4 rounds. Jack McAuliffe and Young Griffo, 10 rounds; bout awarded to McAuliffe by the referee.

Sept. 5.—Jack Dempsey and Billy McCarthy. Draw, 20 rounds, New Orleans, La.

Sept. 7.—James J. Corbett beat Peter Courtney, 6 rounds, New Jersey before Edison's Kinetoscope.

Sept. 15.—Jimmy Barry beat Caspar Leon, 28 rounds, Lemont, La.

Sept. 17.—Seaside A. C., Coney Island. Mick Dunu beat Jim Butler, 2 rounds. Jack Skelly beat Johnny Gorman, 5 rounds. Young Griffo beat Eddie Loeber, 1 round. Kid Lavigne beat Jerry Marshall, 10 rounds.

Sept. 18.—Joe Choyinski beat Mike Boden, 3 rounds, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 18.—Harry Baker beat Billy Woods, 7 rounds, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 24.—Billy Plimmer and Johnny Murphy. Draw, 25 rounds, New Orleans, La.

Sept. 25.—Jack Everhardt and Stanton Abbott. Draw, 25 rounds, New Orleans, La.

Sept. 26.—Bob Fitzsimmons beat Dan Creedon, 2 rounds, New Orleans, La.

Oct. 3.—"Denver" Ed Smith beat Lawrence Farrell, 6 rounds, near Denver, Cal.

Oct. 15.—Atlantic A. C., Coney Island. Tim Murphy beat Jerry Sullivan, 4 rounds. Billy Ernst beat Jim Holmes, 5 rounds. Joe Walcott beat Austin Gibbons, 4 rounds.

Oct. 17.—Jack Downey beat Mick Collins, 3 rounds, Newtown, L. I.

Oct. 27.—Seaside A. C., Coney Island. Jack Madden beat Joe Gates, 6 rounds. Kid Hogan beat Dolly Lyons, 2 rounds. Kid Lavigne beat Johnny Griffin, 15 rounds.

Oct. 30.—Stanton Abbott beat Charley Gehring, 3 rounds, Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 30.—Marty McCue beat Sammy Kelly, 10 rounds, Westchesier Co., N. Y.

Oct. 31.—Jim Daly beat Jack Slavin, 7 rounds, Buffalo, N. Y.

Nov. 5.—Dick O'Brien beat Jimmy White, 11 rounds, Rockaway Beach, L. I.

Nov. 8.—Jimmy Handler beat Walter Greenfield, 16 rounds, Eureka A. C., near Washington, D. C.

Nov. 19.—Atlantic A. C., Coney Island, L. I. Billy Murphy (Australian) and Jerry Barnett; draw, 10 rounds. Johnny Gorman beat Paddy McBride, 5 rounds. Jack McAuliffe and Owen Ziegler; draw, 3 rounds.

Nov. 26.—Seaside A. C., Coney Island, L. I. Billy Plimmer beat Charley Kelly, 3 rounds. Bobby Dobbs beat Billy Vernon, 4 rounds. Maxey Haugh and Eugene Garcia; draw, 6 rounds.

## CHAMPION PUGILISTS.

Champion of the World.—James J. Corbett.

Middleweight Champion.—Robert Fitzsimmons.

Welterweight Champion.—Tommy Ryan.

Lightweight Champion.—Jack McAuliffe.

Featherweight Champion.—George Dixon.

Bantamweight Champion.—Billy Plimmer.

## JUMPING.

Running High Jump.—M. F. Sweeney, Xavier A. A., Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1892, 6 ft. 4¼ in. English: M. J. Brooks, London, April 6, 1876, 6 ft. 2½ in. Irish:

J. M. Ryan, Neenagh, Aug. 3, 1893, 6 ft. 3½ in. At Stourbridge, England, W. B. Page, of America, cleared 6 ft. 3¼ in. American amateur champions: 1890, H. L. Hallock,

## JUMPING.—CONTINUED.

M. A. C., 5 ft. 10 in.; 1891, A. Nickerson, N. Y. A. C., 5 ft. 8½ in.; 1892, M. F. Sweeney, X. A. A., 6 ft.; 1893, M. F. Sweeney, X. A. A., 5 ft. 11 in.; 1894, M. F. Sweeney, X. A. A., 6 ft.

Running Broad Jump.—C. S. Reber, P. A. C., Detroit, Mich., July 4, 1891, 23 ft. 6½ in. English: C. B. Fry, Oxford, March 4, 1893, 23 ft. 6½ in. American amateur champions: 1890, A. F. Copland, M. A. C., 23 ft. 3½ in.; 1891, C. S. Reber, P. A. C., 22 ft. 4½ in.; 1892, E. W. Goff, M. A. C., 22 ft. 6½

in.; 1893, C. S. Reber, P. A. C., 23 ft. 4½ in.; 1894, E. W. Goff, N. J. A. C., 22 ft. 5 in.

Pole Vault for Height.—W. S. Rodenbaugh, A. C. S. N., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1892, 11 ft. 5¾ in. English: R. D. Dickenson, Kidderminster, July 11, 1891, 11 ft. 9 in. American amateur champions: 1890, W. S. Rodenbaugh, A. C. S. N., 10 ft. 6 in.; 1891, T. Luce, D. A. C., 10 ft. 6½ in.; 1892, T. Luce, D. A. C., 11 ft.; 1893, C. T. Buckholz, B. C. A. A., 10 ft. 6 in.; 1894, C. T. Buckholz, B. C. A. A., 11 ft.

## WEIGHT THROWING.

Putting 16-lb. Shot.—G. R. Gray, N. Y. A. C., Chicago, Sept. 16, 1893, 47 feet. English: D. McKinnon, Southport, June 27, 1885, 43 ft. ½ in. Irish: D. Horgan, Dublin, Aug. 15, 1894, 46 ft. 5½ in. American amateur champions: 1890, G. R. Gray, N. Y. A. C., 43 ft. 9 in.; 1891, G. R. Gray, N. Y. A. C., 46 ft. 5¾ in.; 1892, G. R. Gray, N. Y. A. C., 43 ft. 3¾ in.; 1893, G. R. Gray, N. Y. A. C., 47 ft.; 1894, G. R. Gray, N. Y. A. C., 44 ft. 8 in.

Throwing 16-lb. Hammer.—J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1892, 145 ft. ¾ in. British: T. F. Kiely, Kilmallock, Nov. 1, 1893, 138 ft. 11 in. American

amateur champions: 1890, J. S. Mitchell, N. J. A. C., 130 ft. 8 in.; 1891, J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 136 ft. 1 in.; 1892, J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 140 ft. 11 in.; 1893, J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 134 ft. 8 in.; 1894, J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 135 ft. 9½ in.

Throwing 56-lb. Weight.—J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., Sept. 22, 1894, 35 ft. 10 in. American amateur champions: 1890, C. A. J. Queckberner, M. A. C., 32 ft. 10 in.; 1891, J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 35 ft. 3½ in. (down hill); 1892, J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 34 ft. 8½ in.; 1893, Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 34 ft. 5½ in.; 1894, Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 33 ft. 7¾ in.

## The Slums of our Great Cities.

The seventh special report of Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, relating to the slums of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago, details the result of an investigation ordered by Congress in 1892, relating "to the occupations, earnings, sanitary surroundings and other essential facts necessary to show the condition of residents of such localities, and to show, as far as it may be done, the condition of such residents compared with the residents of similar size in cities of other countries. The populations of the districts selected for investigation in the four cities were estimated April 1, 1893, as follows: New York, 28,996; Philadelphia, 17,060; Baltimore, 18,048; Chicago, 19,748. Some of the main facts brought out by the investigation may be briefly summarized here.

In New York city there was at the time of investigation one liquor saloon to every 200 persons, but in the slum district canvassed there was one to every 129 persons. In Philadelphia there was one saloon to every 870 persons, but in the slum district one to every 502 persons. In Baltimore there was one saloon to every 228 persons, but in the slum district one to every 105 persons. In Chicago there was one saloon to every 212 persons, while in the slum district there was one to every 127 persons.

The male sex predominates in the slum districts as compared with the cities as a whole. The difference in New York is between 49.34 per cent. for the whole city, and 54.61 for the slum district; Philadelphia, 48.82 and 53.48; Baltimore, 47.44 and 49.84; Chicago, 51.68 and 53.93.

The foreign-born element is greater in the slums than in the rest of the cities. The proportions are as follows: New York, 42.23 per cent. foreign residents in the whole city, and 62.58 in the slums; Philadelphia, 25.74 and 60.45; Baltimore, 15.88 and 40.22; Chicago, 40.98 and 57.51.

As regards illiteracy, in New York the percentage is 1.16 for the entire native-born population, and 14.08 for the foreign-born; the percentage for both being 7.69, while for the slums the percentage of native-born who are illiterate is 7.20, and of the foreign-born, 57.69, the percentage for both being 46.63. In Chicago at large, 0.81 per cent. of the native-born population are illiterates, and 8.31 per cent. of the foreign, the percentage of both being 4.63, but in the slums 25.37 per cent. of the whole are illiterate. The other cities also show a much greater proportion of illiterates in the slums.

Of all the voters in New York city 49.93 per cent. are foreign, in the slums, 62.44; Philadelphia, 29.94, slums 58.94; Baltimore, 20.13, slums 44.04; Chicago, 50.62, slums 61.31.

Comparisons between the slum districts and the cities at large are not given for the reason that the classifications of occupation given by the Eleventh Census are not yet ready for use. The report makes the somewhat curious statement that the earnings of the people of the slum districts are quite up to the average earnings of the people generally. Another rather singular result of the investigation is that no greater sickness was found to prevail in the slum districts than in other parts of the cities involved. While here and there the most wretched conditions were found, a surprisingly small number of sick persons, it is said, was found by the canvassers.



## The Slums of our Great Cities.—Continued.

The number of persons to a dwelling in the slum districts was of course found to be much greater than in the cities, as a whole. According to the Eleventh Census the average number of persons to a dwelling in New York was 18.52; Philadelphia, 5.60; Baltimore, 6.2; Chicago, 8.6. The averages for the slum districts are: New York, 36.78; Philadelphia, 7.34; Baltimore, 7.71; Chicago, 15.51.

## Public Land Statistics.

From Report of Commissioner of General Land Office.

Reports have been received from the various district land offices, giving an approximate estimate of the quantity of vacant public lands existing in the several land districts at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, of which the following is presented as a recapitulation:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama.....	805,002.19	.....	805,002.19
Arizona.....	10,492,469.00	45,214,755.00	55,707,224.00
Arkansas.....	4,632,278.00	.....	4,632,278.00
California.....	38,327,545.00	13,698,286.00	52,025,831.00
Colorado.....	36,220,651.00	4,630,973.00	40,851,624.00
Florida.....	1,845,815.00	164,810.00	2,010,625.00
Idaho.....	7,841,060.00	39,132,419.00	46,973,479.00
*Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	846,997.47	.....	846,997.47
Louisiana.....	997,405.00	65,016.00	1,062,421.00
Michigan.....	630,781.00	.....	630,781.00
Minnesota.....	2,595,208.16	3,028,270.00	5,623,478.16
Mississippi.....	836,417.00	.....	836,417.00
Missouri.....	896,113.00	.....	896,113.00
Montana.....	14,595,826.00	58,169,481.00	72,765,307.00
Nebraska.....	10,899,036.00	121,600.00	11,020,636.00
Nevada.....	30,869,879.00	22,044,756.00	52,914,635.00
New Mexico.....	42,258,882.00	13,524,908.00	57,783,790.00
North Dakota.....	10,856,316.00	11,926,508.00	22,782,824.00
Oklahoma.....	7,092,888.00	403,200.00	7,496,088.00
Oregon.....	24,742,145.00	13,498,207.00	38,240,352.00
South Dakota.....	9,152,666.00	5,380,208.00	14,532,874.00
Utah.....	9,360,094.18	32,196,160.71	41,556,254.89
Washington.....	5,131,956.00	13,848,341.00	18,980,297.00
Wisconsin.....	668,813.00	.....	668,813.00
Wyoming.....	41,967,995.00	12,428,177.00	54,396,172.00
Grand total.....	314,564,238.00	291,476,075.71	606,040,313.71

\* No vacant lands.

This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts. It is exclusive of Alaska, containing 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres. It is also exclusive of military and Indian reservations and lands subject to sale for the benefit of certain Indian tribes, and exclusive of reservoir site and timber reservations and tracts covered by selections, filings, railroad grants, and claims as yet unadjudicated, a part of which may in the future be added to the public domain.

## Institute of France.

The Institute of France consists of five academies: The French Academy, with 40 members; Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, with 40 members; Academy of Sciences, with 66 members; Academy of Fine Arts, with 40 members (painting, 14; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6); and Academy of Moral and Political Science, with 40 members. All members are elected for life. The French Academy, the highest of all, was founded in 1635, by Cardinal Richelieu, and was reorganized in 1816. Its meetings are held twice weekly, at the Palace Mazarin, 23 Quai Conti, Paris. Charles-Camille Doucet, born 1812, is perpetual secretary, treasurer and president. He was elected an Academician in 1865.

## Recent European Emigration.

A brief summary of an article on this subject, by M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, in the *Economiste Français*:

European emigration appears to be recruited principally from the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany and Norway. The United Kingdom maintains her place at the head of the list. According to statistics prepared by M. Louis Bodio, head of the Italian Statistical Bureau, the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom, that is, persons of British nationality and excluding foreigners, who left the ports of the United Kingdom since 1877, attained their maximum in 1883, when they amounted to 320,118. From 1884 to 1886 there was a falling off, but during the period of commercial depression in 1887 and 1888 there was an increase, after which their number again began to decline. Next to the United Kingdom Germany formerly supplied the most emigrants, but now Italy comes in the second rank. In 1881 German emigration amounted to 210,547; 1882, 193,000; 1883, 116,119, 1884, 143,586. The numbers have decreased since the latter year, falling in 1886 to 83,225. In 1891, 120,089 German emigrants left the country and 116,458 in 1892. The largest emigration from Italy was in 1888, when it amounted to 207,795. This number fell to 125,000 in 1889, 115,000 in 1890, and rose again in 1891 to 189,746. In 1892 the distress in South America, the principal destination of Italian emigrants, reduced their numbers to 116,642, but during the first six months of 1893 the number was 78,834, as compared with 49,805 for the corresponding period of 1892. The Scandinavian emigrants chiefly direct their steps to North America. The Swedish emigrants numbered, in 1887, 46,556; 1889, 29,000; 1892, 33,240. Norwegian emigration in 1888 was 21,452; in 1890, 10,991, and in 1892, 17,049. The average annual emigration from Denmark is about 10,000. Russia formerly had a very small current of emigration, but now a considerable number annually leave the country. In 1890 they numbered 85,548; in 1891, 109,451, and in 1892, 74,682, all to non-European countries. It is stated that a large number annually migrate to Central Asia and do not figure in the statistical returns, as they escape registration. In 1890 28,000 Austrians left their country and 27,000 Hungarians, while in 1892 these numbers had increased to 31,359 and 20,313 respectively. While the Argentine Republic, Chile and Uruguay were prospering, there was a considerable Spanish emigration to these countries. From 34,043 in 1886 it rose to 49,283 in 1888 and 97,719 in 1889. Since the latter year it has fallen off, being 37,025 in 1890 and 30,190 in 1892. Portuguese emigration varied between 13,738 in 1886 and 28,945 in 1890. From 3,000 to 8,000 Belgians emigrate annually to non-European countries. The Netherlands furnish from 3,000 to 9,000, and Switzerland from 5,000 to 8,000. French emigration to non-European countries for a long time was almost nothing, but a sudden development began in 1888, due largely to the losses caused by the ravages of the phylloxera. In that year it reached a volume of 23,339, and in 1890, 20,560 emigrated. The crisis in La Plata and the reconstruction of the French vineyards put an end to this exodus, for in 1891 there were only 6,217 emigrants and 5,528 in 1892.

In the year 1892, which was by no means characterized by the largest volume of emigration during the period 1886-92, it appears that Europe sent 700,000 emigrants beyond the seas. The principal current of European emigrants is of course directed toward the United States and Canada. In 1889 the United States received 432,000 emigrants and Canada 91,000, making a total of 523,000. During the same year Brazil received 65,161, Argentine Republic 261,000, Uruguay 27,349, and Paraguay 1,490, making in all a total of 355,000. In 1892 the United States received 547,000 and the number arriving in Canada is estimated at from 75,000 to 80,000. Emigration to the Argentine Republic has naturally fallen on from its maximum; in 1889 it was 260,909; in 1890, 110,594; 1891, 52,092; 1892, 73,242. In Uruguay the arrivals from European countries in 1889 numbered 27,349; in 1890, 24,117; 1892, 11,871. In Brazil, in 1888, 131,000 persons arrived from European countries; 65,000 in 1889; 199,000 in 1891, and but 86,213 in 1892.

## Names of the States.

Alaska—"The Great Land."  
Alabama—"Here We Rest" (Muscogee).  
Arkansas—"Bow (Indians) on the Smoke Water."  
Arizona—"Sand Hills."  
California—"Hot Furnace."  
Colorado—"Ruddy" (River).  
Connecticut—"Long River."  
Dakota—"Allied" (Indian tribes).  
Delaware—In honor of Thomas West, Lord de la Warre, Governor of Virginia, 1610. The estate La Warre (Warwick) was in Gloucestershire, England.  
District of Columbia—Feminine of Columbus (dove).  
Florida—"Flowers," Spanish for Easter Sunday, the day that Ponce de Leon discovered the land.

Georgia—Feminine of George ("Farmer"), in honor of George II, who established a colony, 1732.  
Idaho—"Mountain sheen of the morning sun."  
Illinois—"Tribe of men."  
Indiana—"Indian land," from Indus, Sanscrit, Sindhu, "river."  
Iowa—"Drowsy Ones" (Indian tribe).  
Kansas—"Smoky water."  
Kentucky—"At the head of the river."  
Louisiana—In honor Louis XIV of France, Ludovicus, "Bold Warrior."  
Maine—The mainland, as distinguished from neighboring insular parts.  
Maryland—In honor of Henrietta Maria (bitter), daughter of Henry IV of France, and Queen of Charles I of England.

## Names of the States.—Continued.

Massachusetts.—“The Place of the Great Hills.”

Michigan.—“A Weir of Fish”—the lake resembling a fish trap.

Minnesota.—“Muddy Water,” Indian name of St. Peter's river.

Mississippi.—“The Father of Waters.”

Missouri.—“Great Muddy” (river).

Montana.—“Hilly Country,” a mountain.

Nebraska.—“Shallow Water” (the Platte river.)

Nevada.—“Saw-toothed” (mountain range, Sierra Nevada.)

New Hampshire.—From Hampshire (Hants), England, by John Mason, Governor of Plymouth, in Hampshire. Saxon Chronicle, 755, Las Hamtaurerie.

New Jersey.—From the Isle of Jersey, Cesarea (Cæsar, Latin, “Hairy”) one of the channel islands, defended by Sir George Carteret against the Long Parliament.

New Mexico.—From the Aztec god “Mexitli,” god of war.

New York.—From the Duke of York (afterward James II of England), Eboracum, Caer Ebrae, or Ebroe castle in British.

North Carolina.—From Carolus (Little Darling) Charles IX of France, in whose

reign the Huguenots planted the first colony.

Ohio.—“Beautiful” (river).

Oklahoma.—“Red People” (Choctaw)

Oregon.—From Oregon, Spanish name for wild sage, “artemisin,” which grows on the shores of the Columbia river.

Pennsylvania.—“Penn's Woods,” in honor of William Penn.

Rhode Island.—From the Isle of Rhodes (“Roses”) in the Mediterranean.

South Carolina.—Separated from North Carolina in 1720.

Tennessee.—“River of the Great Bend.”

Texas.—“Friendly” (Indian tribe).

Utah.—“Dwellers in the Mountains” (tribe of Indians). Proposed name Deseret (“honey bee”).

Vermont.—“Green Mountain.”

Virginia.—From Queen Elizabeth, in honor of her unmarried state.

Washington.—In honor of George Washington, from Wessyngton, Durham, Eng.

West Virginia.—Separated from Virginia, 1863.

Wisconsin.—“Wild Rushing Channel” (river).

Wyoming.—“Broad Plains.”

## Strike of the American Railway Union.

A strike among the employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company at Pullman, Ill., led to a boycott of the cars of that company by the organization of railway employees known as the American Railway Union, Eugene V. Debs, president. On the 27th of June, 1894, more than 5,000 of the employees of the different railways running out of Chicago struck, resulting in the tying up of fifteen railroads. On the following day the Union intimated that there were 40,000 employees out, with twenty roads tied up. The strike extended from Cincinnati to San Francisco—the strikers refusing to assist in the making up or moving of any trains with Pullman cars attached.

On the 29th the Southern Pacific Company at San Francisco notified U. S. Attorney Garther that, owing to the boycott, it was unable to send out the U. S. mail. On the 1st of July Judge Ross, of the U. S. District Court for California, granted an injunction restraining all strikers and employees on the Southern California Railroad from interfering with the movement of trains, on the ground that such trains were carrying the U. S. mail. On July 2d, U. S. Marshal Arnold of Chicago, with 350 deputies, attempted to raise the blockade on the Rock Island at Blue Island, where the trains were ditched on the 1st, when a riot resulted. The train was moved but 200 feet when it was cut into by the rioters. The main tracks were then completely blocked. Sheriff Gilbert was also on the ground, with a large force of deputies, but claimed he could do nothing without the militia, and a request was made to Governor Altgeld for State troops. The Marshal reported to the War Department his inability to give trains proper protection, and requested that the regular troops at Fort Sheridan be called out. The U. S. District Court for the northern district of Illinois issued an injunction ordering specifically that the A. R. U. officials and all railroad employees desist from in any manner interfering with the business of the various roads. On the 3d Secretary Lamont ordered the troops at Fort Sheridan to Chicago to enforce the observance of the laws of the United States. On the 5th, Governor Altgeld sent a letter to the President protesting against this action. The President replied that the action was deemed “not only proper but necessary, and that there has been no intention of interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city.” Governor Altgeld rejoined on the 6th in a lengthy letter, maintaining that the State was amply able to enforce the law, and again asking the withdrawal of the troops. To this the President replied: “While I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority nor duty in the emergency that confronted us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress, discussion may well give way to active effort on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to law and to protect life and property.”

On July 6th U. S. Judge Thayer, of St. Louis, issued an injunction ordering that employees desist from interfering with the business of roads in the State of Missouri. Proclamations were issued by the President on the 8th and 9th, ordering the dispersion of the rioters.



## Strike of the American Railway Union.—Continued.

On July 10th President Debs, Vice-President George W. Howard, Secretary Sylvester Kelihcy and Director L. W. Rogers, of the A. R. U., were arrested, accused with interfering with the business of the United States, obstructing the mails and preventing and hindering the execution of the laws of the United States. They were released on giving bail in \$10,000 each. On the 13th Mr. Debs offered the General Managers' Association to declare the strike off if they would reinstate the strikers. The Association refused to consider it. Mr. Debs was again arrested on the 17th, charged with violating the injunction on July 2d, by Judges Crosscup and Wood. In a few days business was resumed on all the roads affected.

The report of the Commission, consisting of United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, John D. Kernan of New York, and Judge N. E. Worthington of Illinois, appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the Chicago strike, was made public on November 12. The Commission was in session at Chicago 13 days and examined 107 witnesses there; later it held a two-days' session at Washington and examined 2 more witnesses. The report says:

"According to the testimony, the railroads lost in property destroyed, hire of United States Deputy Marshals, and other incidental expenses, at least \$685,308. The loss of earnings of these roads is estimated at \$4,672,916. Some 3,100 employees at Pullman lost in wages, as estimated, at least \$350,000. About 100,000 employees upon the 24 railroads centering at Chicago, all of which were more or less involved in the strike, lost in wages, as estimated, at least \$1,389,143. Many of the employees are still adrift and losing wages. Beyond these amounts very great losses, widely distributed, were incidentally suffered throughout the country. During the strike, the fatalities, arrests, indictments and dismissals of charges for strike offenses in Chicago and vicinity were as follows: Number shot and fatally wounded, 12; number arrested by the police, 575; number arrested and indicted under United States statutes, 71; number arrested against whom indictments were not found, 119.

"The forces engaged in suppressing crime and preserving order at Chicago during the strike are given as follows: United States troops, 1,936; State militia, 4,000; extra deputy marshals, about 5,000; extra deputy sheriffs, 250; police force of Chicago, 3,000. Total, 14,186."

After sharply censuring the action of the General Managers' Association, composed of the general managers of the 24 railways entering Chicago, and exonerating the officers of the American Railway Union from the charge of participating in or advising intimidation, violence or destruction of property, the Commission recommends

"That there be a permanent United States Strike Commission of three members, with duties and powers of investigation and recommendation as to disputes between railroads and their employees similar to those vested in the Inter-State Commerce Commission as to rates, etc.;" that the decisions of this Commission be enforced by the Federal Courts "after summary hearing unattended by technicalities, and that no delays in obeying the decisions of the Commission be allowed pending appeals;" that when the parties to the controversy are railroads and trades unions, each side may choose a representative who shall be a temporary member of the Commission in adjusting that particular controversy. During the pendency of such inquiry the railroad shall not discharge employees "except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty," nor shall the union aid or abet a strike against the railroad; and employees shall be protected by law for six months after a decision from discharge except for such cause, while for the same period employees shall not quit the service without giving 30 days' written notice, and the union shall not order or advise otherwise.

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## London's Wonderful New Tower.

At Wembley Park, which is about six miles from the heart of London, there is in the course of erection at the present time a tower, the total height of which will be 1,150 feet—175 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower. Unlike the latter tower, which gazes down on the houses and roofs of the crowded city, the Wembley Tower crowns an eminence of the beautiful Wembley Park, affording a lovely view of the surrounding country.

A few years ago the building of such towers as these would have been impossible. It is only with the new methods of handling steel and iron girders that such structures can be successfully gotten up. Over 150 men are now employed fitting pieces of the tower together, and it is wonderful what rapid progress they make. The foundations which have to support such tremendous weight above them have to be laid in place and kept there for a long time to allow for the settling in the earth. There are four legs at the base, and each leg is composed of four smaller legs, or better, feet. These rest on tremendous foundations that were placed in position over two years ago. These foundations are made of stone and concrete, upon which are fastened the iron plates to which the legs are attached. The material of which the tower proper is composed is called "mild steel."

## Necrology, 1894.

- Alexander III, Emperor of Russia, Nov. 1. 49.
- Bailey, James A., "Danbury News Man," Danbury, Ct., March 4. 51.
- Banks, Gen. N. P., ex-Congressman, Waltham, Mass., Sept. 1. 78.
- Beckwith, Gen. Amos. U. S. A. retired, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27. 79.
- Belle, Joseph Dorsett, ex-Governor of New Jersey, Oct. 21. 63.
- Berry, N. S., ex-Governor of New Hampshire, April 27. 98.
- Blair, Austin, war Governor of Michigan, Jackson, Mich., Aug. 6. 76.
- Botha, Prof. Vincenzo, author and linguist, New York City, Oct. 5. 72.
- Brattan, Robert F., Congressman from Maryland, May 10. 49.
- Brown-Sequard, Professor, eminent French physician, April 2.
- Buckner, A. H., ex-Congressman, Mexico, Mo., Feb. 5.
- Burnham, H. B., Judge Advocate-General U. S. A., retired, Virginia, April 10. 70.
- Butterfield, Dr. Herston Quincy, president Olivet College, Michigan, Feb. 12.
- Carnot, Marie Francois Sadi, President of France, assassinated June 24. 56.
- Childs, George W., millionaire editor and philanthropist, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3. 64.
- Coleridge, John Duke, Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain, June 14. 73.
- Colquitt, Alfred H., U. S. Senator from Georgia, Washington, D. C., March 26. 69.
- Cottrell, Alexander, ex-U. S. Senator from New Jersey, Jamestown, N. Y., April 9. 79.
- Curtin, Andrew G., war Governor of Pennsylvania, Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 7. 77.
- Curtis, George Ticknor, eminent lawyer, New York City, March 28. 82.
- Daniels, William B., ex-Governor of Idaho, Tacoma, Wash., April 21. 76.
- Downey, John C., ex-Governor California, Los Angeles, March 1. 67.
- Dusmet, Cardinal, Archbishop of Catania, April 5. 76.
- Early, Gen. Jubal A., Confederate officer, Lynchburg, Va., March 2. 77.
- Easley, Com. John W., U. S. N. retired, Washington, D. C., June 18. 75.
- Fairfax, Rear-Ad. Donald MacNeill, U. S. N., retired, Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 10. 72.
- Field, David Dudley, eminent jurist, New York City, April 13. 89.
- Forney, W. H., ex-Congressman, Jacksonville, Ala., Jan. 17.
- Frost, Rufus S., ex-Congressman, Boston, Mass., March 6.
- Fronde, James Anthony, historian, London, Eng., Oct. 20. 76.
- Frye, Gen. J. B. U. S. A. retired, Newport, R. I., July 11.
- Fursch-Madi, Mme. Amy, prima donna, Somerset, N. J., Sept. 20.
- Gaston, William, ex-Governor Massachusetts, Boston, Jan. 19. 74.
- Graham, George R., founder of Graham's Magazine, Orange, N. J., July 13.
- Granger, Gen. R. S., U. S. A. retired, Washington, D. C., April 25. 83.
- Harvey, James M., ex-Governor and ex-U. S. Senator from Kansas, Junction City, Kan., April 16. 60.
- Hatton, Frank, editor *Washington Post*, and ex-Postmaster-General, April 30. 48.
- Holmes, Oliver Wendell, poet and author, Boston, Mass., Oct. 7. 85.
- Hopkins, Com. W. E., U. S. N. retired, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25. 73.
- Houk, George W., Congressman, Dayton, O., Feb. 9. 68.
- Howe, Rt. Rev. W. B. W., Bishop of Episcopal Church in South Carolina, Charleston, Nov. 25.
- Hunt, A. C., ex-Governor of Colorado, May 14. 65.
- Inness, George, landscape painter, res. New Jersey, died Scotland Aug. 3. 69.
- Jay, John, ex-U. S. Minister to Austria, New York City, May 5. 77.
- Johnson, Sir Francis G., Chief Justice Supreme Court of Canada, Montreal, May 27. 77.
- Keppler, Joseph, cartoonist and founder of *Puck*, New York, Feb. 20. 56.
- Kirkwood, Samuel Jordan, war Governor of Iowa, Iowa City, Sept. 1. 81.
- Kossuth, Louis, Hungarian patriot, Turin, Italy, March 20. 92.
- Lea, B. J., Chief Justice Supreme Court of Tennessee, Brownsville, Tenn., March 15.
- Lisle, Marcus C., Congressman from Kentucky, Winchester, Ky., July 7. 32.
- Louis Philippe, Count of Paris, Sept. 8. 56.
- Low, Frederick F., ex-Minister to China and ex-Governor of California, San Francisco, July 22. 66.
- McCauley, Rear-Ad. Edward Y., U. S. N. retired, Jamestown, R. I., Sept. 14. 66.
- McCosh, Rev. James, ex-president Princeton College, Nov. 16. 83.
- McNierny, Rt. Rev. Francis, R. C. Bishop of Albany, Jan. 2. 65.
- Mackaye, Steele, actor and playwright, Feb. 25. 51.
- Magnard, Francis, editor *Figaro*, Paris, France, Nov. 17. 57.
- Mapleson, Laura Schirmer, prima donna, New York City, Jan. 24. 29.
- Meredith, William Collins, ex-Chief Justice Supreme Court Quebec, Feb. 26.
- Morley, Henry, English author and lecturer, May 14. 72.
- Muley-Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, June 7. 63.
- Munro, Norman L., publisher, New York City, Feb. 24. 51.
- Neraz, Rt. Rev. John Claudius, R. C. Bishop of San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 16. 66.
- Nunez, Dr. Rafael, President of Colombia, Sept. 18. 69.
- Newton, Sir Charles, archaeologist and antiquarian, London, Nov. 29. 79.
- O'Farrell, Rt. Rev. Michael J., R. C. Bishop of Trenton, N. J., April 2.
- Pariaciani, Cardinal, Rome, March 9.
- Phelps, William Walter, ex-Minister to Germany, June 17. 54.
- Potter, Orlando B., ex-Congressman, New York City, Jan. 2.
- Price, Rodman M., ex Congressman and ex-Governor New Jersey, June 17. 78.
- Robinson, Charles, first Governor of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 17. 76.
- Robinson, E. G., ex-president Brown University, R. I., Boston, Mass., June 14.

Rothwell, G. F., ex-Congressman, Moberly, Mo., Jan. 18.  
 Rubenstein, Anton Gregor, pianist and composer, Peterhof, Russia, Nov. 20. 64.  
 Schoonmaker, Marius, ex-Congressman, Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 5.  
 Seligman, Jesse B., millionaire banker, New York City, April 23. 67.  
 Shafer, Helen A., president Wellesley College, Jan. 20. 54.  
 Shaw, George B., Congressman, Eau Claire, Wis., Aug. 27. 40.  
 Shepherd, Gen. Oliver Lathrop, U. S. A. retired, New York City, April 17. 81.  
 Slocum, Gen. Henry W., ex-Congressman, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14. 66.  
 Smith, Worthington C., ex-Congressman. St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 2. 70.  
 Springer, Nathaniel, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, April 27. 98.  
 Stockbridge, Francis B., U. S. Senator from Michigan, Chicago, Ill., April 30. 68.  
 Stone, George W., Chief Justice Alabama Supreme Court, Montgomery, Ala., March 11.  
 Stoneman, Gen. George, ex-Governor of California, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 5. 72.  
 Swing, Prof. D., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3. 64.  
 Tache, Alexander Antonini, Archbishop of Manitoba, Winnipeg, June 22. 70.  
 Taylor, Gen. Nelson, ex-Congressman, South Norwalk, Ct., Jan. 16. 75.  
 Temple, Rear-Ad. William G., U. S. N. retired, Washington, D. C., June 28. 70.

Thomas, Cardinal, Archbishop of Rouen, March 9.  
 Throckmorton, James W., ex-Governor of Texas, McKinney, Tex., April 21. 70.  
 Van Aernum, Dr. Henry, Ex-Cong. and Pension Com., Franklinville, N. Y., June 1.  
 Vance, Zebulon B., U. S. Senator from N. Carolina, Washington, D. C., April 14. 63.  
 Van Zandt, C. C., ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Brookline, Mass., June 4. 91.  
 Vokes, Rosina, actress, Jan. 27.  
 Von Bnlow, Hans, pianist, Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 13. 64.  
 Von Helmholtz, Prof. Hermann, German scientist, Berlin, Sept. 8. 73.  
 Welling, Rev. Dr. James Clark, president Columbian University, Washington, D. C. died at Hartford, Ct., Sept. 4. 69.  
 Whiting, Com. William D., U. S. N. retired, New York City, March 19. 70.  
 Whitney, William Dwight, Yale professor Sanscrit and philology, New Haven Ct., June 7.  
 Wilkinon, Morton S., ex-U. S. Senator Wells, Minn., Feb. 4. 75.  
 Winans, Edwin B., ex-Governor of Michigan, Hamburg, Me., July 4.  
 Winthrop, Robert Charles, LL. D., ex-Speaker U. S. House of Representatives Boston, Mass., Nov. 16. 85.  
 Wright, Myron B., Congressman from Pennsylvania, Nov. 12. 47.  
 Yates, Edmund Hodgson, editor London World, May 20.

## The Chatauqua System.

The Chatauqua plan of summer education was inaugurated in 1874. Its originators were Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, and Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent, now a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These gentlemen, in August, 1873, selected a site for a summer school on the northern shore of Chatauqua Lake. Here an attractive city of more than five hundred artistic and attractive cottages has been built. There is a well-equipped hotel and various buildings for public exercises, lectures and recitations. The first assembly began on the first Tuesday in August, 1874, and lasted three weeks. Since then an assembly has been held every year. The officers are: Lewis Miller, president; W. A. Duncan, secretary; E. A. Skinner, treasurer; John H. Vincent, chancellor; G. E. Vincent, vice-chancellor; W. R. Harper, principal.

The Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was organized in 1878, and comprises a system of home reading circles, whose members pursue courses of reading laid out by the officers in books and magazine articles approved by the board of counselors. The total enrollment of the C. L. S. C. since its organization has been more than 220,000, over 9,000 local reading circles have been organized in that time, and the present number of readers is fully 25,000. Any one may become a member by sending his name to Miss Kate F. Kimball, Drawer 194, Buffalo, N. Y., with a 50-cent fee. Jesse L. Hurlbut is general superintendent of the Circle and Kate F. Kimball is executive secretary. The counselors are: Lyman Abbott, James M. Gibson, Edward E. Hale, H. W. Warren, W. C. Wilkinson, J. H. Carlisle.

## The Catholic Summer School of America.

Organized in 1892, "to increase the facilities for busy people as well as for those of leisure to pursue lines of study in various departments of knowledge by providing opportunities of getting instruction from eminent specialists." The first session was held in New London, Conn., from July 30 to August 20, 1892. The second session was held at Plattsburgh, N. Y., July 15 to August 6, 1893. The third session was held at Plattsburgh, N. Y., July 14 to August 13, 1894. The association has acquired a magnificent property of 450 acres on the shores of Lake Champlain, upon which extensive improvements have already been begun. Suitable buildings for carrying on the work of the school will be erected, as well as cottages for the accommodation of the students.

Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., is president of the board of trustees; Rev. P. A. Halpin, of New York, first vice-president; Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, of Boston, Mass., second vice-president; Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, of Pittsburg, Pa., treasurer; Warren E. Mosher, A. M., of Youngstown, O., secretary.



## Organized Labor in the United States.

1803.—The first strike in the United States occurred in this year, when a number of sailors in New York city struck for an increase of wages.

1806.—The first organization in the present form of a trades union was established by the tailors.

1809.—A union of the hatters was established in this year.

1825-30.—The Columbia Charitable Association of Shipwrights and Caulkers was established.

1825.—About this time the questions of better wages, shorter hours and the protection of factory operatives began to be agitated and from this time on numerous unions of different trades were established in manufacturing centers.

1828.—The Workingman's Party, a local political organization, appeared in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities.

1829.—A workingmen's ticket was put in the field in the New York State elections, and one of its candidates, Ebenezer Ford, of New York, was elected to the Legislature.

1831.—The first local unions of printers were established.

1831.—The New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen was organized.

1832.—In this year there was a ten-hour movement among the shipwrights and caulkers of New England, and several strikes occurred which proved unsuccessful.

1834.—A mechanics' convention was held at Utica, N. Y., to protest against convict labor.

1835.—From this time onward numerous strikes were held by different trades in various localities, with varying results.

1840.—Many trades unions were formed about this time, some of which were enrolled in labor reform associations.

1840.—The ten-hour system for all navy yard employes of the government was established by President Van Buren.

1844-45.—The first efforts of national co-operation in connection with the labor movement originated in Boston.

1845.—The New England Workingmen's Association was established in Boston.

1845.—The first Industrial Congress of the United States convened in the City of New York.

1847.—A law was passed in New Hampshire making ten hours a legal day's work.

1850.—The labor agitation at this period was mainly directed to a reduction in the hours of work by legislative enactment. It entered largely into politics, and many candidates were run on that issue.

1850-60.—Many national and international labor organizations were formed, which granted charters to local unions and organized new branches in many parts of the country.

1861-65.—During the war the eight-hour movement was vigorously agitated.

1864.—The Cigar Makers' International Union was established.

1866.—A general revival of the labor movement occurred after the war and many new organizations were established.

1866.—An eight-hour bill applying to government employees was introduced in Congress, which finally became a law by the signature of President Johnson.

1866.—The first National Labor Congress was held at Baltimore, August 20. This body met annually in different cities for several years thereafter.

1869.—The organization of the Knights of Labor was effected in Philadelphia.

From this time to the present there has been a continuous and rapid increase in the number and membership of trades unions. Agitation for labor legislation and efforts at political party organization have been incessant. Numerous strikes, lock-outs and settlements by arbitration have occurred. In 1884 the United States Department of Labor was established and no less than twenty-seven of the States and Territories maintain Labor Bureaus.

In December, 1886, most of the trades union organizations in the United States were represented at a convention held at Columbus, O., when a national organization known as The American Federation of Labor was formed. This and the secret Order of Knights of Labor are the two principal national labor organizations of the United States.

The Knights of Labor claim a membership of about 250,000 in good standing, distributed among 4,000 local assemblies. The General Master Workman is J. R. Sovereign, of Des Moines, Iowa; and the General Secretary-Treasurer is John W. Hayes, office 814 N. Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The American Railway Union was organized at Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1893. In a manifesto issued to the railway employes of the whole country it was declared that the members were to come in on an equal footing, from an experienced engineer down to a station porter. The A. R. U. came into public prominence during the great Pullman strike of 1894. The president of the organization is authority for the statement that there are 514 local unions, with a total membership of about 140,000.

The officers are: President, Eugene V. Debs; Vice-President, George W. Howard; Secretary, Sylvester Kelher. Headquarters, 421 Asland block, Chicago, Ill.

## Labor Legislation.

**UNITED STATES.**—Eight hours constitute a lawful day's work for a laborer, workman or mechanic employed by or on behalf of the United States.

**ALABAMA.**—Eight hours of labor constitute a lawful day's work for a woman or child under eighteen in a manufacturing or mechanical business.

**CALIFORNIA.**—Eight hours labor constitute a day's work unless expressly stated otherwise. All contracts to which the State or any municipal corporation therein is a party must stipulate that eight hours of labor constitute a day's work. Twelve hours constitute a day's work for drivers, conductors and gripmen of street cars for the carriage of passengers. It is a misdemeanor for any one to require a minor child under his control to work more than eight hours in any one day, except in viticultural or horticultural labor or in domestic or household occupations. California has a "rest day" law, requiring the setting apart of one day in seven for rest from all labor, but not specifying any particular day of the week.

**CONNECTICUT.**—Unless otherwise agreed, eight hours' labor shall constitute a lawful day's work.

**IDAHO.**—On all State and municipal work eight hours shall constitute a lawful day's work.

**ILLINOIS.**—Eight hours constitute a lawful day's work in all mechanical employments, except on farms, and when otherwise agreed. This law does not apply to service by the day, week or month, or prohibit contracts for longer hours. The labor of women in factories is restricted to eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week; and no children under fourteen may be employed in any kind of manufacturing.

**INDIANA.**—Eight hours are a legal day's work for mechanics, workmen and laborers, excepting those employed in agricultural and domestic labor. Overwork by agreement and for extra compensation is permissible. Weekly payment of wages by mining and manufacturing corporations is required.

**KANSAS.**—The weekly payment of wages is required of all corporations except railway, farm and dairy companies.

**MINNESOTA.**—It is a misdemeanor to compel children under sixteen to labor more than ten hours a day in any store or factory, or to employ them in any labor outside the family before 7 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

**MISSOURI.**—Unless otherwise expressly stipulated by the parties to a contract, a day's work consists of eight hours' labor. This does not apply to agricultural laborers or farm hands, or to persons employed by the month.

**NEW MEXICO.**—Eight hours' labor actually performed on a mining claim constitutes a day's work and the value is fixed at \$4.

**NEW YORK.**—Eight hours shall constitute a lawful day's work for mechanics, workmen and laborers, except in domestic or farm work. Overwork for extra compensation is permissible. The law applies to employes of the State or municipality, or of contractors for State work. New York has a State Board of Arbitration.

**OHIO.**—Unless otherwise stipulated in the contract, eight hours' labor constitutes a lawful day's work in mechanical, manufacturing and mining business. Ten hours are a legal day's work for conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen or trainmen on railroads. Ohio has a State Board of Arbitration.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Eight hours, between sunrise and sunset, constitute a lawful day's work, unless otherwise agreed. This does not apply to service by the week, month, etc. Twelve hours are a day's work for employes of street railway companies.

**WISCONSIN.**—Eight hours constitute a lawful day's work in any manufacturing or mechanical business, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary. This does not apply to contracts for labor by the week, month or year. Women or children under eighteen shall not be required to labor more than eight hours a day in any manufactory, workshop or other place used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes.

**WYOMING.**—In all mines and public works eight hours of actual labor shall constitute a day's work.

As a measure of protection to the labor unions, it is made a misdemeanor on the part of employers, in California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, to discharge their employes for joining such unions, or to coerce employes to enter any agreement not to join them, as a condition of employment. In New York it is a misdemeanor for an employer to exact an agreement, either written or verbal, from an employe not to become a member of any labor organization, as a condition of employment.

Illinois and Wisconsin have laws expressly prohibiting boycotting and blacklisting; Colorado, Indiana, Iowa and North Dakota have laws expressly prohibiting blacklisting;

The following States have laws that may be fairly construed as prohibiting boycotting: Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas and Vermont.

The following States have laws that may be fairly construed as prohibiting blacklisting: Georgia, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Texas.

## Bureaus of Labor.

TITLE.	Location.	Organized.	Chief Officer.	Title.
United States Department of Labor .....	Washington, D. C.	1884..	Carroll D. Wright.	Commissioner.
Bureau of Statistics of Labor .....	Boston, Mass. ....	1869..	Horace G. Wadlin	Chief.
Bureau of Indust. Statistics .....	Harrisburg, Pa. ...	1872..	Albert S. Bolles ...	Chief.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	Hartford, Ct. ....	1873..	R. J. Vance .....	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	Columbus, O. ....	1877..	W. T. Lewis .....	Commissioner.
Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries .....	Trenton, N. J. ....	1878..	C. H. Simmerman.	Chief.
Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection .....	Jefferson City, Mo	1879..	Henry Blackmore.	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	Springfield, Ill. ...	1879..	Geo. A. Schilling.	Secretary.
Bureau of Statistics .....	Indianapolis, Ind.	1879..	Wm. A. Peele, Jr..	Chief.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	Albany, N. Y. ....	1883..	Thos. J. Dowling..	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	San Francisco, Cal	1883..	George W. Walts..	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics .....	Lansing, Mich. ....	1883..	Charles H. Morse..	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	Madison, Wis. ....	1883..	J. Dobbs .....	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	Des Moines, Ia. ....	1884..	J. R. Sovereign ...	Commissioner.
Bureau of Statistics of Labor .....	Baltimore, Md. ....	1884..	A. B. Howard, Jr..	Chief.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	Topeka, Kan. ....	1885..	Thomas F. Todd ...	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	Providence, R. I. ...	1887..	Henry E. Tiepke ..	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics .....	Lincoln, Neb. ....	1887..	J. B. Evion .....	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	Raleigh, N. C. ....	1887..	R. B. Lacy .....	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	Augusta, Me. ....	1887..	Sam'l. W. Matthews	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	St. Paul, Minn. ....	1887..	L. G. Powers .....	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	Denver, Col. ....	1887..	J. W. Brentlinger ..	Dep. Com.
Bureau of Labor .....	Charleston, W. Va.	1889..	J. M. Sydenstricker	Commissioner.
Dept. of Labor & Industries .....	Deadwood, S. D. ...	1890..	Walter McKay ....	Commissioner.
Dept. of Agriculture & Labor .....	Bismarck, N. D. ...	1889..	Nelson Williams ...	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines .....	Nashville, Tenn. ...	1891..	John E. Lloyd. ....	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor and Immigration .....	Santa Fe, N. M. ...	1891..	Max Frost. ....	Secretary.
Bureau of Labor .....	Concord, N. H. ...	1893..	John W. Bourlet ..	Commissioner.

## United States Revenue Cutter Service.

The principal purpose of the United States Revenue Cutter Service is to enforce the revenue laws. It is under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is under the immediate supervision of the Revenue-Marine Division, a bureau of the Treasury Department. The present chief of the division is L. G. Shepard. The following is a list of the vessels in the service, with station, rate, and description:

NAME.	Station.	Rate.	Descript'n	NAME.	Station.	Rate.	Descript'n
Woodbury ..	Eastport .....	1	Propeller	Bear .....	On Cruise...	1	Propeller.
Dallas .....	Portland .....	1	Propeller	Corwin .....	On Cruise...	2	Propeller.
Chase .....	Prac'ce Cruise	—	Bark .....	Grant .....	Pt. Townsend	2	Propeller.
Dexter .....	Boston .....	2	Propeller	Johnson .....	Milwaukee ...	1	Side wheel
Perry .....	New York .....	2	Propeller	Fessenden ...	Detroit. ....	1	Side wheel
Manhattan ...	New York .....	3	Propeller	Hamlin .....	Boston .....	3	Propeller.
Hamilton .....	Philadelphia.	2	Propeller	Hudson .....	New York ...	3	Propeller.
Crawford ....	Baltimore .....	2	Side wheel	Chandler ...	New York ...	3	Propeller.
Ewing .....	Baltimore .....	2	Side wheel	Washington .	Philadelphia.	3	Propeller.
Winona .....	Newbern .....	1	Propeller	Coxe .....	Philadelphia.	3	Propeller.
Colfax .....	Wilmington ..	1	Side wheel	Guthrie .....	Baltimore ...	3	Propeller.
Morrill .....	Charleston ...	2	Propeller	Smith .....	New Orleans.	3	Propeller.
Boutwell .....	Savannah ...	2	Propeller	Hartley .....	San Francisco	3	Propeller.
McLane .....	Key West .....	1	Side wheel	Search .....	Baltimore ...	—	St. Launch
Forward .....	Mobile .....	2	Propeller	Discover .....	Savannah ...	—	St. Launch
Seward .....	Shieldsboro ...	2	Side wheel	Penrose .....	Pensacola ...	—	St. Launch
Galveston ...	Galveston ...	2	Propeller	Sperry .....	Patchogue ...	—	Sloop.
Wolcott .....	San Diego .....	2	Propeller	Alert .....	Elizabeth City	—	Sloop.
Rush .....	San Francisco	1	Propeller				



## Government of the United States.

President—GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York, salary \$50,000.

Vice-President—ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois, salary \$8,000.

### THE CABINET.

Sec'y of State—Walter Q. Gresham, of Ill.

Sec'y of Treasury—John G. Carlisle, of Ky.

Sec'y of War—Daniel S. Lamont, of N. Y.

Att'y-General—Richard Olney, of Mass.

Postmaster-Gen.—Wilson S. Bissell, of N. Y.

Sec'y of Navy.—Hilary A. Herbert, of Ga.

Sec'y of Interior—Hoke Smith, of Ga.

Sec'y of Agriculture—J. S. Morton, of Neb.

Salary of Cabinet officers, \$8,000.

### PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Sec'y—Edwin F. Uhl, Mich., \$4,500.

2d Ass't Sec'y—A. A. Adey, D. C., \$3,500.

3d Ass't Sec'y—W. W. Rockhill, Md., \$3,500.

Chief Clerk—E. J. Renick, Ga., \$2,500.

Chief Dip. Bureau—T. W. Cridler, W. Va., \$2,100.

Chief Cons. Bureau—W. E. Faison, N. C., \$2,100.

Chief Indexes and Archives—Pendleton King, N. C., \$2,100.

Chief Bureau of Accounts—F. J. Kieckhefer, D. C., \$2,100.

Chief Bureau Rolls and Library—A. H. Allen, N. C., \$2,100.

Chief Bureau of Statistics—Fred. Emory, Md., \$2,100.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Sec'ys { Wm. E. Curtis, N. Y., \$4,500.

{ C. S. Hamlin, Mass., \$4,500.

{ Scott Wike, Ill., \$4,500.

Chief Clerk—Logan Carlisle, Ky., \$3,000.

Chief Appoint. Div.—H. Kretz, Pa., \$2,750.

Chief Warrant Div.—W. F. MacLennan, N. Y., \$3,000.

Chief Public Moneys Div.—E. B. Daskam, Ct., \$2,500.

Chief Customs Div.—J. M. Comstock, N. Y., \$2,750.

Chief Loans and Currency Div.—A. T. Huntington, Mass., \$2,500.

Chief Stationery and Printing—S. Roads, Jr., Mass., \$2,500.

Chief Mails and Files—S. M. Gaines, Ky., \$2,500.

Chief Miscel. Div.—L. Jordan, Ind., \$2,500.

Sup't Insp.-Gen. of Steamboats—J. A. Dumont, N. Y., \$3,500.

Dir. of Mint—R. E. Preston, D. C., \$4,500.

Gov't Actuary—Jos. McCoy, N. J., \$2,250.

Chief Bureau of Statistics—W. C. Ford, N. Y., \$3,000.

Sup't Life Saving Service—S. I. Kimball, Me., \$4,000.

Chairman Light House Board—Rear Ad. J. A. Greer, Ohio, \$5,000.

Supervising Surgeon-General—Walter Wyman, Mo., \$4,000.

Chief Bureau of Engraving—Claude M. Johnson, Ky., \$4,500.

Sup't Coast Survey—Gen. Wm. Ward Duffield, Mich., \$6,000.

Com. Nav.—E. T. Chamberlain, N. Y., \$3,600.

Comptroller—Robt. R. Bowler, Ohio, \$5,000.

Ass't Comptroller—C. H. Mansur, Mo.

Auditor for the Treas. Dep't.—Ernest P. Baldwin, Md., \$4,000.

Auditor for the War Dep't.—T. Stobo Farrow, S. C., \$4,000.

Auditor for the Interior Dep't.—Samuel Blackwell, Ala., \$4,000.

Auditor for the Navy Dep't.—Chas. P. Morton, Me., \$4,000.

Auditor for the State and other Dep'ts—Thos. Holcombe, Del., \$4,000.

Auditor for the Post-Office Dep't—Geo. A. Howard, Tenn., \$4,000.

Treas. U. S.—Dan. N. Morgan, Ct., \$6,000.

Ass't Treas.—James F. Meline, D. C., \$3,600.

Register Treas.—J. F. Tillman, Tenn., \$4,000.

Ass't Register—John B. Brawley, Pa., \$2,250.

Comp. of Currency—J. H. Eckels, Ill., \$5,000.

Com. Internal Revenue—J. S. Miller, W. Va., \$6,000.

Deputy Com. Internal Revenue—G. W. Wilson, Ohio, \$3,200.

Solicitor Internal Revenue—Robert T. Hough, Ohio, \$4,500.

Solicitor of Treasury—Felix A. Reeve, Tenn., \$4,500.

Ch. Secret Service—W. P. Hazen, Ohio, \$3,500.

Sup't Immigration—H. Stump, Md., \$4,000.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Sec'y—Joseph B. Doe, Wis., \$4,500.

Adjut.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, N. Y., \$5,500.

Assistant—Lt.-Col. H. C. Corbin, Ohio.

Commissary-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. M. B. Morgan, La., \$5,500.

Assistant—Major S. T. Cushing, R. I.

Sur.-Gen.—Br.-Gen. G. M. Sternberg, \$5,500.

Assistant—Col. C. H. Alden, Pa.

Judge Adv.-Gen.—Col. G. N. Lieber, N. Y. (acting), \$5,500.

Assistant—Lt.-Col. W. Winthrop, N. Y.

Insp.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Ky., \$5,500.

Assistant—Lt.-Col. G. H. Burton, Del.

Q'rmaster-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. R. N. Bachelder, N. H., \$5,500.

Assistant—Lt.-Col. M. I. Ludington, Pa.

Paymaster-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. William Smith, Minn., \$5,500.

Chief of Engineers—Brig.-Gen. T. L. Casey, R. I., \$5,500.

Assistant—Major H. M. Adams, Mass.

Officer Charge Pub. Bldg.—Col. J. M. Wilson, Wash., \$4,500.

Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. D. W. Flagler, N. Y., \$5,500.

Assistant—Capt. Charles Shaler, Fla.

Chief Signal Officer—Brig.-Gen. A. W. Greely, La., \$5,500.

Assistant—Capt. R. Craig, Pa.

Chief of Record and Pension Office—Col. F. C. Ainsworth, Vt.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Sec'y—Wm. McAdoo, N. J., \$4,500.  
 Chief Clerk—Benj. Micou, Ala., \$2,500.  
 Judge Adv.—Gen.—Capt. S. C. Lemly, N. C., \$4,500.  
 Chief of Yards and Docks—Com. E. O. Matthews, Mo., \$5,000.  
 Chief of Ordnance—Capt. W. T. Sampson, N. Y., \$5,000.  
 Chief Supplies and Accounts—Pym.—Gen. Edwin Stewart, N. Y., \$5,000.  
 Chief of Medicine and Surgery—Surg.—Gen. J. R. Tryon, N. Y., \$5,000.  
 Chief of Equipment—Comdr. F. E. Chadwick, W. Va., \$5,000.  
 Chief of Construction—Philip Hichborn, Cal., \$5,000.  
 Registrar—W. P. Moran, Va., \$2,000.  
 Chief of Navigation—Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay, Pa., \$5,000.  
 Engineer-in-Chief—Com. G. W. Melville, N. Y., \$5,000.  
 Pres. Nav. Exam. and Retiring Board—Com. C. S. Norton, N. Y., \$5,000.  
 Sup't Naval Observatory—Capt. F. V. McNair, Pa., \$5,000.  
 Sup't Nautical Almanac—Prof. S. Newcomb, Mass., \$3,500.  
 Hydrographer—Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee, N. Y., \$3,000.  
 Marine Corps—Col. Charles Heywood, N. Y.  
 Chief Intellig. Officer—Lt. F. Singer, Ohio.

## POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—F. H. Thomas, Mich., \$2,500.  
 1st Ass't P. M.-G.—F. H. Jones, Ill., \$4,000.  
 2d " —C. Neilson, N. Y., \$4,000.  
 3d " —K. Craigie, N. C., \$4,000.  
 4th " —R. A. Maxwell, N. Y., \$4,000.  
 Sup't Foreign Mails—N. M. Brooks, Pa., \$3,000.  
 Sup't Money Order—Edward M. Gadsden, Ga., \$3,500.  
 Gen. Sup't Railway Mail Service—James E. White, Ill., \$3,500.  
 Sup't Dead Letter Office—Bernard Goode, Mich., \$2,500.  
 Chief P. O. Inspector.—M. D. Wheeler, N. Y., \$2,000.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

1st Ass't Sec'y—Wm. H. Sims, Miss., \$4,500.  
 Ass't Sec'y—J. M. Reynolds, Pa., \$4,000.  
 Chief Clerk—Josephus Daniels, N. C., \$2,750.  
 Com. Land Office—S. W. Lamoreaux, Wis., \$4,000.  
 Ass't Com. Land Office—E. A. Bowers, D. C., \$3,000.  
 Com. Pensions—W. Lochren, Minn., \$5,000.  
 Com. Indian Affairs—Daniel M. Browning, Ill., \$4,000.  
 Ass't Com. Indian Affairs—Frank C. Armstrong, D. C., \$3,000.  
 Com. Patents—John S. Seymour, Ct., \$5,000.  
 Ass't Com. Patents—Sam'l T. Fisher, Mass., \$3,000.  
 Com. Education—W. T. Harris, Mass., \$3,000.  
 Com. Railroads—W. Hampton, S. C., \$4,500.  
 Sup't of Census—C. D. Wright (acting), Mass.  
 Director Geological Survey—C. D. Walcott, N. Y., \$6,000.  
 Chief Geological Survey—H. C. Rizer, Kan., \$2,400.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't Sec'y—Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., Tenn., \$4,500.  
 Chief Clerk—D. MacCuaig, Neb., \$2,500.  
 Chief Weather Bureau—M. W. Harrington, Mich., \$4,500.  
 Statistician—H. A. Robinson, Mich., \$2,500.  
 Chief Forestry—B. E. Fernow, N. Y., \$2,000.  
 Entomologist—L. O. Howard, N. Y., \$2,500.  
 Chemist—Harvey W. Wiley, Ind., \$2,500.  
 Ornithologist—C. H. Merriam, N. Y., \$2,500.  
 Botanist—Fred. V. Colville, N. Y., \$2,500.  
 Microscopist—Thos. Taylor, Mass., \$2,500.  
 Chief Seed Div.—M. E. Fagan, Ill., \$2,500.  
 Pomologist—S. B. Heiges, Pa., \$2,500.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Att'y-Gen.—Richard Olney, Mass., \$8,000.  
 Solicitor-Gen.—L. Maxwell, Jr., Ohio, \$7,000.  
 Ass't Att'y-Gen.—E. B. Whitney, N. Y., \$5,000.  
 " —H. Conrad, Va., \$5,000.  
 " —J. E. Dodge, Wis., \$5,000.  
 " —C. B. Howry, Miss., \$5,000.  
 " —John I. Hall, Ga., \$5,000.  
 " —J. L. Thomas, Mo., \$4,000.  
 Solicitor State Dep't—W. D. Dabney, Va., \$3,500.  
 Chief Clerk—Cecil Clay, W. Va., \$2,450.  
 Solicitor Treas.—F. A. Reeve, Tenn., \$4,000.  
 Solicitor Internal Rev.—Robert T. Hough, Ohio, \$4,500.  
 Law Clerk—A. J. Bentley, Ohio, \$2,700.  
 General Agent—Frank Strong, Ark., \$3,650.  
 Appoint. Clerk—F. A. Branagan, Ohio, \$2,000.  
 Att'y for Pardons—William C. Endicott, Jr., Mass., \$2,400.

## UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners: John R. Proctor, Ky., Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y., and Charles Lyman, Ct. Chief examiner, William H. Webster; secretary, John T. Doyle. Salaries of Commissioners, \$3,500 each.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Commissioners: William R. Morrison, Ill., Wheelock G. Veazey, Vt., Martin A. Knapp, N. Y., James D. Yeomans, Ia., Judson C. Clements, Ga.; secretary, Edward A. Moseley. Salaries of Commissioners, \$7,500.

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Thomas E. Benedict.

| Chief Clerk—W. H. Collins.

## UNITED STATES PENSION AGENTS.

Augusta, Me.—R. W. Black.  
 Boston, Mass.—H. B. Lovering.  
 Buffalo, N. Y.—Sam'l E. Nichols.  
 Chicago, Ill.—Wm. B. Anderson.  
 Columbus, O.—A. V. Rice.  
 Concord, N. H.—F. Cogswell.  
 Des Moines, Ia.—Stephen A. Marine.  
 Detroit, Mich.—H. H. Wheeler.  
 Indianapolis, Ind.—M. V. B. Spencer.

Knoxville, Tenn.—D. A. Carpenter.  
 Louisville, Ky.—G. M. Adams.  
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Jos. H. Woodworth.  
 New York City—S. Truesdell.  
 Philadelphia, Pa.—St. C. A. Mulholland.  
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Geo. W. Skinner.  
 San Francisco, Cal.—John C. Currier.  
 Topeka, Kan.—Geo. W. Glick.  
 Washington, D. C.—Sidney L. Willson.

## THE JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Melville W. Fuller, Ill.; born 1833, appointed 1888.

Stephen J. Field, Cal.; b. 1816, ap. 1863.  
 John M. Harlan, Ky.; b. 1833, ap. 1877.  
 Horace Gray, Mass.; b. 1828, ap. 1881.  
 David J. Brewer, Kan.; b. 1837, ap. 1889.

Henry B. Brown, Mich.; b. 1836, ap. 1890.  
 George Shiras, Jr., Pa.; b. 1832, ap. 1892.  
 H. E. Jackson, Tenn.; b. 1832, ap. 1893.  
 Edward D. White, La.; b. 1845, ap. 1894.

Reporter, J. Bancroft Davis, N. Y.; clerk, J. H. McKenney, D. C.; marshal, John M. Wright, Ky. The salary of the Chief Justice is \$10,500; Associate Justices, \$10,000 each; reporter, \$5,700; clerk, \$6,000; marshal, \$3,000.

## CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Le Baron B. Colt, Bristol, R. I.  
 Wm. L. Putnam, Portland, Me.
2. Wm. J. Wallace, Albany, N. Y.  
 E. H. Lacombe, New York City.  
 Nathaniel Shipman, Hartford, Ct.
3. Marcus W. Acheson, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 George M. Dallas, Philadelphia, Pa.
4. C. H. Simonton, Charleston, S. C.  
 Nathan Goff, Clarksburg, W. Va.
5. Don A. Pardee, New Orleans, La.

5. A. P. McCormick, Dallas, Tex.
6. Wm. H. Taft, Cincinnati, O.  
 Horace H. Lurton, Nashville, Tenn.
7. Wm. A. Woods, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Jas. G. Jenkins, Milwaukee, Wis.
8. Henry C. Caldwell, Little Rock, Ark.  
 Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.
9. Amos M. Thayer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Jos. McKenna, Suisun, Cal.  
 Wm. B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore.

Salary, \$6,000. The Supreme Court Justice for the Circuit, the Appeal Judge of the Circuit and the Circuit Judge constitute the Circuit Court of Appeals, with limited appellate jurisdiction, in relief of the Supreme Court. The First Circuit consists of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The Second, of Connecticut, New York and Vermont. The Third, of Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Fourth, of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. The Fifth, of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The Sixth, of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee. The Seventh, of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. The Eighth, of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Wyoming. The Ninth, of California, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon.

## UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice—William A. Richardson, of Mass., \$4,500.

Associate Judge—C. C. Nott, N. Y., \$4,500. | Associate Judge—John Davis, D. C., \$4,500.  
 " —Law. Weldon, Ill., \$4,500. | " —S. J. Peele, Ind., \$4,500.

Chief Clerk—Archibald Hopkins, Mass., \$3,000.

## UNITED STATES COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Chief Justice, Jos. R. Reed, Ia., \$5,000. Associate Justices: Thos. C. Fuller, N. C., \$5,000; Wm. W. Murray, Tenn., \$5,000; Wilbur F. Stone, Col., \$5,000; Henry C. Sluss, Kan., \$5,000. U. S. Attorney, Mathew G. Reynolds, Mo., \$3,500; clerk, Jas. H. Reeder, Kan., \$2,000; deputy clerk for Colorado, Thos. B. Baldwin, \$800; deputy clerk for New Mexico, Irene L. Chaves, \$800.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Chief Justice Court Appeals—Richard H. Alvey, Washington, D. C.  
 Chief Justice Supreme Court—Edward F. Bingham, Washington, D. C.

## TERRITORIES.

Alaska—Warren Truitt, Sitka.  
 Arizona—Chief Justice Supreme Court, A. C. Baker, Phoenix Camp.  
 Indian Territory—Judge, Chas. B. Stuart, Muscogee.  
 New Mexico—Chief Justice Supreme Court, Thomas Smith, East Las Vegas.  
 Oklahoma—Circuit Judges: Henry C. Caldwell, Little Rock, Ark., W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.; Chief Justice Supreme Court, Frank Dale, Guthrie, Okla.  
 Utah—Circuit Judges: H. C. Caldwell, Little Rock, Ark., W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.



## DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Ala., Northern and Middle.—John Bruce, Montgomery.	Mo., Eastern—H. S. Priest, St. Louis.
Southern—Henry T. Toulmin, Mobile.	Western—J. F. Phillips, Kansas City.
Ark., Eastern—Henry S. Priest, St. Louis.	Neb.—Elmer S. Dundy, Omaha.
Western—J. F. Phillips, Kansas City.	Nev.—Thos. P. Hawley, Carson City.
Cal., Northern—W. W. Morrow, San Fran.	N. H.—Edgar Aldrich, Littletown.
Southern—E. M. Ross, Los Angeles.	N. J.—Edward T. Green, Trenton.
Col.—Moses Hallett, Denver.	N. Y., Northern—A. C. Cox, Utica.
Conn.—W. K. Townsend, New Haven.	Eastern—C. L. Benedict, Brooklyn.
Del.—Leonard E. Wales, Wilmington.	Southern—Addison Brown, N.Y. City.
Fla., Northern—C. Swayne, Jacksonville.	N. C., Eastern—A. S. Seymour, Newbern.
Southern—Jas. W. Locke, Key West.	Western—Robt. P. Dick, Greensboro.
Ga., Northern—Wm. T. Newman, Atlanta.	N. Dak.—A. D. Thomas, Fargo.
Southern—Emory Speer, Macon.	Ohio, Northern—A. J. Rioks, Cleveland.
Idaho—Jas. H. Beatty, Hailey.	Southern—G. R. Sage, Cincinnati.
Ill., Northern—Peter S. Grosseup, Chicago.	Oreg.—Chas. B. Bellinger, Portland.
Southern—Wm. J. Allen, Springfield.	Pa., Eastern—Wm. Butler, West Chester.
Ind.—John H. Baker, Goshen.	Western—J. Buffington, Kittanning.
Iowa, Northern—Oliver P. Shiras, Dubuque.	R. I.—Geo. M. Carpenter, Providence.
Southern—J. S. Woolson, Mt. Pleasant.	S. C.—W. H. Brawley, Charleston.
Kan.—Cassius G. Foster, Topeka.	S. Dak.—Alonzo J. Edgerton, Sioux Falls.
Ky.—John W. Barr, Louisville.	Tenn., E. and M.—D. M. Key, Chattanooga.
La., E. D.—C. Parlange, New Orleans.	Western—Eli S. Hammond, Memphis.
Western—Aleck Boarman, Shreveport.	Texas, Northern—John B. Rector, Austin.
Maine—Nathan Webb, Portland.	Eastern—David E. Bryant, Sherman.
Md.—Thos. J. Morris, Baltimore.	Western—Thos. S. Maxey, Austin.
Mass.—Thos. L. Nelson, Worcester.	Vt.—Hoyt H. Wheeler, Brattleboro.
Mich., Eastern—Henry H. Swan, Detroit.	Va., Eastern—Robt. W. Hughes, Norfolk.
Western—H. T. Severens, Kalamazoo.	Western—John Paul, Harrisonburg.
Minn.—R. R. Nelson, St. Paul.	Wash.—Cornelius H. Handford, Seattle.
Miss., Northern and Southern—Henry C. Niles, Kosciusko.	W. Va.—John J. Jackson, Parkersburg.
Mont.—Hiram Knowles, Helena.	Wis., Eastern—Wm. H. Scaman, Sheboygan.
	Western—Romanzo Bunn, Madison.
	Wyo.—John A. Ryner, Cheyenne.

Salaries, \$5,000 each.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Alabama, N.—Enmet O'Neal, Birmingham....1893.
“ M.—Henry D. Clayton, Montgomery....1893.
“ S.—Jos. N. Miller, Mobile.....1893.
Alaska—L. Taylor, Sitka.....1894.
Arizona—E. E. Ellinwood, Tucson.....1893.
Arkansas, E.—Joseph W. House, Little Rock....1893.
“ W.—Jas. F. Read, Fort Smith.....1893.
California, N.—Chas. A. Garter, San Francisco....1890.
“ S.—Geo. J. Denis, Los Angeles.....1893.
Colorado—Henry V. Johnson, Denver.....1893.
Connecticut—Geo. P. McLean, Hartford.....1892.
Delaware—L. C. Vandegrift, Wilmington.....1894.
Dist. Columbia—A. A. Birney, Washington.....1893.
Florida, N.—J. E. Wolfe, Pensacola.....1894.
“ S.—O. J. H. Summers, Jacksonville....1890.
Georgia, N.—Jos. S. James, Atlanta.....1893.
“ S.—Wm. T. Gary, Macon.....1893.
Idaho—J. H. Forney, Boise City.....1894.
Illinois, N.—S. Dixon, Chicago.....1894.
“ S.—Wm. E. Shutt, Springfield.....1893.
Indiana—Frank B. Burke, Indianapolis.....1893.
Indian Ter.—Clifford L. Jackson, Muscogee....1893.
Iowa, N.—C. Sells, Vinton.....1894.
“ S.—C. D. Fullen, Fairfield.....1891.
Kansas—Wm. C. Perry, Topeka.....1890.
Kentucky—W. M. Smith, Louisville.....1894.
Louisiana, E.—F. B. Earhart, New Orleans.....1892.
“ W.—Chas. W. Scals, Shreveport....1893.
Maine—A. W. Bradbury, Portland.....1894.
Maryland—Wm. L. Marbury, Baltimore.....1894.
Massachusetts—Sherman Hoar, Boston.....1893.
Michigan, E.—A. P. Lyon, Bay City.....1894.
“ W.—J. Power, Grand Rapids.....1894.

## MARSHALS.

J. C. Musgrove, Birmingham....1893
Wm. H. Tisdale, Montgomery....1893
Edward R. Morrisette, Mobile....1893
L. L. Williams.....1894
Wm. K. Mead, Tombstone.....1893
Abner Gaines, Little Rock.....1893
Geo. J. Crump, Fort Smith.....1893
B. Baldwin, San Francisco.....1894
N. A. Covarrubias, Los Angeles....1894
J. A. Israel, Salida.....1894
R. C. Morris, New London.....1894
Hewson E. Lannan, Wilmington....1893
A. A. Wilson, Washington.....1894
S. Puleston, Monticello.....1894
J. McKay, Tampa.....1894
Samuel C. Dunlap, Atlanta.....1893
Frank Leverett, Macon.....1893
J. I. Crutcher, Boise City.....1894
J. W. Arnold, Lockport.....1894
Wm. B. Brinton, Springfield.....1893
Wm. H. Hawkins, Indianapolis....1893
Jas. J. McAlester, Muscogee....1893
W. M. Desmond, Clinton.....1894
F. P. Bradley, Audubon.....1894
S. F. Neely, Leavenworth.....1894
Jas. Blackburn, Spring Station....1893
J. V. Guillotte, New Orleans....1894
Robt. L. Luckett, Shreveport....1893
J. B. Donovan, Portland.....1894
Chas. H. Evans, Baltimore.....1894
Wm. W. Doherty, Boston.....1891
E. D. Winney, Detroit.....1894
C. R. Pratt, Petoskey.....1894

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS.—CONTINUED.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Minnesota—E. C. Stringer, St. Paul.....	1894.
Mississippi, N.—Andrew F. Fox, West Point.....	1893.
“ S.—Robt. C. Lee, Madison Sta.....	1890.
Missouri, E.—W. H. Clopton, St. Louis.....	1894.
“ W.—J. R. Walker, Boonville.....	1894.
Montana—P. H. Leslie, Helena.....	1894.
Nebraska—A. J. Sawyer, Lincoln.....	1894.
Nevada—C. A. Jones, Reno.....	1894.
New Hampshire—O. E. Branch, Manchester.....	1894.
New Jersey—J. W. Beekman, Perth Amboy.....	1894.
New Mexico—J. B. N. Hemingway, Santa Fe.....	1890.
New York, N.—Wm. A. Pouche, Oswego.....	1894.
“ E.—J. L. Bennett, Brooklyn.....	1894.
“ S.—Wallace McFarlane, N. Y.....	1894.
N. Carolina, E.—Chas. B. Aycock, Goldboro.....	1893.
“ W.—Robt. B. Glenn, Winston.....	1893.
North Dakota—Tracy R. Bangs, Grand Fork.....	1894.
Ohio, N.—A. T. Brinsmade, Cleveland.....	1890.
“ S.—H. Cleveland, Cincinnati.....	1894.
Oklahoma—C. R. Brooks, Guthrie.....	1894.
Oregon—Dan’l R. Murphy, Portland.....	1893.
Penn., E.—Ellery P. Ingham, Philadelphia.....	1892.
“ W.—Harry A. Hall, Pittsburg.....	1893.
Rhode Island—Chas. E. Gorman, Providence.....	1893.
South Carolina—W. H. Brawley, Charleston.....	1894.
South Dakota—Ezra W. Miller, Elk Point.....	1893.
Tennessee, E.—Jas. H. Bible, Chatanooga.....	1890.
“ M.—T. Brown, Nashville.....	1894.
“ W.—J. A. Taylor, Memphis.....	1894.
Texas, N.—W. O. Hamilton, Dallas.....	1894.
“ E.—Robt. E. Hannay, Paris.....	1891.
“ W.—R. M. Culberson, San Antonio.....	1894.
Utah—John W. Judd, Salt Lake City.....	1893.
Vermont—J. H. Senter, Montpelier.....	1894.
Virginia, E.—F. R. Lassiter, Petersburg.....	1893.
“ W.—A. J. Montague, Danville.....	1893.
Washington—W. H. Brinker, Seattle.....	1893.
West Virginia—C. C. Watts, Charleston.....	1893.
Wisconsin, E.—John H. Wigman, Milwaukee.....	1893.
“ W.—H. E. Briggs, Madison.....	1894.
Wyoming—G. Clark, Cheyenne.....	1894.

## MARSHALS.

David T. Guyton, Oxford.....	1893
John S. McNeily, Jackson.....	1893
J. E. Lynch, St. Louis.....	1894
J. O. Shelby, Adrian.....	1894
W. McDermott, Helena.....	1894
Frank E. White, Omaha.....	1893
Geo. M. Humphrey, Carson City.....	1893
C. Campbell, Mt. Vernon.....	1894
Geo. Pfeifer, Jr., Trenton.....	1893
Edward L. Hall, Santa Fe.....	1893
Fletcher C. Peck, Nunda.....	1894
H. I. Hayden, Brooklyn.....	1894
John H. McCarty, N. Y. City.....	1894
O. J. Carroll, Raleigh.....	1894
Thos. J. Allison, Statesville.....	1893
J. E. Cronan, Grafton.....	1894
Wm. C. Haskell, Cleveland.....	1892
H. Bohl, Marietta.....	1894
E. D. Nix, Guthrie.....	1893
Henry C. Grady, Portland.....	1893
A. P. Colesberry, Philadelphia.....	1892
J. W. Walker, Pittsburg.....	1894
J. E. Kendrick, Providence.....	1892
J. P. Hunter, Lancaster.....	1894
Otto Peemiller, Sioux Falls.....	1893
Stephen P. Condon, Chatanooga.....	1893
J. N. McKenzie, Nashville.....	1894
Jos. A. Manson, Memphis.....	1890
Robt. M. Love, Tehuacana.....	1894
J. S. Williams, Paris.....	1894
Richard C. Ware, Austin.....	1893
Nat. M. Brigham, Salt Lake City.....	1893
E. S. Harris, Bellington.....	1894
J. M. Hudgin, Bowling Green.....	1894
Geo. W. Levi, Berryville.....	1890
Jos. C. Drake, Seattle.....	1893
A. D. Garden, Clarksburg.....	1894
G. W. Pratt, Oshkosh.....	1894
F. W. Oakley, Madison.....	1892
J. A. McDermott, Douglas.....	1894

## DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

## AMBASSADORS.

France—James B. Eustis, La.....	\$17,500	Great Britain—Thos. F. Bayard, Del.....	\$17,500
Germany—Theodore Runyon, N. J.....	17,500	Italy—Wayne McVeagh, Pa.....	12,000

## MINISTERS PLENIPOTIARY.

Argentina Rep.—W. I. Buchanan, Ia.....	\$10,000	Mexico—Isaac P. Gray, Ind.....	\$17,500
Austria-Hung.—Bartlett Tripp, S.D.....	12,000	Netherlands—Wm. E. Quinby, Mich.....	7,500
Belgium—James S. Ewing, Ill.....	10,000	Nicaragua—Lewis Baker, Minn.....	10,000
Bolivia—Thomas Moonlight, Kan.....	5,000	Paraguay & Ura.—G. Stuart, Mont.....	7,500
Brazil—Thomas L. Thompson, Cal.....	12,000	Peru—J. A. McKenzie, Ky.....	18,000
Chile—James D. Porter, Tenn.....	10,000	Portugal—Geo. Wm. Caruth, Ark.....	6,500
China—Charles Denby, Ind.....	12,000	Roumania—Eben Alexander, N. C.....	6,500
Colombia—Luther F. McKinney, N.H.....	10,000	Russia—C. R. Breckinridge, Ark.....	17,500
Costa Rica—Lewis Baker, Minn.....	10,000	Salvador—Lewis Baker, Minn.....	10,000
Denmark—John E. Risley, N. Y.....	7,500	Servia—Eben Alexander, N. C.....	6,500
Ecuador—Edward H. Strobel, N. Y.....	5,000	Spain—Hannis Taylor, Ala.....	12,000
Greece—Eben Alexander, N. C.....	6,500	Sweden & Nor.—T. B. Ferguson, Md.....	7,500
Guatemala—P. M. B. Young, Ga.....	10,000	Switzerland—J. O. Brodhead, Mo.....	5,000
Hawaii—Albert S. Willis, Ky.....	7,500	Turkey—Alexander W. Terrell, Tex.....	10,000
Honduras—P. M. B. Young, Ga.....	10,000	Venezuela—S. Haselton, Vt.....	7,500
Japan—Edward Dun, O.....	12,000		

## MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS-GENERAL.

Corea—John M. B. Sill, Mich.....	\$7,500	San Domingo—H. M. Smythe, Va.....	\$5,000
Hayti—H. M. Smythe, Va.....	5,000	Siam—J. Barrett, Ore.....	5,000
Liberia—.....	4,000	Egypt—Frederic C. Penfield, Ct.....	5,000
Persia—Alex. McDonald, Va.....	5,000		

## CONSULS GENERAL.

Apia—James H. Mulligan, Ky.....	\$3,000	Melbourne—D. W. Maratta, N. D.....	\$4,500
Berlin—Charles de Kay, N. Y.....	4,000	Mexico City—Thos. T. Crittenden, Mo.....	4,000
Bogota—Jacob Sleeper, Mass.....	2,000	Montreal—W. A. Anderson, Wis.....	4,000
Calcutta—Van Leer Polk, Tenn.....	5,000	Nuevo Laredo—J. G. Donnelly, Wis.....	2,500
Cairo—F. C. Penfield, Ct.....	5,000	Ottawa—J. B. Riley, N. Y.....	3,000
Constantinople—Luther Short, Ind.....	3,000	Panama—Victor Vitquain, Neb.....	4,000
Dresden—W. S. Carroll, Md.....	3,000	Paris—Samuel E. Morss, Ind.....	5,000
Frankfort—Frank H. Mason, O.....	3,000	Rio Janeiro—Wm. T. Townes, Va.....	5,000
Guatemala—D. L. Pringle, N. Y.....	2,000	Rome—W. S. Jones, Ga.....	3,000
Halifax—Darius H. Ingraham, Me.....	3,500	Shanghai—T. R. Jernigan, N. C.....	5,000
Guayaquil—G. G. Dillard, Miss.....	3,000	St. Gall—I. B. Richman, Ia.....	3,000
Havana—R. O. Williams, N. Y.....	6,000	St. Petersburg—John Karel, Ill.....	3,000
Honolulu—Ellis Mills, Va.....	4,000	Singapore—E. Spencer Pratt, Ala.....	3,000
Kanagawa—N. W. McIvor, Ia.....	4,000	Tangier—John J. Barclay, Ala.....	2,000
London—P. A. Collins, Mass.....	5,000	Vienna—Max Judd.....	3,500

## SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Argentine Rep.—G. W. Fishbach, Mo.....	\$1,500	Gautemala—D. Lynch Pringle, N. Y.....	\$2,000
Austria-Hungary—L. Townsend, Pa.....	1,800	Italy—Larz Anderson, O.....	1,800
Chile—Owen McGarr, Tenn.....	1,500	Mexico—E. C. Butler, Mass.....	2,625
Colombia—Jacob Sleeper, Mass.....	2,000	Peru—Richard R. Neill, Pa.....	1,500
Corea—H. N. Allen, O.....	1,500	Russia—H. H. D. Peirce, Mass.....	2,625
France—Henry Vignaud, La.....	2,625	Spain—Stephen Bonsall, Md.....	1,800
Germany—Chapman Coleman, Ky.....	2,625	Turkey—J. W. Riddle, Minn.....	1,800
Great Britain—Jas. R. Roosevelt, Ky.....	2,625	Venezuela—R. N. Bartleman, Mass.....	1,500

## CONSULS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Algiers—Charles T. Grellet, Cal.....	Fees.	Jerusalem—Edwin S. Wallace, S. D.....	\$2,500
Amsterdam—Edward Downes, Ct.....	\$1,500	Kingston, Jam.—Q. O. Ackford, Miss.....	3,000
Antwerp—Harvey Johnson, Ga.....	3,000	Leipsic—O. Doederlein, Ill.....	2,000
Athens—George Horton, Ill.....	2,500	Liverpool—James E. Neal, O.....	5,000
Bahia—R. P. McDaniel, Fla.....	2,000	Lyons—Frank E. Hyde, Ct.....	2,500
Barbadoes—George T. Tate, Mass.....	1,500	Manchester—Wm. F. Grinnell, N. Y.....	3,000
Basle—George Gifford, Me.....	3,000	Marseilles—Claude M. Thomas, Ky.....	2,500
Belfast—James B. Taney, W. Va.....	3,000	Matanzas—Alexander C. Brice, Ia.....	3,000
Bermuda—Marshall Hanger, Va.....	2,000	Milan—Charles S. Hazeltine, Mich.....	1,500
Birmingham—G. F. Parker, N. Y.....	2,500	Montevideo—Edgar Schramm, Tex.....	3,000
Bordeaux—John M. Wiley, N. Y.....	3,000	Nagasaki—W. H. Abercrombie, N. J.....	3,000
Bremen—George Keenan, Wis.....	2,500	Naples—Frank A. Dean, Mich.....	1,500
Brussels—George W. Roosevelt, Pa.....	2,500	Pernambuco—J. M. Johnstone, S. C.....	2,000
Buenos Ayres—Edward L. Baker, Ill.....	2,500	Prague—Charles Jonas, Wis.....	3,000
Callao—Leon Jastremski, La.....	3,500	Rotterdam—Lars S. Reque, Ia.....	2,000
Canton—Charles Seymour, Wis.....	3,500	St. John, N. B.—John S. Derby, Me.....	2,000
Cape Town—C. H. Benedict, Minn.....	1,500	Stuttgart—A. C. Johnson, Pa.....	2,500
Colon—Josiah L. Percy, Tenn.....	3,000	Sydney—George W. Bell, Wash.....	2,000
Cork—Lucien J. Walker, Ala.....	2,000	Toronto—John W. Coppinger, Ill.....	2,000
Dublin—Newton B. Ashby, Ia.....	2,000	Trieste—J. Edward Nettles, S. C.....	2,000
Glasgow—Allen B. Morse, Mich.....	3,000	Valparaiso—J. M. Dobbs, Ga.....	3,000
Hamburg—W. H. Robertson, D. C.....	2,500	Vera Cruz—Charles Schaefer, Kan.....	3,000
Havre—Charles W. Chancellor, Md.....	3,500	Victoria, B. C.—W. P. Roberts, N. C.....	2,500
Hong Kong—William E. Hunt, Miss.....	5,000	Zurich—Eugene Germain, Cal.....	2,000

## Foreign Legations in the United States.

COUNTRY.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RANK.
Argentine Republic.	Dr. Don Estanislao S. Zeballos .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Señor D. Aureliano Garcia.....	First Sec'y of Legation.
Austria-Hungary.....	L. von Hengelmuller von Hengervar .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	A. von Mezey.....	Secretary of Legation.
	Count Széchenyi.....	Attaché.
Belgium.....	Mr. Alfred Le Ghait.....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Mr. Conrad de Buisseret Steenbecque de Blareveghien .....	Secretary of Legation.
	Mr. Raymond Le Ghait.....	Secretary of Legation.
Brazil.....	Senhor Salvador da Mendonca .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Senhor Oscar Reidner de Amaral.....	First Sec'y of Legation.
	Senhor Mario de Mendonca.....	Second Sec'y of Legation.
Chile.....	Señor Don Domingo Gana.....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Señor Don Anibal Cruz.....	Secretary of Legation.
	Señor Don Victor Eastman.....	Second Sec'y of Legation.
	Señor Don Marcial A. Martinez de F.....	Second Sec'y of Legation.



## Foreign Legations in the United States.—Continued.

COUNTRY.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RANK.
China .....	Yang Yu .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Hsu Kioh .....	Secretary of Legation.
	Kwang Ying .....	Secretary.
Colombia .....	Señor Don José Marcelino Hurtado .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Señor Don Julio Rengifo .....	Secretary of Legation.
Costa Rica .....	Señor Don Manuel M. Peralta .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo .....	Secretary of Legation.
Denmark .....	Count F. de Reventlow .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
France .....	Mr. J. Patenotre .....	Amb. Ext. and Plen.
	Mr. M. J. Depret .....	Third Secretary.
	Commandant Clement de Grandprey .....	Military Attaché.
	Mr. Jules Boeufvé .....	Attaché.
Germany .....	Baron A. von Saurma-Jeltsch .....	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
	Baron Clemens Von Ketteler .....	First Sec'y of Embassy.
	H. Von Flotow .....	Second Secretary.
	Capt. Albrecht Heese .....	Attaché.
	Lieut. Georg Friederici .....	Attaché.
	Mr. C. von Nostiz Wallwitz .....	Attaché.
Great Britain .....	Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. .....	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
	Hon. Hugh Gough .....	Secretary of Embassy.
	Henry George Outram Bax-Ironside .....	Second Secretary.
	Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice .....	Second Secretary.
	John Gorman Ford .....	Attaché.
	Capt. R. N. Custance, R. N. .....	Naval Attaché.
Gautemala .....	Señor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
Hawaii .....	Mr. Lorrin A. Thurston .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Mr. F. P. Hastings .....	Secretary of Legation.
Hayti .....	Mr. Clement Haentjens .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Mr. J. Nicolas .....	Secretary of Legation.
Italy ... ..	Baron de Fava .....	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
	Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla .....	First Sec'y of Embassy.
	Don Mario dei Principi Ruspoli .....	Attaché.
Japan .....	Mr. Shinichiro Kurino .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Mr. Durham White Stevens .....	Counsellor of Legation.
	K. Nakayama .....	Chancellor.
	Lieut. Naoki Miyaoka .....	Naval Attaché.
Corea .....	Ye Sung Soo .....	Minister Resident.
	Ye Heun Gik .....	Counsellor.
	Jarng Bong Whan .....	First Sec'y of Legation.
Mexico .....	Señor Don Matias Romero .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Señor Don Miguel Covarrubias .....	First Sec'y of Legation.
	Señor Don Edmundo J. Plaza .....	Second Secretary.
	Señor Don Enrique Santibañez .....	Second Secretary.
Netherlands .....	Mr. G. de Weckherlin .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
Nicaragua & Salvador .....	Dr. Don Horacio Guzman .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
Peru .....	Dr. Don Jose M. Yrigoyen .....	Sec'y and Ch. d'Affaires.
	Señor Don Manuel Elguera .....	Attaché.
Portugal .....	Senhor Ignacio da Costa Duarte .....	Chargé d'Affaires.
Russia .....	Prince Cantacuzene .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	P. Bogdanoff .....	First Sec'y of Legation.
	P. Botkine .....	Second Secretary.
	Post Capt. Mertwago .....	Naval and Military Agent.
Siam .....	Marquis de Maha Yotha .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Mr. Edward Loftus .....	Attaché.
Spain .....	Señor Don E. de Muruaga .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Señor Don José Felipe Sagrario .....	First Secretary.
	Señor Don Manuel Mutedo .....	Third Secretary.
	Señor Don Julio Gularza .....	Attaché.
	Capt. Carlos de la Casa .....	Military Attaché.
	Señor Don Alejandro Padilla Y. Bell .....	Attaché.
Sweden and Norway .....	Mr. J. A. W. Grip .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Count H. Wrangel .....	Secretary of Legation.
	Mr. N. J. Knagenhjelm .....	Secretary of Legation.
Switzerland .....	Chas. C. Tavel .....	Sec'y and Ch. d'Affaires.
Turkey .....	Mavroyeni Bey .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Mr. Norighian Effendi .....	First Secretary.
Venezuela .....	Señor José Andrade .....	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.
	Señor Dr. Manuel M. Ponte, Jr. ....	Secretary of Legation.
	Señor Don Alberto Tombona .....	Attaché.
Dominican Republic .....	Mr. Alejandro Was y Gil .....	Chargé d'Affaires.

## United States Army.

SECRETARY OF WAR.—Daniel S. Lamont, New York.  
 ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.—Joseph B. Doe, Wisconsin.

### COMMANDING THE ARMY.

Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, headquarters War Department. Col. Thomas M. Vincent,  
 A. A. G.; Aides.—Capt. C. B. Schofield, 2d Cavalry; Capt. T. H. Bliss, Sub. Department.

### MAJOR GENERALS.

Nelson A. Miles, Commanding Dep't of the East, headquarters Governor's Island,  
 New York Harbor.

A. McD. McCook, Commanding Dep't of the Colorado, headquarters at Denver, Colo.

### BRIGADIER GENERALS.

T. H. Ruger, Commanding Dep't of the Missouri, headquarters at Chicago, Ill.  
 Wesley Merritt, Commanding Dep't of Dakota, headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.  
 John R. Brooke, Commanding Dep't of the Platte, headquarters at Omaha, Neb.  
 Frank Wheaton, Commanding Dep't of Texas, headquarters at San Antonio, Tex.  
 Elwell S. Otis, Commanding Dep't of the Columbia, headquarters at Vancouver  
 Barracks, Washington.

James W. Forsyth, Commanding Dep't of California, headquarters at San Fran-  
 cisco, Cal.

George D. Ruggles, Adjutant General, War Dep't.

Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, War Dep't.

David G. Swaim, Judge Advocate General, under suspension; Col. G. N. Lieber,  
 Acting, War Dep't.

Richard N. Batchelder, Quartermaster General, War Dep't.

Michael R. Morgan, Commissary General of Subsistence, War Dep't.

George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General, War Dep't.

William Smith, Paymaster General, War Dep't.

Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, War Dep't.

Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, War Dep't.

A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer.

### GENERALS ON RETIRED LIST.

#### MAJOR GENERALS.

Daniel E. Sickles, New York City.

John C. Robinson, Binghamton, N. Y.

Oliver O. Howard, Burlington, Vt.

#### BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Francis Fessenden, Portland, Me.

Eli Long, Bluff Point, N. Y.

E. A. Carr, Carr p. o., via Ft. Wingate, N.M.

R. W. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.

T. J. Wood, Dayton, O.

Philip St. G. Cooke, Detroit, Mich.

D. H. Rucker, Nonquit, Mass.

H. G. Wright, Washington, D. C.

C. C. Augur, Washington, D. C.

Robert Murray, Baltimore, Md.

John Newton, New York City.

O. B. Willcox, Washington, D. C.

James C. Duane, New York City.

Abalom Baird, Washington, D. C.

R. C. Drum, Bethesda, Md.

W. B. Rochester, Vine Yard Haven, Mass.

S. B. Holabird, Washington, D. C.

B. H. Grierson, Jacksonville, Ill.

Robert Macfeely, Washington, D. C.

John Moore, Washington, D. C.

S. V. Benét, Washington, D. C.

John Gibbon, Chattolane, Md.

A. V. Kautz, Cincinnati, O.

D. S. Stanley, U. S. Soldiers, D. C.

Beekman Du Barry, Highland Falls, N. Y.

Charles Sutherland, Washington, D. C.

Robert Williams, Washington, D. C.

W. P. Carlin, Carrollton, Ill.

W. A. Hammond, Washington, D. C.

Wm. S. Rosecrans, Washington, D. C.

### STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

General Officers.....	9	Five Regiments of Artillery.....	3,955
Adjutant General's Department.....	17	Twenty-five Regiments of Infantry.....	13,002
Inspector General's Department.....	7	Military Academy.....	379
Judge Advocate General's Department.....	8	Non-commissioned Staff unattached	
Quartermaster's Department.....	175	to Regiments.....	290
Subsistence Department.....	26	Enlisted men unattached to Regiments.....	1,609
Medical Department.....	977	Indian Scouts.....	150
Pay Department.....	31	General service clerks and messengers.....	170
Corps of Engineers.....	621		
Ordnance Department.....	543		
Signal Corps.....	60	Grand Aggregate.....	28,542
Record and Pension Office.....	1		
Post Chaplains.....	30	Retired Officers.....	605
Ten Regiments of Cavalry.....	6,482	Retired Enlisted Men.....	838

## MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—States of California and Nevada.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.—States of Colorado and Utah, and Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and Alaska Territory, excepting so much of Idaho as is embraced in the Department of the Platte.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—States of Minnesota, South Dakota (excepting so much as lies south of the 44th parallel), North Dakota and Montana, and the post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—New England States, States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, and the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—States of Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming (excepting the Post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.), so much of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the northeastern boundary of Idaho, and so much of South Dakota as lies south of the 44th parallel.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—State of Texas.

## REGIMENTAL FIELD OFFICERS.

FIRST CAVALRY.—Colonel, Abram K. Arnold ; Lieutenant Colonel, John M. Bacon ; Majors—Henry Carroll, John M. Hamilton, Charles D. Viele.

SECOND CAVALRY.—Colonel, George G. Hunt ; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry E. Noyes ; Majors—W. W. Wallace, James Jackson, William A. Rafferty.

THIRD CAVALRY.—Colonel, Anson Mills ; Lieutenant Colonel, George A. Purington ; Majors—Louis T. Morris, Henry W. Wessells, Jr., Alexander S. B. Keyes.

FOURTH CAVALRY.—Colonel, Charles E. Compton ; Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel B. M. Young ; Majors—Michael Cooney, William B. Kennedy, Sanford C. Kellogg.

FIFTH CAVALRY.—Colonel, James F. Wade ; Lieutenant Colonel, Louis H. Carpenter ; Majors—Wirt Davis, Henry Wagner, Francis Moore.

SIXTH CAVALRY.—Colonel, David S. Gordon ; Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel S. Sumner ; Majors—Edmond G. Fechet, Adam Kramer, Thomas C. Lebo.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.—Colonel, Edwin V. Sumner ; Lieutenant Colonel, Guy V. Henry ; Majors—Samuel M. Whitside, Theodore A. Baldwin, Edward M. Hayes.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.—Colonel, Caleb H. Carlton ; Lieutenant Colonel, Thos. McGreggor ; Majors—Canillo C. C. Carr, Almond B. Wells, James N. Wheelan.

NINTH CAVALRY.—Colonel, James Biddle ; Lieutenant Colonel, Reuben F. Bernard ; Majors—James F. Randlett, Adna R. Chaffee, Charles S. Isley.

TENTH CAVALRY.—Colonel, John K. Mizner ; Lieutenant Colonel, David Perry ; Majors—Stevens T. Norwell, Theodore J. Wint, Joseph M. Kelley.

FIRST ARTILLERY.—Colonel, Royal T. Frank ; Lieutenant Colonel, Marcus P. Miller ; Majors—William L. Haskin, John Egan, David H. Kinzie.

SECOND ARTILLERY.—Colonel, Richard Loder ; Lieutenant Colonel, John I. Rodgers ; Majors—William Sinclair, Frank G. Smith, Carlos A. Woodruff.

THIRD ARTILLERY.—Colonel, La Rhett Livingston ; Lieutenant Colonel, Edmond C. Bainbridge ; Majors—Edward B. Williston, Wallace F. Randolph, Joseph G. Ramsay.

FOURTH ARTILLERY.—Colonel, Henry W. Closson ; Lieutenant Colonel, Alex. C. N. Pennington ; Majors—Henry C. Hasbrouck, Jacob B. Rawles, George B. Rodney.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.—Colonel, William M. Graham ; Lieutenant Colonel, Francis L. Guenther ; Majors—Tully McCrea, John A. Darling, John G. Turnbull.

FIRST INFANTRY.—Colonel, William R. Shafter ; Lieutenant Colonel, James S. Casey ; Major, Thos. M. K. Smith.

SECOND INFANTRY.—Colonel, John C. Bates ; Lieutenant Colonel, John B. Parke ; Major, William S. Worth.

THIRD INFANTRY.—Colonel, Edwin C. Mason ; Lieutenant Colonel, Edward Moale ; Major, John H. Patterson.

FOURTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Robert H. Hall ; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry C. Cook ; Major, George M. Randall.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Nathan W. Osborne ; Lieutenant Colonel, William L. Kellogg ; Major, George B. Russell.

SIXTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Melville A. Cochrane ; Lieutenant Colonel, Harry C. Egbert ; Major, William M. Wherry.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Henry C. Merriam ; Lieutenant Colonel, Daniel W. Benham ; Major, Charles C. Hood.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, James J. Van Horn ; Lieutenant Colonel, George M. Randall ; Major, Francis E. Lacey.

NINTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Charles G. Bartlett ; Lieutenant Colonel, Jacob Kline ; Major, Ezra P. Ewers.

TENTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Edward P. Pearson ; Lieutenant Colonel, Edgar R. Kellogg ; Major, Aug. H. Bainbridge.



## REGIMENTAL FIELD OFFICERS.—Continued

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Isaac D. De Russy; Lieutenant Colonel, William H. Powell; Major, George W. Davis.  
 TWELFTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Edwin F. Townsend; Lieutenant Colonel, Richard Coomba; Major, James H. Gageby.  
 THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Alfred T. Smith; Lieutenant Colonel, Daingerfield Parker; Major, Aaron S. Daggett.  
 FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Thomas M. Anderson; Lieutenant Colonel, Hugh A. Theaker; Major, John W. French.  
 FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Robert E. A. Crofton; Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel Ovenshine; Major, Clarence M. Bailey.  
 SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Wm. H. Penrose; Lieutenant Colonel, Edwin M. Coates; Major, Henry B. Freeman.  
 SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, John S. Poland; Lieutenant Colonel, James H. Bradford; Major, William H. Bisbee.  
 EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Henry M. Lazelle; Lieutenant Colonel, Jacob F. Kent; Major, Thomas E. Rose.  
 NINETEENTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Simon Snyder; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles A. Wikoff; Major, Clarence E. Bennett.  
 TWENTIETH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Hamilton S. Hawkins; Lieutenant Colonel, Evan Miles; Major, Lloyd Wheaton.  
 TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—Colonel, Horace Jewett; Lieutenant Colonel, William J. Lyster; Major, James W. Powell, Jr.  
 TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—Colonel, Peter T. Swain; Lieutenant Colonel, John H. Page; Major, Emerson H. Liscum.  
 TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—Colonel, John J. Coppinger; Lieutenant Colonel, James Henton; Major, Daniel W. Burke.  
 TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Zenas R. Bliss; Lieutenant Colonel, David D. Van Valzah; Major, Joseph T. Haskell.  
 TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.—Colonel, Andrew S. Burt; Lieutenant Colonel, John N. Andrews; Major, Chambers McKibbin.

## POSTS, TROOPS STATIONED THERE, AND COMMANDERS OF SAME.

(Department in which post is located is shown in parenthesis.)

Adams, Fort, R. I. (East)—Hdqs., C, G, and M, 2d, and B, 4th Art. Col. R. Lodor, 2d Art.  
 Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Cal.)—C and E, 5th Art. Lieut. Col. F. L. Guenther, 5th Art.  
 Angel Island, Cal. (Cal.)—Hdqs., B, C, D, and F, 1st Inf. Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf.  
 Apache, Fort, Ariz. (Colo.)—D, 1st Cav., A, D, F and H, 11th Inf. Maj. H. Carroll, 1st Cav.  
 Assiniboine, Fort, Mont. (Dak.)—C, F, and I, 10th Cav.  
 Barrancas, Fort, Fla. (East)—A and G, 3d Art. Capt. J. Chester, 3d Art.  
 Bayard, Fort, N. Mex. (Colo.)—B and I, 1st Cav.; hdqs., D, E, F, and G, 24th Inf. Col. Z. R. Bliss, 24th Inf.  
 Benecia Barracks, Cal. (Cal.)—A, E, and G, 1st Inf. Lieut. Col. J. S. Casey, 1st Inf.  
 Bliss, Fort, Tex. (Tex.)—Hdqs., A, C, D, and H, 18th Inf. Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf.  
 Boise, Barracks, Idaho (Colo.)—F, 4th Cav.; C, 4th Inf. Maj. M. Cooney, 4th Cav.  
 Brady, Fort, Mich. (Mo.)—B, C, D, and F, 19th Inf. Lieut. Col. C. A. Wikoff, 19th Inf.  
 Brown, Fort, Tex. (Tex.)—G and K, 5th Cav. Maj. H. Wagner, 5th Cav.  
 Buford, Fort, N. Dak. (Dak.)—D and H, 10th Cav.; C and E, 25th Inf. Maj. T. J. Wint, 19th Cav.  
 Canby, Fort, Wash. (Colo.)—B and M, 5th Art. Maj. T. McCrea, 5th Art.  
 Clark, Fort, Tex. (Tex.)—B and F, 5th Cav.; hdqs., B, C, D, E, G, and H, 23d Inf. Col. J. J. Coppinger, 23d Inf.  
 Columbus Barracks, Ohio—Hdqs., A, C, D, E, and G, 17th Inf. Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf.  
 Columbus, Fort, N. Y. City (East)—B, D, and F, 13th Inf. Lieut. Col. D. Parker, 13th Inf.  
 Custer, Fort, Mont. (Dak.)—L, 1st Cav.; hdqs., B, E, G, and K, 10th Cav.; A and D, 25th Inf. Col. J. K. Mizner, 10th Cav.  
 D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo. (Platte)—Hdqs., A, C, D, E, and H, 8th Inf., and B, F, and H, 17th Inf. Col. J. J. Van Horn, 8th Inf.  
 Davids Island, N. Y.—B, H, and M, 1st Art. Maj. W. L. Haskin, 1st Art.  
 Douglas, Fort, Utah (Colo.)—All of the 16th Inf. Col. W. H. Penrose, 16th Inf.  
 Du Chesne, Fort, Utah (Colo.)—B and F, 9th Cav. Maj. J. F. Randlett, 9th Cav.  
 Eagle Pass (sub-post of Fort Clark), Tex. (Tex.)—G, 7th Cav. Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.  
 Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt. (East)—C, E, F, and G, 3d Cav. Maj. L. T. Morris, 3d Cav.  
 Grant, Fort, Ariz. (Colo.)—Hdqs., E, F, G, H, and K, 1st Cav. Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav.  
 Hamilton, Fort, N. Y. (East)—Hdqs., A, G, I, and K, 1st Art.  
 Hancock, Fort, Tex. (Tex.)—C, 7th Cav. Capt. H. Jackson, 7th Cav.  
 Huachuca, Fort, Ariz. (Colo.)—A, B, C, and H, 24th Inf. Lieut. Col. D. D. Van Valzah, 24th Inf.  
 Jackson Barracks, La. (East)—D and L, 3d Art. Maj. J. G. Ramsay, 3d Art.  
 Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Hdqs. and D and K, 3d Cav. Lieut. Col. G. A. Purington, 3d Cav.

## POSTS, TROOPS STATIONED THERE, AND COMMANDERS.—Continued.

- Keogh, Fort, Mont. (Dak.)—L, 8th, and A, 10th Cav.; hdqrs., A, B, C, D, F, G, and H, 22d Inf. Col. P. T. Swaine, 22nd Inf.
- Key West Barracks, Fla. (East)—I and K, 3d Art. Capt. J. R. Myrick, 3d Art.
- Leavenworth, Fort, Kan. (Mo.)—B, C, E, and K, 6th Cav., and hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, 20th Inf. Col. H. S. Hawkins, 20th Inf.
- Leavenworth, Fort, U. S. Military Prison, Kan.—Prison Guard. Capt. J. W. Pope, A. Q. M.
- Logan, Fort, Colo. (Colo.)—B and I, 2d Cav. and all of the 7th Inf. Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf.
- Madison Barracks, N. Y. (East)—All of the 9th Inf. Col. C. G. Bartlett, 9th Inf.
- Mason, Fort, Cal. (Cal.)—I, 5th Art. Capt. G. W. Crabb, 5th Art.
- McHenry, Fort, Md. (East)—C, D, and L, 4th Art. Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art.
- McIntosh, Fort, Tex. (Tex.)—C and D, 5th Cav.; A, 23d Inf. Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th Cav.
- McPherson, Fort, Ga. (East)—All of the 5th Inf. Col. N. W. Osborne, 5th Inf.
- Meade, Fort, S. Dak. (Dak.)—L, 3d, and hdqrs., B, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, 8th Cav. Col. C. H. Carlton, 8th Cav.
- Merritt, Camp (sub-post of Fort Keogh, Mont. (Dak.)—A, 22d Inf. Capt. J. McA. Weester, 22d Inf.
- Missoula, Fort, Mont. (Dak.)—Hdqrs., B, F, G, and H, 25th Inf. Col. A. S. Burt, 25th Inf.
- Monroe, Fort, Va. (East)—F, 1st; I, 2d; Band M, 3d; E, H, and K, 4th, and G, 5th Art. Col. R. T. Frank, 1st Art.
- Myer, Fort, Va. (East)—Hdqrs., A, E, G, and H, 6th Cav. Col. D. S. Gordon, 6th Cav.
- Niagara, Fort, N. Y. (East)—Hdqrs. and C, E, and H, 13th Inf. Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Inf.
- Niobrara, Fort, Nebr. (Platte)—B and G, 8th Inf., and hdqrs., B, C, D, E, and G, 12th Inf. Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th Inf.
- Omaha, Fort, Nebr. (Platte)—All of the 2d Inf., and I, 21st Inf. Col. J. C. Bates, 2d Inf.
- Pembina, Fort, N. Dak. (Dak.)—E, 22d Inf. Capt. C. W. Miner, 22d Inf.
- Pilot Butte, Camp at (sub-post of Ft. D. A. Russell), Wyo. (Platte)—Detachment 17th Inf.
- Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y. (East)—Hdqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, 21st Inf. Col. H. Jewett, 21st Inf.
- Porter, Fort, N. Y. (East)—A and G, 13th Inf. Maj. A. S. Daggett, 13th Inf.
- Preble, Fort, Me. (East)—E, 2d Art. Capt. R. M. Rogers, 2d Art.
- Presidio San Francisco, Cal. (Cal.)—B, C, I, and K, 4th Cav., and hdqrs., A, D, F, H, K, and L, 5th Art. Col. W. M. Graham, 5th Art.
- Reno, Fort, Okla. T. (Mo.)—A and B, 3d Cav., and hdqrs., A, B, F, and H, 10th Inf. E. P. Pearson, 10th Inf.
- Robinson, Fort, Nebr. (Platte)—Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, G, H, I, and K, 9th Cav. Col. J. Biddle, 9th Cav.
- Ringgold, Fort, Tex. (Tex.)—E and I, 5th Cav.; F, 23d Inf. Capt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.
- Riley, Fort, Kan. (Mo.)—A, C, D, and F, 2d Cav.; hdqrs., A, E, H, and I, 7th Cav.; A and F, 2d, and F, 4th Art. Col. J. W. Forsyth, 7th Cav.
- Saint Francis Barracks, Fla. (East)—Hdqrs., E and H, 3d Art. Col. L. L. Livingston, 3d Art.
- Sam Houston, Fort, Tex. (Tex.)—Hdqrs. and A and H, 5th, and D and F, 7th Cav.; F, 3d Art.; and B, E, F, and G, 18th Inf. Col. J. F. Wade, 5th Cav.
- San Carlos (sub-post of Ft. Grant), Ariz. (Colo.)—C, 1st Cav. Capt. A. L. Myer, 11th Inf.
- San Diego Barracks, Cal. (Cal.)—H, 1st Inf. Capt. F. de L. Carrington, 1st Inf.
- Schuyler, Fort, N. Y. (East)—H and L, 2d Art. Maj. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.
- Sheridan, Fort, Ill. (Mo.)—B and K, 7th Cav.; E, 1st Art.; all of the 15th Inf. Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf.
- Sherman, Fort, Idaho (Col.)—G, 4th Cav.; hdqrs., A, B, E, and F, 4th Inf. Col. R. H. Hall, 4th Inf.
- Sill, Fort, Okla. T. (Mo.)—H and I, 3d, and L, 7th Cav.; C, D, E, and G, 10th, and I, 12th Inf. Lt. Col. E. R. Kellogg, 10th Inf.
- Snelling, Fort, Minn. (Dak.)—All of the 3d Inf. Col. E. C. Mason, 3d Inf.
- Spokane, Fort, Wash. (Col.)—D, G, and H, 4th Inf. Maj. G. S. Carpenter, 4th Inf.
- Stanton, Fort, N. Mex. (Colo.)—A, 1st Cav. Capt. P. S. Bomus, 1st Cav.
- Thomas, Fort, Ky. (East)—All of the 6th Inf. Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Inf.
- Townsend, Fort, Wash. (Col.)—F, 14th Inf. Capt. J. Murphy, 14th Inf.
- Trumbull, Fort, Conn. (East)—K, 2d Art. Capt. J. H. Calef, 2d Art.
- Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Col.)—E, 4th Cav.; hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, and H, 14th Inf. Col. T. M. Anderson, 14th Inf.
- Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y. (East)—C, D, and L, 1st Art. Maj. J. Egan, 1st Art.
- Walla Walla, Fort, Wash. (Col.)—Hdqrs., A, D, H, 4th Cav. Col. C. E. Compton, 4th Cav.
- Warren, Fort, Mass. (East)—B and D, 2d Art. Maj. W. Sinclair, 2d Art.
- Washakie, Fort, Wyo. (Platte)—F, 8th Inf. Capt. W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf.
- Washington Barracks, D. C. (East)—C, 3d, and hdqrs., A, G, I, and M, 4th Art. Col. H. W. Closson, 4th Art.
- Wayne, Fort, Mich. (Mo.)—Hdqrs., A, E, G, and H, 19th Inf. Col. S. Snyder, 19th Inf.
- West Point, N. Y.—E, Engineer Btl., and detachments. Col. O. H. Ernst, Engrs.
- Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (Colo.)—Hdqrs., B, C, E, and G, 11th Inf. Col. I. D. De Russy, 11th Inf.
- Willetts Point, N. Y.—Hdqrs., A, B, C, and D, Engr. Btl. Lieut. Col. W. R. King, Engrs.
- Wingate, Fort, N. M. (Colo.)—Hdqrs., E, G, H, K, and L, 2d Cav. Col. G. G. Hunt, 2d Cav.
- Wood, Fort (sub-post of Ft. Columbus), N. Y. H. (East)—Detachment 13th Inf.
- Yates, Fort, N. Dak. (Dak.)—A and C, 8th Cav.; A, F, and H, 12th Inf. Lieut. Col. R. Comba, 12th Inf.
- Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo. (Dak.)—D and I, 6th Cav. Capt. G. S. Anderson, 6th Cav.

## ARMORIES, ARSENALS, DEPOTS, AND COMMANDERS OF SAME.

Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa. Lieut. Col. F. H. Parker.	Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. Col. A. R. Buffington.
Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga. Maj. J. G. Butler.	St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Maj. J. A. Kress.
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal. Lieut. Col. L. S. Babbitt.	San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex. Maj. C. E. Dutton.
Columbia Arsenal, Columbia, Tenn. Capt. J. E. Greer.	Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J. Capt. F. Heath.
Fort Monroe Arsenal, Fort Monroe, Va. Lieut. Col. W. A. Marye.	Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass. Col. A. Mordecai.
Frankford Arsenal, Frankford, Pa. Lieut. Col. J. P. Farley.	U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J. Col. J. M. Whittemore.
Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Ind. Maj. A. L. Varney.	Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass. Maj. J. W. Reilly.
Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me. Maj. J. R. McGinness.	Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Maj. I. Arnold, Jr.
New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj. F. H. Phipps.	

## INDEPENDENT DEPOTS AND NAME OF OFFICER IN CHARGE.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Jeffersonville, Ind. Lieut. Col. A. G. Robinson.	San Francisco, Cal., 36 New Montgomery st. Lieut. Col. J. G. C. Lee.
New York City, N. Y., Army Building. Col. J. M. Moore.	St. Louis, Mo., old Custom House Building. Lieut. Col. J. Gilliss.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1428 Arch st. Maj. A. F. Rockwell.	Washington, D. C., War Department. Lieut. Col. G. H. Weeks.

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Baltimore, Md., Bank of Baltimore Building. Maj. C. B. Penrose.	Los Angeles, Cal. Maj. W. A. Elderkin.
Boston, Mass., 139 High st. Capt. H. B. Osgood.	New Orleans, La., 639 Gravier st. Capt. O. M. Smith.
Chicago, Ill., 250 Illinois st. Col. T. C. Sullivan.	New York City, Army Building. Lieut. Col. Thos. Wilson.
Cincinnati, Ohio, room 25, Pike Building. Capt. J. N. Allison.	San Francisco, Cal., 36 New Montgomery st. Maj. C. P. Engan.
Denver, Colo., Equitable Building. Capt. W. L. Alexander.	St. Louis, Mo., old Custom House. Capt. H. C. Sharpe.
Kansas City, Mo., No. 704 New York Life Building. Capt. A. L. Smith.	Washington, D. C., 15th st., between B and C sts. S. W. Capt. D. M. Scott.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Medical Supply Depots.*

New York City, Army Building. Col. C. T. Alexander.	San Francisco, Cal., 36 New Montgomery st. Lieut. Col. C. R. Greenleaf.
St. Louis, Mo., 500 North Commercial st. Col. J. P. Wright.	

## ARMY PAY TABLE.

GRADE.	Pay of Officers in Active Service.					Pay of Retired Officers.				
	Yearly Pay.					Yearly Pay.				
	First 5 years' service.	After 5 years' service.	After 10 years' service.	After 15 years' service.	After 20 years' service.	First 5 years' service.	After 5 years' service.	After 10 years' service.	After 15 years' service.	After 20 years' service.
Major-General.....	\$7,500					\$5,625				
Brigadier-General.....	5,500					4,125				
Colonel.....	3,500	\$3,850	\$4,200	\$4,500	\$4,500	2,625	\$2,887	\$3,150	\$3,375	\$3,375
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,900	4,000	2,250	2,475	2,700	2,925	3,000
Major.....	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,250	3,500	1,875	2,062	2,250	2,437	2,625
Captain, mounted.....	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100
Captain, not mounted.....	1,800	1,980	2,160	2,340	2,520	1,350	1,485	1,620	1,755	1,890
1st Lieutenant, mounted.....	1,600	1,760	1,920	2,080	2,240	1,200	1,320	1,440	1,560	1,680
1st Lieutenant, not mounted.....	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,125	1,237	1,350	1,462	1,575
2d Lieutenant, mounted.....	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,125	1,237	1,350	1,462	1,575
2d Lieutenant, not mounted.....	1,400	1,540	1,680	1,820	1,960	1,050	1,155	1,260	1,365	1,470

\* The maximum pay of a colonel is \$4,500 per annum, and that of a lieutenant colonel, \$4,000 per annum.



## United States Navy.

### REAR ADMIRALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

James A. Greer, chairman Lighthouse Board, Treasury Department.	F. M. Ramsay, chief Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.
George Brown, commandant Norfolk Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.	R. W. Meade, commanding North Atlantic Station.
John G. Walker, pres. Naval Retiring Board, Washington, D. C.	C. C. Carpenter, commanding Asiatic Station.

### COMMODORES.—ACTIVE LIST.

W. A. Kirkland, commanding European Station.	E. O. Matthews, chief Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Department.
Edward E. Potter, governor Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.	C. S. Norton, commanding South Atlantic Station.
L. A. Beardslee, commanding Pacific Station.	Robert L. Phythian, Supt. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.
Thomas O. Selfridge, president Board of Inspection, Jamestown, R. I.	R. R. Wallace, commanding Naval Station, Newport, R. I.
J. N. Miller, commanding Boston Navy Yd.	
Montgomery Sicard, commanding New York Navy Yard.	

DATES OF RETIREMENT OF REAR-ADMIRALS.—J. A. Greer, Feb. 28, 1895; George Brown, June 19, 1897; John G. Walker, March 20, 1897; F. M. Ramsay, April 5, 1897; R. W. Meade, Oct. 9, 1899; C. C. Carpenter, Feb. 27, 1896.

### REAR ADMIRALS.—RETIRED LIST.

Thomas O. Selfridge, Washington, D. C.	Stephen B. Luce, Boston, Mass.
Samuel Phillips Lee, Washington, D. C.	James E. Jouett, Washington, D. C.
Henry Walke, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pierce Crosby, Washington, D. C.
Joseph F. Green, Brookline, Mass.	Lewis A. Kimberly, West Newton, Mass.
Daniel Ammen, Ammendale, Md.	Daniel L. Braine, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John M. B. Clitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	John H. Upsnur, Washington, D. C.
John J. Almy, Washington, D. C.	John H. Russell, Washington, D. C.
Roger N. Stembel, Washington, D. C.	Joseph S. Skerrett, Washington, D. C.
George B. Balch, Baltimore, Md.	Oscar F. Stanton, New London, Ct.
Thomas H. Stevens, Washington, D. C.	Joseph Fyffe, Boston, Mass.
Aaron K. Hughes, Washington, D. C.	Henry Erben, New York, N. Y.
Edmund R. Calhoun, Washington, D. C.	G. E. Belknap, Brookline, Mass.
Robert W. Shufeldt, Washington, D. C.	A. E. K. Benham, Richmond, S. I., N. Y.
Alexander C. Rhind, New York, N. Y.	John Irwin, Washington, D. C.
Thomas S. Phelps, Amagansett, L. I., N. Y.	A. W. Weaver, Washington, D. C.
John C. Febiger, Easton, Md.	D. B. Harmony, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Francis A. Roe, Washington, D. C.	Bancroft Gherardi, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Samuel R. Franklin, Washington, D. C.	

### COMMODORES.—RETIRED LIST.

Lewis C. Sartori, Philadelphia, Pa.	Somerville Nicholson, Washington, D. C.
Albert G. Clary, Lisbon, Portugal.	William K. Mayo, Washington, D. C.
Oscar C. Badger, Washington, D. C.	Henry Bruce, Boston, Mass.
William P. McCann, Washington, D. C.	W. E. Hopkins, Ross P. O., Cal.

NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.—Capt. F. V. McNair, Commander J. Schouler; medical director, P. S. Wales; medical director, J. S. Beardslee.

MARINE CORPS.—Colonel commandant, Col. Charles Heywood, Washington, D. C.; adjutant and inspector, Major A. S. Nicholson, Washington, D. C.; paymaster, Major Green C. Goodloe, Washington, D. C.; quartermaster, Major H. B. Lowry, Washington, D. C.; assistant quartermaster, Capt. F. L. Denny, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY, NOV. 15, 1894.—Commodore R. L. Phythian, U. S. N., superintendent; Lieut.-Commander Walton Goodwin, U. S. N.; Lieut. L. C. Heilner, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N.; Lieut. F. W. Kellogg, U. S. N.; Prof. William Harkness, U. S. N., astronomical director; Prof. J. R. Eastman, U. S. N.; Prof. Edgar Frisby, U. S. N.; Prof. S. J. Brown, U. S. N.

### VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Commander-in-chief—Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade.

New York (flagship)—Capt. R. D. Evans.	Marblehead—Capt. Charles O'Neil.
Miantonomoh—Capt. T. F. Kane.	Atlanta—Capt. J. R. Bartlett.
Vesuvius—Lt.-Commander Harry Knox.	Columbia—Capt. George W. Sumner.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Commander-in-chief—Commodore C. S. Norton.

Newark—Capt. Silas Terry.	Yantic—Lt.-Commander S. M. Ackley.
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## EUROPEAN STATION.

Commander-in-chief—Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland.  
 San Francisco (flagship)—Capt. E. M. Shepard.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Commander-in-chief—Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee.

Philadelphia (flagship)—Capt. C. S. Cotton.	Adams—
Monterey—Capt. Louis Kempff.	Albatross—Lt.-Commander F. J. Drake.
Bennington—Commander Chas. M. Thomas.	Alert—Commander W. A. Morgan.
Mohican—Commander C. E. Clark.	

## ASIATIC STATION.

Commander-in-chief—Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter.

Baltimore (flagship)—Capt. B. F. Day.	Charleston—Capt. George W. Coffin.
Monocacy—Commander R. E. Impey.	Machias—Commander E. S. Houston.
Concord—Commander J. E. Craig.	Yorktown—Commander Wm. M. Folger.
Petrel—Lt.-Commander Wm. H. Emory.	Detroit—Commander J. S. Newell.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

Michigan—Lt.-Commander R. M. Berry.	Pinta—Lt.-Commander A. R. Couden.
Fern—Lt.-Commander G. A. Bicknell.	Cushing—Lt. F. F. Fletcher.
Dolphin—Lt. B. H. Buckingham.	Thetis—Lt.-Commander C. T. Hutchins.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

Dale—Commander W. W. Reisinger.	Wabash—Capt. Albert Kautz.
Franklin—Capt. M. L. Johnson.	Richmond—Capt. G. H. Wadleigh.
Independence—Capt. J. J. Read.	Minnesota—Capt. H. F. Picking.
Vermont—Capt. Silas Casey.	

## TRAINING SHIPS.

Portsmouth—Commander John McGowan.	Constellation—Capt. F. W. Dickens.
Essex—Commander Louis Kingsley.	

## NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

St. Mary's—Lt.-Commander W. L. Field.	Enterprise—Commander J. F. Merry.
Saratoga—Capt. Edward T. Strong.	

## UNASSIGNED.

Raleigh—Capt. Merrill Miller.	Cincinnati—Capt. Henry Glass.
Montgomery—Commander C. H. Davis.	Castine—Commander Thomas Perry.

## NAVY PAY TABLE.

RANK.	At Sea.	On Shore Duty.	On Leave Or Waiting Orders.
Rear-Admirals .....	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$4,000
Commodores .....	5,000	4,000	3,000
Captains .....	4,500	3,500	2,800
Commanders .....	3,500	3,000	2,300
Lieutenant-Commanders—			
First four years after date of commission .....	2,800	2,400	2,000
After four years from date of commission .....	3,000	2,600	2,000
Lieutenants—			
First five years after date of commission .....	2,400	2,000	1,600
After five years from date of commission .....	2,600	2,200	1,800
Lieutenants (Junior Grade)—			
First five years after date of commission .....	1,800	1,500	1,200
After five years from date of commission .....	2,000	1,700	1,400
Ensigns—			
First five years after date of commission .....	1,200	1,000	800
After five years from date of commission .....	1,400	1,200	1,000
Naval cadets .....	500	500	500
Mates .....	900	700	500
Medical and pay directors and medical and pay inspectors and chief engineers, having the same rank at sea .....	4,400	.....	.....
Fleet surgeons, fleet-paymasters and fleet-engineers.	4,400	.....	.....
Surgeons, paymasters and chief engineers—			
First five years after date of commission .....	2,800	2,400	2,000
Second five years after date of commission .....	3,200	2,800	2,400
Third five years after date of commission .....	3,500	3,200	2,600
Fourth five years after date of commission .....	3,700	3,600	2,800
After twenty years from date of commission .....	4,200	4,000	3,000

## THE NEW UNITED STATES NAVY.

## ARMORED VESSELS.

**PURITAN.**—Double turret barbettes monitor; keel laid 1875; D., 6,060; horse power, 3,700; speed, 12.4 knots. Armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 4 Gatlings. In course of completion at New York Navy Yard.

**MIANTONOMOH.**—Double turret monitor; keel laid 1874; D., 3,990; horse power, 1,426; speed, 10.5 knots. Armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F. North Atlantic Station.

**AMPHITRITE.**—Double turret barbettes monitor; keel laid 1874; D., 3,990; horse power, 1,600; speed, 12 knots. Armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in. R. F.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C. In course of completion at Norfolk Navy Yard.

**MONADNOCK.**—Double turret barbettes monitor; keel laid 1874; D., 3,990; horse power, 3,000; speed, 14.5 knots. Armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in. R. F.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C. In course of completion at Mare Island Yard.

**TERROR.**—Double turret monitor; keel laid 1874; D., 3,990; horse power, 1,600; speed, 12 knots. Armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. In course of completion at New York Navy Yard.

**TEXAS.**—Steel armored battle ship; keel laid 1889; D., 6,315; horse power, 8,000; speed, 17 knots. Armament, 2 12-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Limit of cost, \$2,500,000. Building at Norfolk Navy Yard.

**MAINE.**—Steel armored cruiser; keel laid 1888; D., 6,682; horse power, 9,000; speed, 17 knots. Armament, 4 10-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings. Contract price, \$2,500,000. Building at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

**MONTEREY.**—Steel coast defense; keel laid 1889; D., 4,084; horse power, 5,244; speed, 13.6 knots. Armament, 2 12-in., 2 10-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Contract price, \$1,628,950. Pacific station.

**NEW YORK.**—Steel armored cruiser; keel laid 1890; D., 8,200; horse power, 17,401; speed, 21 knots. Armament, 6 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 4-in. R. F.; 8 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings. Contract price, \$2,985,000. Atlantic station.

**KATAHDIN.**—Steel harbor defense ram; keel laid 1891; D., 2,155; horse power, 4,800; speed, 17 knots. Armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F. Contract price, \$930,000. Building at Bath Iron Works.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Steel coast-line battle ship; keel laid 1891; D., 10,238; horse power, 9,000; speed, 15 knots. Armament, 4 13-in., 8 8-in., 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings. Contract price, \$3,020,000. Building at Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

**INDIANA.**—Steel coast-line battle ship. Same as Massachusetts. Contract price, \$3,020,000. Building at Cramp & Sons.

**OREGON.**—Steel coast-line battle ship. Same as Massachusetts and Indiana. Con-

## ARMORED VESSELS.—Continued,

tract price, \$3,180,000. Building at Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

**IOWA.**—Steel sea-going battle ship; keel laid 1893; D., 11,410; horse power, 11,000; speed, 16 knots. Armament, 4 12-in., 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F.; 20 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings. Contract price, \$3,010,000. Building at Cramp & Sons.

**BROOKLYN.**—Steel armored cruiser; keel laid 1893; D., 9,271; horse power, 16,000; speed, 20 knots. Armament, 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 5-in. R. F.; 12 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings. Contract price, \$2,986,000. Building at Cramp & Son's.

**SINGLE-TURRET MONITORS (IRON).** Keels laid 1862. Indicated horse power, 340.

**AJAX.**—D., 2,100; speed, 5 to 6 knots. Armament, 2 15-in. S. B.

**COMANCHE.**—D., 1,875; speed and armament same as Ajax.

**CANONICUS.**—D., 2,100; speed, 6 knots. Armament, 2 15-in. S. B.; 2 12-pdr. howitzers.

**CATSKILL.**—D., 1,875; speed, 6 knots. Armament, 2 15-in. S. B.

**JASON.**—Same as Catskill.

**LEHIGH.**—Same as Catskill.

**MAHOPAC.**—D., 2,100; speed and armament same as Ajax.

**MANHATTAN.**—Same as Mahopac.

**MONTAUK.**—Same as Catskill.

**NAHANT.**—Same as Catskill.

**NANTUCKET.**—Same as Catskill.

**PASSAIC.**—D., 1,873; speed, 5 to 6 knots. Armament, 2 15-in. S. B.; 1 12-pdr. howitzer.

**WYANDOTTE.**—D., 2,100; speed and armament same as Passaic.

## UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS.

**CHICAGO.**—Protected cruiser; keel laid 1883; D., 4,500; horse power, 5,084; speed, 15.10 knots. Armament, 4 8-in., 8 6-in., 2 5-in. B. L. R.; 10 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Contract price, \$889,000.

**BOSTON.**—Protected cruiser; keel laid 1883; D., 3,000; horse power, 4,030; speed, 15.60 knots. Armament, 6 6-in., 28-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 47-mm., 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Contract price, \$619,000. Pacific Station.

**ATLANTA.**—Protected cruiser; keel laid 1883; D., 3,000; horse power, 4,030; speed, 15.60 knots. Armament, 6 6-in., 28-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 47-mm., 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Contract price, \$617,000. Atlantic Station.

**DOLPHIN.**—Dispatch boat; keel laid 1883; D., 1,486; horse power, 2,253; speed, 15.50 knots. Armament, 2 4-in. R. F.; 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 47-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Contract price, \$315,000. Special service.

**NEWARK.**—Protected cruiser; keel laid 1887; D., 4,098; horse power, 8,869; speed, 19 knots. Armament, 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 4 Gatlings. Contract price, \$1,248,000. South Atlantic Station.



## UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS.—Con.

CHARLESTON.—Protected cruiser; keel laid 1887; D., 3,730; horse power, 6,666; speed, 18.20 knots. Armament, 2 8-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Contract price, \$1,017,000. Asiatic Station.

BALTIMORE.—Protected cruiser; keel laid 1887; D., 4,413; horse power, 10,064; speed, 20.096 knots. Armament, 4 8-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Contract price, \$1,325,000. Flagship, Asiatic station.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Protected cruiser; keel laid 1888; D., 4,098; horse power, 9,913; speed, 19.525 knots. Armament, 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 37-mm. H. R. C.; 4 Gatlings. Contract price, \$1,428,000. European Station.

PHILADELPHIA.—Protected cruiser; keel laid 1888; D., 4,324; horse power, 8,815; speed, 19.678 knots. Armament same as San Francisco. Contract price, \$1,325,000. Flagship, Pacific Station.

OLYMPIA.—Protected cruiser; keel laid 1890; D., 5,370; horse power, 17,313; speed, 21.686 knots. Armament, 10 5-in. R. F.; 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings. Contract price, \$1,796,000. Pacific Station.

CINCINNATI.—Protected cruiser; keel laid 1890; D., 3,213; horse power, 10,000; speed, 19 knots. Armament, 10 5-in., 1 6-in. R. F.; 8 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Limit of cost, \$1,000,000. North Atlantic Station.

RALEIGH.—Protected cruiser; keel laid 1889; D., 3,213; horse power, 10,000; speed, 19 knots. Armament same as Cincinnati. Limit of cost, \$1,100,000. North Atlantic Station.

MONTGOMERY.—Cruiser; keel laid 1890; D., 2,094; horse power, 5,527; speed, 19.05 knots. Armament, 9 5-in., 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Contract price, \$612,500. North Atlantic Station.

DETROIT.—Cruiser; keel laid 1890; D., 2,094; horse power, 5,227; speed, 18.71 knots. Armament same as Montgomery. Contract price, \$612,500. Asiatic Station.

MARBLEHEAD.—Cruiser; keel laid 1890; D., 2,089; horse power, 5,451; speed, 18.44 knots. Armament same as Montgomery. Contract price, \$674,000. N. Atlantic Station.

COLUMBIA.—Protected cruiser; keel laid 1890; D., 7,375; horse power, 18,509; speed, 22.8 knots. Armament, 18-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-in., 8 4-in. R. F.; 12 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings. Contract price, \$2,725,000. North Atlantic Station.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Protected cruiser; D., 7,375; horse power, 20,493; speed, 23.073 knots. Armament same as Columbia. Contract price, \$2,690,000. N. Atlantic Station.

PETREL.—Gunboat; keel laid 1887; D., 892; horse power, 1,095; speed, 11.79 knots. Armament, 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Contract price, \$247,000. Asiatic Station.

YORKTOWN.—Gunboat; keel laid 1887; D., 1,710; horse power, 3,392; speed, 16.14. Armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Contract price, \$455,000. Asiatic Station.

## UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS.—Con.

CONCORD.—Gunboat; keel laid 1888; D., 1,770; horse power, 3,405; speed, 17 knots. Armament same as Yorktown. Contract price, \$490,000. Asiatic Station.

BENNINGTON.—Gunboat; keel laid 1888; D., 1,710; horse power, 3,436; speed, 17.5 knots. Armament same as Yorktown. Contract price, \$490,000. Pacific Station.

MACHIAS.—Gunboat; keel laid 1891; D., 1,177; horse power, 1,373; speed, 15.46 knots. Armament, 8 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Contract price, \$318,000. Asiatic Station.

CASTINE.—Gunboat; keel laid 1894; D., 1,177; horse power, 2,199; speed, 16 032 knots. Armament same as Machias. Contract price, \$318,000. South Atlantic Station.

GUNBOAT No. 7.—Keel laid 1894; D., 1,371; horse power, 1,750; speed, 14 knots. Armament, 8 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1 pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Cost, \$280,000. In course of construction, Newport News Co., Norfolk, Va.

GUNBOAT No. 8.—Keel laid 1894; D., 1,392; horse power, 1,600; speed, 13 knots. Armament, 8 4-in. R. F.; 2 6-pdr., 4 1 pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Cost, \$280,000. In course of construction, Newport News Co., Norfolk, Va.

GUNBOAT No. 9.—Keel laid 1894; D., 1,392; horse power, 1,600; speed, 13 knots. Armament same as No. 8. Cost, \$280,000. Building at Newport News Co., Norfolk, Va.

VESUVIUS.—Dynamite cruiser; keel laid 1887; D., 929; horse power, 3,794.86; speed, 21.42 knots. Armament, 3 dynamite guns 15-in. calibre; 3 3 pdr. R. F. Contract price, \$350,000. North Atlantic station.

BANCROFT.—For naval cadets; keel laid 1991; D., 839; horse power, 1,215; speed, 14.37 knots. Armament, 4 4-in. R. F.; 2 6 pdr., 2 3 pdr., 1 1 pdr. R. F.; 137 mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. Contract price, \$250,000. Naval Academy.

DYNAMITE CRUISER No. 2.—Subject to orders from the department.

TORPEDO CRUISER.—Subject to orders from the department.

STILETTO.—Wood torpedo boat; purchased from Herreschoff Mfg. Co.; D., 31; horse power, 359; speed, 18.22 knots. Torpedo practice, R. I.

CUSHING.—Steel torpedo boat, keel laid 1889; D., 105; horse power, 1,720; speed, 22.5 knots. Armament, 3 torpedo tubes; 3 1 pdr. R. F. Special service.

ERICSSON.—Steel torpedo boat; keel laid 1892; D., 120; horse power, 1,800; speed, 24 knots. Armament, 3 18-in. torpedo tubes; 3 1 pdr. R. F. North Atlantic station.

Three new steel torpedo boats of 142 tons displacement, 24.5 knots, were authorized by act July 27, 1894.

## IRON AND WOODEN STEAM VESSELS.

RANGER.—Iron; built 1873-76; D., 1,020; horse power, 365; speed, 10 knots. Armament, 2 9-in. S. B.; 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 1 13-in. B. L. H.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. Pacific Station.

ALERT.—Iron; built 1873-75; D., 1,020; horse power, 365; speed, 10 knots. Armament, 2 9-in., 1 11-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 1 13-in. B. L. R.; 1 12-pdr. S. B. howitz.; 1 Gatling. Pacific Station.

## IRON AND WOODEN ST. VESSELS.—Con.

MONOCACY.—Iron; built 1863; D., 1,370; horse power, 850; speed, 11.2 knots. Armament, 4 8-in. S. B.; 2 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 1 12-pdr. S. B. howtz.; 6 37-mm., 247-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. Asiatic Station.

MICHIGAN.—Iron; built 1844; D., 685; horse power, 805; speed, 10.5 knots. Armament, 4 30-pdr. B. L. R.; 3 3-in. B. L. H.; 2 Gatlings. Special service.

PINTA.—Iron; built 1865; D., 550; horse power, 190; speed, 8.5 knots. Armament, 4 12-pdr. S. B. howtz.; 1 Gatling. Special service.

ALARM.—Iron; built 1874; D., 800; horse power, 600; speed, 10 knots. In ordinary at Navy Yard, New York.

LANCASTER.—Wooden; built 1858; D., 3,250; horse power, 733; speed, 9.6 knots. Armament, 10 8-in. M. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 2 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. At Mare Island Navy Yard.

PENSACOLA.—Wooden; built 1858-62; D., 3,000; horse power, 680; speed, 9 knots. Battery landed. Mare Island Navy Yard.

HARTFORD.—Wooden; built 1858. To be refitted with new machinery and modern battery. At Mare Island Navy Yard.

RICHMOND.—Wooden; built 1858; D., 2,700; horse power, 692; speed, 9.5 knots. Armament, 12 9-in. S. B.; 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 1 60-pdr., 2 20-pdr., 1 3-in. B. L. R.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. At League Island, Pa.

OMAHA.—Wooden; built 1867-69; D., 2,400; horse power, 953; speed, 11.3 knots. Battery landed. At Mare Island Navy Yard.

SWATARA.—Wooden; built 1872; D., 1,900; horse power, 680; speed, 10.1 knots. Battery landed. At Mare Island Navy Yard.

MARION.—Wooden; built 1871-75; D., 1,900; horse power, 753; speed, 11.25. Armament, 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 6 9-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr., 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling.

MOHICAN.—Wooden; built 1872-83; D., 1,900; horse power, 613; speed, 10.65 knots. Armament, 8 9-in. S. B.; 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 1 60-pdr., 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 1 12-pdr. S. B. howtz.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. Pacific Station.

IROQUOIS.—Wooden; built 1858; D., 1,575; horse power, 1,202; speed, 10.7 knots. Battery landed. Mare Island Navy Yard.

ADAMS.—Wooden; built 1874-76; D., 1,375; horse power, 550; speed, 9.8 knots. Armament, 4 9-in. S. B.; 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 1 60-pdr. M. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. Pacific Station.

ALLIANCE.—Wooden; built 1873-76; D., 1,375; horse power, 668; speed, 9.98 knots. Armament, 8 4-in. R. F. G.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F. G. Pacific Station.

ESSEX.—Wooden; built 1874-76; D., 1,375; horse power, 505; speed, 10.4 knots. Armament same as Alliance. Training ship.

ENTERPRISE.—Wooden; built 1873-76; D., 1,375; horse power, 790; speed, 11.4 knots. Armament, 4 9-in. S. B.; 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 3-in. B. L. H.; 1 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. School ship, Boston.

NIPISIC.—Wooden; built 1873-79; D., 1,375; horse power, 839; speed, 10.7 knots. Battery landed. Puget Sound Naval Sta.

## IRON AND WOODEN ST. VESSELS.—Con.

YANTIC.—Wooden; built 1864; D., 900; horse power, 225; speed, 8.3 knots. Armament, 2 9-in. S. B.; 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 1 12-pdr. howtz.; 1 Gatling; 1 3-in. B. L. H. S. Atlantic Station.

THETIS.—Wooden; D., 1,250; horse power, 490; speed, 7.55 knots. Armament, 1 53-mm. H. R. C. Special service.

## WOODEN SAILING VESSELS.

MONONAGHELA.—Built 1862; D., 2,100. Armament, 6 8-in. S. B.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 1 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C. Training squadron.

PORTSMOUTH.—Built 1843; D., 1,125. Armament, 11 8-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr., 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. R.; 1 Gatling. Training squadron.

JAMESTOWN.—Built 1845. Hospital ship. SARATOGA.—Built 1842. School ship, Philadelphia.

ST. MARY'S.—Built 1844. School ship, N.Y.

## STEEL, IRON AND WOODEN TUGS.

FORTUNE.—Iron; built, 1865; D., 450; horse power, 340; speed, 10 knots.

LEYDEN.—Iron; built 1866; D., 450; horse power, 340; speed, 10 knots.

NINA.—Iron; built 1865; D., 357; horse power, 388; speed, 11.12 knots.

ROCKET.—Wooden; built 1863; D., 187; horse power, 147; speed, 8.5 knots.

STANDISH.—Iron; built 1865; D., 450; horse power, 340; speed, 10 knots.

TRITON.—Steel; built 1888; D., 212; horse power, 300; speed, 13 knots.

IWANA.—Steel; built 1891; D., 192.4; horse power, 300; speed, 11.5 knots.

WAHNETA.—Steel; built 1891; D., 192.4; horse power, 300; speed, 11.5 knots.

NARKEETA.—Steel; built 1891; D., 192.4; horse power, 300; speed, 11.5 knots.

TUG BOAT No. 4.—Steel; built 1894; D., 345; horse power, 500; speed, 12 knots.

TRAFFIC.—Wooden; built 1891; D., 280; speed, 10 knots.

## VESSELS UNFIT FOR SEA SERVICE.

FRANKLIN.—Wooden steam; built 1855-65. Receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

WABASH.—Wooden steam; built 1854. Receiving ship, Boston.

MINNESOTA.—Wooden steam; built 1855. Receiving ship training squadron, N.Y.

CONSTITUTION.—Wooden sailing; built 1797. Naval militia, Boston.

INDEPENDENCE.—Wooden sailing; built 1837. Receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS.—Wooden sailing; built 1828. For use naval reserves, Philadelphia.

DALE.—Wooden sailing; built 1839. Receiving ship, Washington, D.C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Wooden sailing; built 1818. For naval reserves, New York.

VERMONT.—Wooden sailing; built 1818. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION.—Wooden sailing; built 1854. Training ship, Newport, R.I.

Note.—In the above tables "D" means displacement in tons; "B. L. R." breech-loading rifles; "R. F." rapid-firing guns; "H. R. C." Hotchkiss revolving cannon; "S. B." smooth-bore; "mm." millimetre.

## The Fifty-third Congress.

MARCH 4, 1893, TO MARCH 4, 1895.

## SENATE.

PRESIDENT, Adlai E. Stevenson, Dem., of Illinois.

PRESIDENT *Pro Tem.*, Isham H. Harris, Dem., of Tennessee.

SECRETARY, William R. Cox, Dem., of North Carolina.

Term exp. ALABAMA. P. O. address.

1895. John T. Morgan.....D. Selma.

1897. James L. Pugh.....D. Eufalia.

## ARKANSAS.

1895. James H. Berry... ..D. Bentonville.

1897. James K. Jones.....D. Washington.

## CALIFORNIA.

1897. Geo. C. Perkins.....R. Oakland.

1899. Stephen M. White...D. Los Angeles.

## COLORADO.

1895. Edward O. Wolcott...R. Denver.

1897. Henry M. Teller....R. Central City.

## CONNECTICUT.

1897. Orville H. Platt....R. Meriden.

1899. Joseph R. Hawley...R. Hartford.

## DELAWARE.

1895. Anthony Higgins....R. Wilmington.

1899. George Gray.....D. Wilmington.

## FLORIDA.

1897. Wilkinson Call.....D. Jacksonville.

1899. Samuel Pasco.....D. Monticello.

## GEORGIA.

1895. Patrick Walsh.....D. Augusta.

1897. John B. Gordon.....D. Atlanta.

## IDAHO.

1895. George L. Shoup....R. Boise City.

1897. Frederick T. Dubois..R. Blackfoot.

## ILLINOIS.

1895. Shelby M. Cullom...R. Springfield.

1897. John M. Palmer....D. Springfield.

## INDIANA.

1897. Daniel W. Voorhees..D. Terre Haute.

1899. David Turpie.....D. Indianapolis.

## IOWA.

1895. James F. Wilson....R. Fairfield.

1897. William B. Allison..R. Dubuque

## KANSAS.

1895. John Martin .....D. Topeka.

1897. William A. Pepper...P. Topeka.

## KENTUCKY.

1895. William Lindsay....D. Frankfort.

1897. Jos. C. S. Blackburn..D. Versailles.

## LOUISIANA.

1895. Donelson Caffery....D. New Orleans.

1897. Newton C. Blanchard..D. Shreveport.

## MAINE.

1895. William P. Frye.....R. Lewiston.

1899. Eugene Hale.....R. Ellsworth.

## MARYLAND.

1897. Charles H. Gibson...D. Easton.

1899. Arthur P. Gorman...D. Laurel.

Term exp. MASSACHUSETTS. P. O. address.

1895. George F. Hoar.....R. Worcester.

1899. Henry C. Lodge.....R. Nahant.

## MICHIGAN.

1895. James McMillan...R. Detroit.

1899. John Patton, Jr.....R. Grand Rapids.

## MINNESOTA.

1895. Wm. D. Washburn...R. Minneapolis.

1899. Cushman K. Davis...R. St. Paul.

## MISSISSIPPI.

1895. A. James McLaurin..D. ....

1899. James Z. George....D. Carrollton.

## MISSOURI.

1897. George G. Vest.....D. Kansas City.

1899. Francis M. Cockrell..D. Warrensburg.

## MONTANA.

1895. Thomas C. Power....R. Helena.

1899. Vacant.

## NEBRASKA.

1895. Chas. F. Manderson..R. Omaha.

1899. William V. Allen....P. Madison.

## NEVADA.

1897. John P. Jones.....R. Gold Hill.

1899. William M. Stewart..P. Virginia City.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1895. William E. Chandler..R. Concord.

1897. Jacob H. Gallinger...R. Concord.

## NEW JERSEY.

1895. John R. McPherson..D. Jersey City.

1899. James Smith, Jr....D. Newark.

## NEW YORK.

1897. David B. Hill .....D. Elmira.

1899. Edward Murphy, Jr..D. Troy.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

1895. Matt W. Ransom....D. Weldon.

1897. Thomas J. Jarvis....D. Raleigh.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

1897. H. C. Hansbrough...R. Devil's Lake.

1899. William N. Roach...D. Larrimore.

## OHIO.

1897. Calvin S. Brice.....D. Lima.

1899. John Sherman.....R. Mansfield.

## OREGON.

1895. Joseph N. Dolph....R. Portland.

1897. John H. Mitchell....R. Portland.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

1897. J. Donald Cameron...R. Harrisburg.

1899. Matthew S. Quay...R. Beaver.

## RHODE ISLAND.

1895. Nathan F. Dixon....R. Westerly.

1899. Nelson W. Aldrich...R. Providence.



## SENATE.—CONTINUED.

Term exp.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	P.O. address.	Term exp.	VIRGINIA.	P.O. address.
1895.	Matthew C. Butler..	D. Edgefield.	1895.	Eppa Hunton.....	D. Warren'on.
1897.	John L. M. Irby.....	D. Laurens.	1899.	John W. Daniel.....	D. Lynchburg.
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
1895.	Rich'd F. Pettigrew..	R. Sioux Falls.	1897.	Watson C. Squire....	R. Seattle.
1897.	James H. Kyle.....	P. Aberdeen.	1899.	Vacant.	
TENNESSEE.					
1895.	Isham G. Harris.....	D. Memphis.	1895.	Johnson N. Camden..	D. Parkersburg.
1899.	William B. Bate.....	L. Nashville.	1899.	Charles J. Faulkner..	D. Martinsburg.
TEXAS.					
1895.	Richard Coke.....	D. Waco.	1897.	William F. Vilas.....	D. Madison.
1899.	Roger Q. Mills.....	D. Corsicana.	1899.	John L. Mitchell ....	D. Milwaukee.
VERMONT.					
1897.	Justin S. Morrill....	R. Strafford.	1895.	Joseph M. Carey.....	R. Cheyenne.
1899.	Redfield Proctor....	R. Proctor.	1899.	Vacant.	

Democrats, 44; Republicans, 37; Populists, 4; vacancies, 3; total, 88.

## CHANGES.

California.—Hon. George C. Perkins qualified Aug. 8, 1893, under executive appointment, in place of Hon. Leland Stanford; died June 20, 1893.

Georgia.—Hon. Patrick Walsh qualified April 9, 1894, under executive appointment, in place of Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt, died March 26, 1894.

Louisiana.—Hon. Newton C. Blanchard qualified March 12, 1894, under executive appointment, in place of Hon. Edward D. White, resigned March 12, 1894.

Michigan.—Hon. John Patton, Jr., qualified May 10, 1894, under executive appointment, in place of Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge, died April 30, 1894.

Mississippi.—Hon. Anselm J. McLaurin qualified Feb. 15, 1894, under executive appointment, in place of Hon. Edward C. Walthall, resigned January 24, 1894.

North Carolina.—Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis qualified April 26, 1894, under executive appointment, in place of Hon. Zebulon B. Vance, died April 14, 1894.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As Constituted at Close of Second Session.

SPEAKER—Charles F. Crisp, Dem., of Georgia.

CLERK—James Kerr, Dem., of Pennsylvania.

Dist.	ALABAMA.	P. O. Address.	Dist.	CONNECTICUT.	P. O. Address.
1.	Richard H. Clarke....	D. Mobile.	1.	Lewis Sperry .....	D. Hartford.
2.	Jesse F. Stallings ..	D. Greenville.	2.	James P. Pigott... ..	D. New Haven.
3.	William C. Oates.....	D. Abbeville.	3.	Charles A. Russell ...	R. Killingly.
4.	Gaston A. Robbins....	D. Selma.	4.	Robert E. De Forest ..	D. Bridgeport.
5.	James E. Cobb.....	D. Tuskegee.	DELAWARE.		
6.	John H. Bankhead....	D. Fayette C. H.	1.	John W. Causey.....	D. Milford.
7.	William H. Denson ...	D. Gadsden.	FLORIDA.		
8.	Joseph Wheeler.....	D. Wheeler.	1.	Stephen R. Mallory...D.	D. Pensacola.
9.	Louis W. Turpin.....	D. Newbern.	2.	Charles M. Cooper ...	D. Jacksonville.
ARKANSAS.					
1.	Phil. D. McCulloch, Jr.	D. Marianna.	GEORGIA.		
2.	C. R. Breckinridge...D.	D. Pine Bluff.	1.	Rufus E. Lester.....	D. Savannah.
3.	Thomas C. McRae....	D. Prescott.	2.	Benjamin E. Russell..	D. Bainbridge.
4.	William L. Terry.....	D. Little Rock.	2.	Charles F. Crisp .....	D. Americus.
5.	Hugh A. Dinsmore ..	D. Fayetteville.	4.	Charles L. Moses .....	D. Turin.
6.	Robert Neill.....	D. Batesville.	5.	Leon. F. Livingston ..	D. King.
CALIFORNIA.			6.	Thomas B. Cabanis...D.	D. Forsyth.
1.	Thomas J. Geary.....	D. Santa Rosa.	7.	John W. Maddox ....	D. Rome.
2.	Anthony Caminetti ..	D. Jackson.	8.	Thomas G. Lawson ..	D. Eatonville.
3.	Warren B. English....	D.	9.	Farish C. Tate.....	D. Jasper.
4.	James G. Maguire....	D. San Francisco	10.	James C. C. Black....	D. Augusta.
5.	Eugene F. Loud.....	R. San Francisco	11.	Henry G. Turner.....	D. Quitman.
6.	Marion Cannon.....	D. Ventura.	IDAHO.		
7.	William W. Bowers...R.	D. San Diego.	1.	Willis Sweet .....	R. Moscow.
COLORADO.					
1.	Lafe Pence .....	P. Denver.	ILLINOIS.		
2.	John C. Bell.....	P. Montrose.	...	At large—J. C. Black..	D. Chicago.
			...	At large—A. J. Hunter.	D. Paris.

## Dist. ILLINOIS.—Con. P. O. Address.

1. J. Frank Aldrich.....R. Chicago.
2. Lawrence E. McGann D. Chicago.
3. Allan C. Durborow, Jr. D. Chicago.
4. Julius Goldzier.....D. Chicago.
5. Albert J. Hopkins ....R. Aurora.
6. Robert R. Hitt.....R. Mount Morris
7. Thomas J. Henderson. R. Princeton.
8. Robert A. Childs.....R. Hinsdale.
9. Hamilton K. Wheeler. R. Kankakee.
10. Philip S. Post.....R. Galesburg.
11. Benjamin F. Marsh ...R. Warsaw.
12. John J. McDannold...D. Mt. Sterling.
13. William M. Springer...D. Springfield.
14. Benjamin F. Funk ....R. Bloomington.
15. Joseph G. Cannon....R. Danville.
16. George W. Fithian....D. Newton.
17. Edward Lane.....D. Hillsborough.
18. William S. Forman....D. Nashville.
19. James R. Williams....D. Carmi.
20. George W. Smith.....R. Murphysboro'

## INDIANA.

1. Arthur H. Taylor....D. Petersburg.
2. John L. Bretz.....D. Jasper.
3. Jason B. Brown.....D. Seymour.
4. William S. Holman....D. Aurora.
5. George W. Cooper....D. Columbus.
6. Henry U. Johnson...R. Richmond.
7. William D. Bynum....D. Indianapolis.
8. Elijah V. Brookshire..D. Crawfordsv'le
9. Daniel Waugh.....R. Tipton.
10. Thomas Hammond....D. Hammond.
11. Augustus N. Martin...D. Bluffton.
12. William F. McNagy...D. ColumbiaCity
13. Charles G. Conn.....D. Elkhart.

## IOWA.

1. John H. Gear.....R. Burlington.
2. Walter I. Hayes.....D. Clinton.
3. David B. Henderson..R. Dubuque.
4. Thomas Updegraff....R. McGregor.
5. Robert G. Cousins....R. Tipton.
6. John F. Lacey.....R. Oskaloosa.
7. John A. T. Hull.....R. Des Moines.
8. William P. Hepburn..R. Clarinda.
9. Alva L. Hager.....R. Greenfield.
10. Jonathan P. Dolliver..R. Fort Dodge.
11. George D. Perkins....R. Sioux City.

## KANSAS.

- ... At large—W. A. Harris. D. Linwood.
1. Case Broderick.....R. Holton.
2. H. L. Moore.....D.
3. Thomas J. Hudson....P. Fredonia.
4. Charles Curtis.....R. Topeka.
5. John Davis.....P. JunctionCity.
6. William Baker.....P. Lincoln.
7. Jeremiah Simpson....P. Medicine L'ge

## KENTUCKY.

1. William J. Stone.....D. Kuttawa.
2. William T. Ellis.....D. Owensboro'
3. Isaac H. Goodnight...D. Franklin.
4. Alex. B. Montgomery. D. Elizabeth'wn
5. Asher G. Caruth.....D. Louisville.
6. Albert S. Berry.....D. Newport.
7. W. C. P. Breckinridge..D. Lexington.
8. James B. McCreary....D. Richmond.
9. Thomas H. Paynter...D. Greenup.
10. Vacant.
11. Silas Adams.....R. Liberty.

## LOUISIANA.

1. Adolph Meyer.....D. New Orleans.
2. Robert C. Davey.....D. New Orleans.

## Dist. LOUISIANA.—Con. P. O. Address.

3. Andrew Price.....D. La Fourche P
4. Henry W. Ogden.....D. Shreveport.
5. Charles J. Boatner....D. Monroe.
6. Samuel M. Robertson. D. Baton Rouge.

## MAINE.

1. Thomas B. Reed.....R. Portland.
2. Nelson Dingley, Jr....R. Lewiston.
3. Seth L. Milliken.....R. Belfast.
4. Charles A. Boutelle...R. Bangor.

## MARYLAND.

1. Vacant.
2. J. F. C. Talbott.....D. Towson.
3. Henry Welles Rusk...D. Baltimore.
4. Isidor Raynor.....D. Baltimore.
5. Vacant.
6. William M. McKaig...D. Cumberland.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Ashley B. Wright....R. North Adams.
2. Frederick H. Gillett...R. Springfield.
3. Joseph H. Walker....R. Worcester.
4. Lewis D. Apsley.....R. Hudson.
5. Moses T. Stevens....D. N. Andover.
6. William Cogswell....R. Salem.
7. William Everett.....D. Quincy.
8. Samuel W. McCall....R. Winchester.
9. Joseph H. O'Neil.....D. Boston.
10. Michael J. McEttrick. D. Boston.
11. William F. Draper....R. Hopedale.
12. Elijah A. Morse.....R. Canton.
13. Charles S. Randall....R. New Bedford.

## MICHIGAN.

1. Levi T. Griffin.....D. Detroit.
2. James S. Gorman.....D. Chelsea.
3. Julius C. Burrows....R. Kalamazoo.
4. Henry F. Thomas....R. Allegan.
5. George F. Richardson. D. Grand Rapids
6. David D. Aitken.....R. Flint.
7. Justin R. Whiting....D. St. Clair.
8. William S. Linton....R. Saginaw.
9. John W. Moon.....R. Muskegon.
10. Thos. A. E. Weadock. D. Bay City.
11. John Avery.....R. Greenville.
12. Sam'l M. Stephenson..R. Menominee.

## MINNESOTA.

1. James A. Tawney....R. Winona.
2. James T. McCleary...R. Mankato.
3. Osce M. Hall.....D. Red Wing.
4. Andrew R. Kiefer....R. St. Paul.
5. Loren Fletcher.....R. Minneapolis.
6. Melvin R. Baldwin...D. Duluth.
7. Haldor E. Boen.....P. Fergus Falls.

## MISSISSIPPI.

1. John M. Allen.....D. Tupelo.
2. John C. Kyle.....D. Sardis.
3. Thomas C. Catchings..D. Vicksburg.
4. Hernando D. Money...D. Carrollton.
5. John S. Williams.....D. Yazoo.
6. Thomas R. Stockdale. D. Summit.
7. Charles E. Hooker....D. Jackson.

## MISSOURI.

1. William H. Hatch....D. Hannibal.
2. Uriel S. Hall.....D. Hubbard.
3. Alexander M. Dockery. D. Gallatin.
4. Daniel B. Burnes....D. St. Joseph.
5. John C. Tarney.....D. Kansas City.
6. David A. De Armond. D. Butler.
7. John T. Heard.....D. Sedalia.
8. Richard P. Bland.....D. Lebanon.

## Dist. MISSOURI.—Con. P. O. Address.

9. Champ Clark ..... D. Bowl'g Green
10. Richard Bartholdt ... R. St. Louis.
11. John J. O'Neill ..... D. St. Louis.
12. Seth W. Cobb ..... D. St. Louis.
13. Robert W. Fyan ..... D. Marshfield.
14. Marshall Arnold ..... D. Benton.
15. Charles H. Morgan .... D. Lamar.

## MONTANA.

At large—C. S. Hartman... R. Bozeman.

## NEBRASKA.

1. William J. Bryan ..... D. Lincoln.
2. David H. Mercer ..... R. Omaha.
3. George D. Meiklejohn... R. Fullerton.
4. Eugene J. Hainer ..... R. Aurora.
5. Wm. A. McKeighan... P. Red Cloud.
6. Omer M. Kem ..... P. Broken Bow.

## NEVADA.

... Francis G. Newlands... P. Reno.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Henry W. Blair ..... R. Plymouth.
2. Henry M. Baker ..... R. Bow.

## NEW JERSEY.

1. Hy. C. Loudenslager... R. Paulsboro.
2. John J. Gardner ..... R. Atlantic City.
3. J. A. Geissenhainer... D. Freehold.
4. Johnston Cornish .... D. Washington.
5. Cornelius A. Cadmus... D. Paterson.
6. Thos. Dunn English... D. Newark.
7. George B. Fielder .... D. Jersey City.
8. John T. Dunn ..... D. Elizabeth.

## NEW YORK.

1. James W. Covert ..... D. L. Island City
2. John M. Clancy ..... D. Brooklyn.
3. Joseph C. Hendrix .... D. Brooklyn.
4. William J. Coombs .... D. Brooklyn.
5. John H. Graham ..... D. Brooklyn.
6. Thomas F. Magner ..... D. Brooklyn.
7. Franklin Bartlett .... D. N. Y. City.
8. Edward J. Dunphy ..... D. N. Y. City.
9. Timothy J. Campbell... D. N. Y. City.
10. Daniel E. Sickles .... D. N. Y. City.
11. Amos J. Cummings... D. N. Y. City.
12. W. Bourke Cockran... D. N. Y. City.
13. John DeWitt Warner... D. N. Y. City.
14. Lemuel E. Quigg ..... R. N. Y. City.
15. Isador Straus ..... D. N. Y. City.
16. William Ryan ..... D. Portchester.
17. Francis Marvin ..... R. Port Jarvis.
18. Jacob Lefever ..... R. New Paltz.
19. Charles D. Haines .... D. Kinderhook.
20. Charles Tracey ..... D. Albany.
21. Simon J. Schermerhorn... D. Schenectady.
22. Newton M. Curtis .... R. Ogdensburg.
23. John M. Wever ..... R. Plattsburgh.
24. Chas. A. Chickering... R. Copenhagen.
25. James S. Sherman .... R. Utica.
26. George W. Ray ..... R. Norwich.
27. James J. Belden ..... R. Syracuse.
28. Sereno E. Payne ..... R. Auburn.
29. Charles W. Gillet .... R. Addison.
30. James W. Wadsworth... R. Geneseo.
31. John Van Voorhis .... R. Rochester.
32. Daniel N. Lockwood... D. Buffalo.
33. Charles Daniels ..... R. Buffalo.
34. Warren B. Hooker .... R. Fredonia.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

1. William A. B. Branch... D. Washington.
2. Fred. A. Woodard .... D. Wilson.

## Dist. N. CAROLINA.—Con. P. O. Address.

3. Benjamin F. Grady .... D. Wallace.
4. Benjamin H. Bunn .... D. Rocky Mount
5. Thomas Settle ..... R. Reidsville.
6. S. B. Alexander ..... D. Charlotte.
7. John S. Henderson ... D. Salisbury.
8. William H. Bower .... D. Yadkin Vall'y
9. William T. Crawford... D. Waynesville.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

1. Martin N. Johnson... R. Petersburg.

## OHIO.

1. Bellamy Storer ..... R. Cincinnati.
2. Vacant.
3. Paul J. Sorg ..... D. Middletown.
4. Fernando C. Layton... D. Wapekoneta.
5. Dennis D. Donovan ... D. Deshler.
6. George W. Hulick .... R. Batavia.
7. George W. Wilson .... R. London.
8. Luther M. Strong .... R. Kenton.
9. Byron F. Ritchie ..... D. Toledo.
10. Hezekiah S. Bundy .... R.
11. Charles H. Grosvenor... R. Athens.
12. Joseph H. Outhwaite... D. Columbus.
13. Darius D. Hare ..... D. Up.Sandusky
14. Michael D. Harter .... D. Mansfield.
15. Henry C. Van Voorhis... R. Zanesville.
16. Albert J. Pearson .... D. Woodfield.
17. Jas. A. D. Richards... D. N. Philadel'ia
18. George P. Ikirt ..... D. E. Liverpool.
19. Stephen A. Northway... R. Jefferson.
20. William J. White ..... R. Cleveland.
21. Tom L. Johnson ..... D. Cleveland.

## OREGON.

1. Binger Hermann .... R. Roseburg.
2. William R. Ellis .... R. Heppner.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

- At large—A. McDowell... R. Sharon.
- At large—G. A. Grow... R. Glenwood.
1. Henry H. Bingham .... R. Philadelphia.
  2. Robert Adams, Jr ... R. Philadelphia.
  3. Wm. McAleer ..... D. Philadelphia.
  4. John E. Reyburn .... R. Philadelphia.
  5. Alfred C. Harmer .... R. Philadelphia.
  6. John B. Robinson .... R. Media.
  7. Irving P. Wanger .... R. Norristown.
  8. Howard Mutchler .... D. Easton.
  9. Constantine J. Erdman... D. Allentown.
  10. Marriott Brosius .... R. Lancaster.
  11. Joseph A. Scranton ... R. Scranton.
  12. William H. Hines .... D. Wilkesbarre.
  13. James B. Reilly ..... D. Pottsville.
  14. Ephraim M. Woomer... R. Lebanon.
  15. Myron B. Wright .... R. Susquehanna.
  16. Albert C. Hopkins .... R. Lock Haven.
  17. Simon P. Wolverton... D. Sunbury.
  18. Thaddeus M. Mahon ... R. Chambersb'g.
  19. Frank E. Beltzhoover... D. Carlisle.
  20. Josiah D. Hicks ..... R. Altoona.
  21. Daniel B. Heiner .... R. Kittanning.
  22. John Dalzell ..... R. Pittsburg.
  23. William A. Stone ..... R. Allegheny C'y
  24. William A. Sipe ..... D. Pittsburg.
  25. Thomas W. Phillips ... R. New Castle.
  26. Joseph C. Sibley ..... D. Franklin.
  27. Charles W. Stone ..... R. Warren.
  28. George F. Kribbs .... D. Clarion.

## RHODE ISLAND.

1. Oscar Lapham ..... D. Providence.
2. Charles H. Page ..... D. Providence.



## Dist. SOUTH CAROLINA. P. O. Address.

1. James F. Izlar.....D.
2. W. Jasper Talbert.....D. Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer.....D. Belton.
4. George W. Shell.....D. Laurens.
5. Thomas J. Strait.....D. Lancaster.
6. John L. McLaurin.....D. Bennettsville.
7. George W. Murray.....R. Sumter.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

- At large—J. A. Pickler ..R. Faulkton.  
At large—Wm. V. Lucas..R. Hot Springs.

## TENNESSEE.

1. Alfred A. Taylor.....R. Johnson City.
2. John C. Houk.....R. Knoxville.
3. Henry C. Snodgrass ..D. Sparta.
4. Benton McMillin ..D. Carthage.
5. James D. Richardson..D. Murfreesboro.
6. Jos. E. Washington ..D. Cedar Hill.
7. Nicholas N. Cox ..D. Franklin.
8. Benjamin A. Enloe.....D. Jackson.
9. James C. McDearmon..D. Trenton.
10. Josiah Patterson ..D. Memphis.

## TEXAS.

1. Joseph C. Hutcheson ..D. Houston.
2. Sam B. Cooper.....D. Woodville.
3. C. Buckley Kilgore...D. Wills Point.
4. David B. Culberson ..D. Jefferson.
5. Joseph W. Bailey ..D. Gainesville.
6. Jo Abbott.....D. Hillsboro.
7. George C. Pendleton..D. Belton.
8. Charles K. Bell ..D. Fort Worth.
9. Joseph D. Sayers.....D. Bastrop.
10. Walter Gresham ..D. Galveston.
11. William H. Crain.....D. Cuero.
12. Thomas M. Paschal...D. Castroville.
13. Jeremiah V. Cockrell ..D. Anson.

## Dist. VERMONT. P. O. Address.

1. H. Henry Powers.....R. Morrisville.
2. William W. Grout.....R. Barton.

## VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones.....D. Warsaw.
2. D. Gardiner Tyler.....D. Sturgeon Pt.
3. George D. Wise.....D. Richmond.
4. James F. Epes.....D. Blackstone.
5. Claude A. Swanson...D. Chatham.
6. Paul C. Edmunds.....D. Houston.
7. Smith S. Turner.....D.
8. Elisha E. Meredith...D. Brentsville.
9. James W. Marshall...D. New Castle.
10. Henry St. G. Tucker..D. Stanton.

## WASHINGTON.

- At large—John L. Wilson..R. Spokane.  
At large—W. H. Doolittle..R. Tacoma.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

1. John O. Pendleton....D. Wheeling.
2. William L. Wilson....D. Charlestown.
3. John D. Alderson.....D. Nicholas C.H.
4. James Capehart ..D. Pt. Pleasant.

## WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper.....R. Racine.
2. Charles Barwig.....D. Mayville.
3. Joseph W. Babcock...R. Necedah.
4. Peter J. Somers.....D. Milwaukee.
5. George H. Brickner...D. Sheb'gan Fl's
6. Owen A. Wells.....D. Fond du Lac.
7. George B. Shaw ..R. Eau Claire.
8. Lyman E. Barnes.....D. Appleton.
9. Thomas Lynch.....D. Antigo.
10. Nils P. Haugen.....R. River Falls.

## WYOMING.

- Henry A. Coffeen.....D. Big Horn.

Democrats, 217; Republicans, 125; Populists, 10; vacancies, 4.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.—Arizona, Marcus A. Smith, D.; New Mexico, Antonio Joseph, D.; Oklahoma, Dennis T. Flynn, R.; Utah, Joseph L. Rawlins, D.

## CHANGES, ACTION ON CONTESTS, ETC.

Alabama.—1894, March 23, the House affirmed without division the unanimous report that Mr. Cobb was, and that Mr. Whateley was not, elected.

California.—1894, April 4, the resolution of the majority of the Committee on Elections, that Mr. English was, and Mr. Hilborn was not elected, was adopted.

Georgia.—1894, June 29, the right of Mr. Black to his seat, against the contest of Hon. Thos. E. Watson, was affirmed by a vote of 106 to 10.

Kansas.—1894, August 2, the resolution of the majority of the Committee on Elections, that Mr. Moore was, and Mr. Funston was not elected, was adopted.

Kentucky.—Hon. Marcus C. Lisle (10th District) died July 7, 1894.

Louisiana.—Mr. Ogden qualified May 12, 1894, to succeed Hon. Newton C. Blanchard, resigned to become U. S. Senator.

Maryland.—Hon. Robert F. Brattan (1st District) died May 10, 1894. Hon. Barnes Compton (5th District) resigned May 15, 1894, to become U. S. naval officer at Baltimore.

Massachusetts.—Mr. Everett was chosen at a special election to succeed Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, resigned to become U. S. Senator.

Michigan.—Mr. Griffin was chosen at the November election of 1893 to succeed Hon. J. Logan Chipman, died August 17, 1893. Mr. Richardson qualified August 8, 1893, under his credential, the House having refused (yeas 114, nays 199) to swear in Hon. Chas. E. Belknap on his *prima facie* case. Mr. Belknap was allowed to contest the seat.

Missouri.—1894, April 3, the resolution of the majority of the Committee on Elections, that Mr. O'Neill was and Mr. Joy was not elected, was adopted.

New York.—Mr. Quigg qualified Feb. 14, 1894, to succeed Hon. John R. Fellows, resigned Dec. 31, 1893, to become District-Attorney of New York City. Mr. Straus qualified Feb. 14, 1894, to succeed Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, resigned Dec. 31, 1893, to become Comptroller of New York City.

North Carolina.—1894, January 31, the right of Mr. Settle to his seat, as against the contest of Hon. Archibald H. A. Williams, was favorably reported by the majority of the Committee on Elections.

Ohio.—Hon. John A. Caldwell (2d District) resigned May 4, 1894, to become Mayor of Cincinnati. Mr. Sorg qualified May 21, 1894, to succeed Hon. George W. Houk, died Feb. 9, 1894. Mr. Bundy qualified Dec. 4, 1893, to succeed Hon. William H. Enochs, died July 13, 1893.

Pennsylvania.—Mr. Grow qualified March 21, 1894, to succeed Hon. William Lilly, died Dec. 1, 1893. Mr. Adams qualified Jan. 3, 1894, to succeed Hon. Chas. O'Neill, died Nov. 25, 1893. Mr. Mutchler qualified Aug. 7, 1893, to succeed Hon. William Mutchler, died June 23, 1893. Hon. Myron B. Wright (15th District) died Nov. 12, 1894.

South Carolina.—Mr. Izlar qualified April 5, 1894, to succeed Hon. William H. Brawley, resigned Feb. 12, 1894, to become U. S. District Judge.

Tennessee.—1894, July 10, Mr. Enloe's right to the seat was affirmed by the House without division, against the contest of P. H. Thrasher.

Virginia.—Mr. Turner qualified Feb. 12, 1894, to succeed Hon. Chas. T. O'Ferrall, resigned to become Governor of Virginia.

Wisconsin.—Mr. Somers was chosen to succeed Hon. John L. Mitchell, resigned to become U. S. Senator. Hon. George B. Shaw (7th District) died Aug. 27, 1894.

Elected Nov. 6, 1894, to fill Vacancies.—Alabama, 3d District, Hon. W. S. Robinson, D., to succeed Hon. William C. Oates, elected Governor. Arkansas, 2d District, Hon. John S. Little, D., to succeed Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge, appointed Minister to Russia. Kentucky, 10th District, Hon. W. M. Beckner, D., to succeed Hon. Marcus C. Lisle, died July 7, 1894. Maryland, 1st District, Hon. W. L. Henry, D., to succeed Hon. Robert F. Brattan, died May 10, 1894; 5th District, Hon. Charles E. Coffin, R., to succeed Hon. Barnes Compton, resigned May 15, 1894. Ohio, 2d District, Hon. J. H. Bromwell, R., to succeed Hon. John A. Caldwell; resigned May 4, 1894. Wisconsin, 7th District, Hon. Michael Griffin, R., to succeed Hon. George B. Shaw, died Aug. 27, 1894.

## The Fifty-Fourth Congress.

MARCH 4, 1895, to MARCH 4, 1897.

### MEMBERS-ELECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	ALABAMA.	P. O. Address.	Dist.	GEORGIA.	P. O. Address.
1.	R. H. Clarke.....	D. Mobile.	1.	Rufus E. Lester.....	D. Savannah.
2.	J. F. Stallings.....	D. Greenville.	2.	Benj. E. Russell.....	D. Bainbridge.
3.	Geo. P. Harrison.....	D. Opelika.	3.	Chas. F. Crisp.....	D. Americus.
4.	Gaston A. Robbins.....	D. Selma.	4.	Chas. L. Moses.....	D. Turin.
5.	J. E. Cobb.....	D. Tuskegee.	5.	Leonidas F. Livingston..	D. Kings.
6.	John H. Bankhead.....	D. Fayette.	6.	Chas. L. Bartlett.....	D. Macon.
7.	M. W. Howard.....	P. Fort Payne.	7.	J. W. Maddox.....	D. Rome.
8.	Joseph Wheeler.....	D. Wheeler.	8.	Thos. G. Lawson.....	D. Eatonton.
9.	Oscar W. Underwood..	D. Birmingham.	9.	Farrish C. Tate.....	D. Jasper.
ARKANSAS.			10.	Jas. C. C. Black.....	D. Augusta.
1.	P. D. McCulloch, Jr....	D. Marianna.	11.	Henry G. Turner.....	D. Quitman.
2.	John S. Little.....	D. Greenwood.	IDAHO.		
3.	Thos. C. McTae.....	D. Prescott.	..	Edgar Wilson.....	R. Boise City.
4.	William L. Terry.....	D. Little Rock.	ILLINOIS.		
5.	Hugh A. Diismore.....	D. Fayetteville.	1.	J. Frank Aldrich.....	R. Chicago.
6.	Robt. Neill.....	D. Batesville.	2.	Wm. Lorimer.....	R. Chicago.
CALIFORNIA.			3.	Lawrence McGann.....	D. Chicago.
1.	J. A. Barham.....	R. Santa Rosa.	4.	Chas. W. Woodman.....	R. Chicago.
2.	Grove L. Johnson.....	R. Sacramento.	5.	Geo. E. White.....	R. Chicago.
3.	Samuel G. Hilborn.....	R. Oakland.	6.	Edward D. Cook.....	R. Chicago.
4.	James G. McGuire.....	D. San Francisco	7.	Geo. E. Foss.....	R. Chicago.
5.	Eugene F. Loud.....	R. San Francisco	8.	Albert J. Hopkins.....	R. Aurora.
6.	James McLachlin.....	R. Los Angeles.	9.	Robert R. Hitt.....	R. Mount Morris
7.	Wm. W. Bowers.....	R. San Diego.	10.	Gen. Philip S. Post.....	R. Galesburg.
COLORADO.			11.	Walter Reeves.....	R. Streator.
1.	John F. Shafforth.....	R. Denver.	12.	Joseph G. Cannon.....	R. Danville.
2.	John C. Bell.....	P. Montana.	13.	Vespasian Warner.....	R. Clinton.
CONNECTICUT.			14.	J. V. Graff.....	R. Pekin.
1.	E. Stevens Henry.....	R. Rockville.	15.	Benj. F. Marsh.....	R. Warsaw.
2.	N. D. Sperry.....	R. New Haven.	16.	Finis E. Downey.....	D. Virginia.
3.	Chas. A. Russell.....	R. Killingly.	17.	James A. Connelly.....	R. Springfield.
4.	E. J. Hill.....	R. Norwalk.	18.	Fred'k Remann.....	R. Vandalla.
DELAWARE.			19.	Benson Wood.....	R. Ellingham.
..	Jonathan S. Willis.....	R. Milford.	20.	Orlando Burrell.....	R. Carmi.
FLORIDA			21.	Everett J. Murphy.....	R. East St. Louis.
1.	S. M. Sparkman.....	D. Tampa.	22.	Geo. W. Smith.....	R. Murphysboro
2.	Charles M. Cooper.....	D. Jacksonville.	INDIANA.		
			1.	Jas. A. Hemenway.....	R. Boonville.
			2.	Col. A. M. Hardy.....	R. Washington.

Dist.	INDIANA.—Con.	P. O. Address.
3.	Robt. J. Tracewell.....	R. Corydon.
4.	Jas E. Watson.....	R. Rushville.
5.	Jesse Overstreet.....	R. Franklin.
6.	Henry U. Johnson.....	R. Richmond.
7.	Chas. L. Henry.....	R. Anderson.
8.	Geo. W. Farris.....	R. Terre Haute.
9.	J. Frank Hanley.....	R. Williamsport.
10.	J. A. Hatch.....	R. Kentland.
11.	Geo. W. Steele.....	R. Marion.
12.	J. S. Leighty.....	R. St. Joe.
13.	L. W. Royse.....	R. Warsaw.

## IOWA.

1.	S. M. Clark.....	R. Keokuk.
2.	Geo. M. Curtis.....	R. Clinton.
3.	David B. Henderson.....	R. Dubuque.
4.	Thos. Updegraff.....	R. McGregor.
5.	Robert G. Cousins.....	R. Tipton.
6.	John F. Lacey.....	R. Oskaloosa.
7.	John A. T. Hull.....	R. Des Moines.
8.	W. P. Hepburn.....	R. Clarinda.
9.	A. L. Hager.....	R. Greenfield.
10.	J. P. Dolliver.....	R. Fort Dodge.
11.	Geo. D. Perkins.....	R. Sioux City.

## KANSAS.

At large	Rich'd W. Blue.....	R. Pleasanton.
1.	Case Broderick.....	R. Holton.
2.	O. L. Miller.....	R. Kansas City.
3.	S. S. Kirkpatrick.....	R. Fredonia.
4.	Chas. Curtis.....	R. Topeka.
5.	W. A. Calderhead.....	R. Marysville.
6.	Wm. Baker.....	P. Lincoln.
7.	Chester I. Long.....	R. Medic'n Lodge.

## KENTUCKY.

1.	John K. Hendrick.....	D. Smithland.
2.	John D. Clardy.....	D. Newstead.
3.	W. G. Hunter.....	R. Burksville.
4.	John W. Lewis.....	R. Springfield.
5.	Walter Evans.....	R. Louisville.
6.	Albert S. Berry.....	D. Newport.
7.	Wm. C. Owens.....	D. Georgetown.
8.	J. B. McCreary.....	D. Richmond.
9.	Samuel J. Pugh.....	R. Vanceburg.
10.	J. M. Kendall.....	D. Prestonsburg.
11.	David G. Colson.....	R. Middlesboro'.

## LOUISIANA.

1.	Adolph Meyer.....	D. New Orleans.
2.	Chas. F. Buck.....	D. New Orleans.
3.	Andrew Price.....	D. La Fourche.
4.	H. W. Ogden.....	D. Shreveport.
5.	C. J. Boatner.....	D. Monroe.
6.	S. M. Robertson.....	D. Baton Rouge.

## MAINE.

1.	Thomas B. Reed.....	R. Portland.
2.	Nelson Dingley.....	R. Lewiston.
3.	Seth L. Milliken.....	R. Belfast.
4.	Charles A. Boutelle.....	R. Bangor.

## MARYLAND.

1.	J. W. Miles.....	D. Crisfield.
2.	William B. Baker.....	R. Aberdeen.
3.	Harry W. Rusk.....	D. Baltimore.
4.	John K. Cowen.....	D. Baltimore.
5.	Charles E. Coffin.....	R. Muirkirk.
6.	G. L. Wellington.....	R. Cumberland.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

1.	Ashley B. Wright.....	R. North Adams.
2.	Frederick H. Gillett.....	R. Springfield.
3.	Jos. Henry Walker.....	R. Worcester.
4.	Lewis Dewart Apsley.....	R. Hudson.

Dist.	MASSACHUSETTS.	P. O. Address.
5.	Wm. S. Knox.....	R. Lawrence.
6.	William Cogswell.....	R. Salem.
7.	Wm. E. Barrett.....	R. Melrose.
8.	Samuel W. McCall.....	R. Winchester.
9.	Jno. F. Fitzgerald.....	D. Boston.
10.	H. H. Atwood.....	R. Boston.
11.	William F. Draper.....	R. Hopedale.
12.	Elijah A. Morse.....	R. Canton.
13.	John Simpkins.....	R. Yarmouth.

## MICHIGAN.

1.	John B. Corliss.....	R. Detroit.
2.	Geo. Spalding.....	R. Monroe.
3.	Julius C. Burrows.....	R. Kalamazoo.
4.	Henry F. Thomas.....	R. Allegan.
5.	Wm. Alden Smith.....	R. Grand Rapids.
6.	David D. Aitken.....	R. Flint.
7.	Horace G. Snover.....	R. Port Austin.
8.	Wm. S. Linton.....	R. Saginaw.
9.	R. P. Bishop.....	R. Ludington.
10.	R. O. Crump.....	R. Bay City.
11.	John Avery.....	R. Greenville.
12.	Samuel Stephenson.....	R. Menominee.

## MINNESOTA.

1.	James A. Tawney.....	R. Winona.
2.	James T. McCleary.....	R. Mankato.
3.	Joel P. Heatwole.....	R. Northfield.
4.	A. R. Kiefer.....	R. St. Paul.
5.	Loren Fletcher.....	R. Minneapolis.
6.	Chas. A. Towne.....	R. Duluth.
7.	Frank M. Eddy.....	R. Glenwood.

## MISSISSIPPI.

1.	John M. Allen.....	D. Tupelo.
2.	John C. Kyle.....	D. Sardis.
3.	T. C. Catchings.....	D. Vicksburg.
4.	Hernando D. Money.....	D. Carrollton.
5.	John S. Williams.....	D. Yazoo City.
6.	Walter M. Denny.....	D. Scranton.
7.	J. C. Spencer.....	D. Port Gibson.

## MISSOURI.

1.	C. N. Clark.....	R. Hannibal.
2.	Uriel S. Hall.....	D. Hubbard.
3.	Alex. M. Dockery.....	D. Gallatin.
4.	Geo. C. Crowther.....	R. St. Joe.
5.	Jno. C. Tarsney.....	D. Kansas City.
6.	David A. DeArmond.....	D. Butler.
7.	J. P. Tracey.....	R. Springfield.
8.	Joel D. Hubbard.....	R. Versailles.
9.	Wm. M. Treloar.....	R. Mexico.
10.	Richard Bartholdt.....	R. St. Louis.
11.	Charles F. Joy.....	R. St. Louis.
12.	Seth W. Cobb.....	D. St. Louis.
13.	John H. Raney.....	R. Piedmont.
14.	N. A. Mozeley.....	R. Dexter.
15.	C. G. Burton.....	R. Nevada.

## MONTANA.

..	Charles S. Hartman.....	R. Bozeman.
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## NEBRASKA.

1.	J. B. Strobe.....	R. Lincoln.
2.	David H. Mercer.....	R. Omaha.
3.	George D. Meiklejohn.....	R. Fullerton.
4.	Eugene J. Hainer.....	R. Aurora.
5.	Wm. E. Andrews.....	R. Hastings.
6.	Omer N. Kem.....	P. Broken Bow.

## NEVADA.

..	Francis G. Newlands.....	S. Reno.
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## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1.	Cyrus A. Sulloway.....	R. Manchester.
2.	Henry M. Baker.....	R. Bow.



Dist.	NEW JERSEY.	P. O. Address.
1.	H. C. Loudenslager.....R.	Paulsboro.
2.	John J. Gardner.....R.	Atlantic City.
3.	Benj. F. Howell.....R.	New Br'nswk
4.	Mahlon Pitney.....R.	Morristown.
5.	James F. Stewart.....R.	Paterson.
6.	Rich'd Wayne Parker.....R.	Newark.
7.	Thos. McEwen.....R.	Jersey City.
8.	Chas. Newell Fowler.....R.	Elizabeth.

## NEW YORK.

1.	Rich'd C. McCormick.....R.	Jamaica.
2.	Dennis M. Hurley.....R.	Brooklyn.
3.	Francis H. Wilson.....R.	Brooklyn.
4.	Israel F. Fischer.....R.	Brooklyn.
5.	Charles G. Bennett.....R.	Brooklyn.
6.	James R. Howe.....R.	Brooklyn.
7.	F. T. Bartlett.....D.	N. Y. City.
8.	James J. Walsh.....D.	N. Y. City.
9.	Henry C. Miner.....D.	N. Y. City.
10.	A. J. Campbell.....R.	N. Y. City.
11.	William Sulzer.....D.	N. Y. City.
12.	George B. McClellan.....D.	N. Y. City.
13.	R. C. Shannon.....R.	N. Y. City.
14.	Lemuel E. Quigg.....R.	N. Y. City.
15.	Philip B. Low.....R.	N. Y. City.
16.	Benj. L. Fairchild.....R.	Pelham Man'r
17.	Benj. B. O'Dell, Jr.....R.	Newburg.
18.	Jacob Lefever.....R.	New Paltz.
19.	Frank S. Black.....R.	Troy.
20.	George N. Southwick.....R.	Albany.
21.	David F. Wilber.....R.	Ogdena.
22.	Newton M. Curtis.....R.	Ogdensburg.
23.	Wallace T. Foot, Jr.....R.	Port Henry.
24.	Chas. A. Chickering.....R.	Copenhagen.
25.	James S. Sherman.....R.	Utica.
26.	George W. Ray.....R.	Norwich.
27.	Theodore L. Poole.....R.	Syracuse.
28.	S. E. Payne.....R.	Auburn.
29.	Charles W. Gillet.....R.	Addison.
30.	James W. Wadsworth.....R.	Geneseo.
31.	Henry C. Brewster.....R.	Rochester.
32.	R. B. Mahany.....R.	Buffalo.
33.	Charles Daniels.....R.	Buffalo.
34.	Warren B. Hooker.....R.	Fredonia.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

1.	Harry Skinner.....P.	Greenville.
2.	Fred. A. Woodard.....D.	Wilson.
3.	John P. Shaw.....D.	Fayetteville.
4.	W. F. Stroud.....P.	Pittsboro.
5.	Thomas Settle.....R.	Reidsville.
6.	James A. Lockhart.....D.	Wadesboro.
7.	A. C. Shuford.....R.	Hickory.
8.	R. Z. Linney.....R.	Taylorsville.
9.	Richmond Pearson.....R.	Asheville.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

..	Martin N. Johnson.....R.	Petersburg.
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## OHIO.

1.	Charles P. Taft.....R.	Cincinnati.
2.	Jacob H. Bromwell.....R.	Cincinnati.
3.	Paul J. Sorg.....D.	Middletown.
4.	Fernando C. Layton.....D.	Wapakoneta.
5.	Francis B. De Witt.....R.	Paulding.
6.	Geo. W. Hulick.....R.	Batavia.
7.	Geo. W. Wilson.....R.	London.
8.	Luther M. Strong.....R.	Kenton.
9.	James N. Southard.....R.	Toledo.
10.	Lucien J. Fenton.....R.	Winchester.
11.	Charles H. Grosvenor.....R.	Athens.
12.	D. K. Watson.....R.	Columbus.
13.	Stephen R. Harris.....R.	Bucyrus.
14.	W. S. Kerr.....R.	Mansfield.

Dist.	OHIO.—Con.	P. O. Address.
15.	Henry C. Van Voorhis.....R.	Zanesville.
16.	Lorenzo Danford.....R.	St. Clairsville.
17.	A. S. McClure.....R.	Wooster.
18.	R. W. Taylor.....R.	New Lisbon.
19.	Stephen A. Northway.....R.	Jefferson.
20.	Clifton B. Beach.....R.	Cleveland.
21.	Theo. E. Burton.....R.	Cleveland.

## OREGON.

1.	Binger Hermann.....R.	Roseburg.
2.	Wm. R. Ellis.....R.	Heppner.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

At large—G. A. Grow.....R.	Glenwood.
At large—G. F. Huff .....R.	Greensburg.
1. Henry H. Bingham.....R.	Philadelphia.
2. Robt. Adams, Jr.....R.	Philadelphia.
3. Frederick Halterman.....R.	Philadelphia.
4. Jno. E. Reyburn.....R.	Philadelphia.
5. Alfred C. Harmer .....R.	Philadelphia.
6. John B. Robinson.....R.	Media.
7. Irving P. Wanger.....R.	Norristown.
8. J. J. Hart.....D.	Milford.
9. Con. J. Erdman.....D.	Allentown.
10. Marriott Brosius .....R.	Lancaster.
11. Jos. A. Scranton.....R.	Scranton.
12. John Leisnring.....R.	Upper Lehigh
13. Charles N. Brumm.....R.	Minersville.
14. Ephraim M. Woomer.....R.	Lebanon.
15.	
16. Frederick C. Leonard.....R.	Coudersport.
17. M. H. Kulp.....R.	Shamokin.
18. T. M. Mahon.....R.	Chambersb'rg
19. J. A. Stahle.....R.	Emigsville.
20. Josiah D. Hicks.....R.	Altoona.
21. Daniel B. Heiner.....R.	Kittanning.
22. John Dalzell .....R.	Pittsburg.
23. Wm. A. Stone.....R.	Allegheny.
24. E. F. Atcheson.....R.	Washington.
25. Thos. W. Phillips.....R.	New Castle.
26. Mathew Griswold.....R.	Erie.
27. Chas. W. Stone .....R.	Warren.
28. Wm. C. Arnold.....R.	Dubois.

## RHODE ISLAND.

1.	Melville Bull.....R.	Newport.
2.	Warren C. Arnold.....R.	Gloucester.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

1.	Wm. Elliott.....D.	Beaufort.
2.	W. Jasper Talbert.....D.	Parksville.
3.	Asbury C. Latimer.....D.	Benton.
4.	Stanyarne Wilson.....D.	Spartanburg
5.	Thos. J. Strait.....D.	Lancaster.
6.	John L. McLaurin.....D.	Bennettsville
7.	J. Wm. Stokes.....D.	Orangeburg.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

..	John A. Pickler.....R.	Faultkon.
..	B. J. Gamble.....R.	Yankton.

## TENNESSEE.

1.	W. C. Anderson.....R.	Newport.
2.	H. R. Gibson.....R.	Knoxville.
3.	Foster V. Brown.....R.	Chattanooga.
4.	Benton McMillin.....D.	Carthage.
5.	J. D. Richardson.....D.	Murfreesboro
6.	Jos. E. Washington.....D.	Cedar Hill.
7.	Nicholas N. Cox.....D.	Franklin.
8.	John E. McCall.....R.	Lexington.
9.	Jas. C. McDearmond.....D.	Trenton.
10.	Josiah Patterson.....D.	Memphis.

Dist.	TEXAS.	P. O. Address.
1.	Jos. C. Hutcheson.....	D. Houston.
2.	Samuel B. Cooper.....	D. Woodville.
3.	C. H. Yoakum.....	D. Greenville.
4.	David B. Culberson.....	D. Jefferson.
5.	Joseph W. Bailey.....	D. Gainesville.
6.	Joseph Abbot.....	D. Hillsboro.
7.	Geo. C. Pendleton.....	D. Belton.
8.	Chas. K. Bell.....	D. Fort Worth.
9.	Jos. D. Sayers.....	D. Bastrop.
10.	Miles Crowley.....	D. Galveston.
11.	Wm. H. Crain.....	D. Cuero.
12.	Geo. H. Noonan.....	R. San Antonio.
13.	J. V. Cockrell.....	D. Anson.

## VERMONT.

1.	H. H. Powers.....	R. Morrisville.
2.	Wm. W. Grout.....	R. Barton.

## VIRGINIA.

1.	Wm. A. Jones.....	D. Warsaw.
2.	Gardner Tyler.....	D. Sturgeon.
3.	Tazewell Ellett.....	D. Richmond.
4.	W. R. McKenney.....	D. Petersburg.
5.	Claude A. Swanson.....	D. Chatham.
6.	Peter J. Otey.....	D. Lynchburg.
7.	S. S. Turner.....	D. Front Royal.
8.	Elisha E. Meredith.....	D. Brentsville.

Dist.	VIRGINIA.—Con.	P. O. Address.
9.	J. A. Walker.....	R. Wytheville.
10.	Henry St. G. Tucker.....	D. Staunton.

## WASHINGTON.

..	S. C. Hyde.....	R. Spokane.
..	Wm. H. Doolittle.....	R. Tacoma.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

1.	B. B. Dovener.....	R. Wheeling.
2.	Alston G. Dayton.....	R. Philippi.
3.	Jas. H. Huling.....	R. Charleston.
4.	Warren Miller.....	R. Jackson C. H.

## WISCONSIN.

1.	Henry A. Cooper.....	R. Racine.
2.	Edward Sauerhering.....	R. Maysville.
3.	Jos. W. Babcock.....	R. Necedah.
4.	Theobald Otjen.....	R. Milwaukee.
5.	S. S. Barney.....	R. West Bend.
6.	S. A. Cook.....	R. Neenah.
7.	M. Griffin.....	R. Eau Claire.
8.	E. S. Minor.....	R. Sturg'n's Bay.
9.	Alex. Stewart.....	R. Wausau.
10.	John J. Jenkins.....	R. Chippewa Falls.

## WYOMING.

..	F. W. Mondell.....	R. New Castle.
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Republicans, 244; Democrats, 104; Populists, 6; Silver, 1; Vacant, 1.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.—Oklahoma, D. T. Flynn, R., Guthrie; Arizona, N. O. Murphy, R., Phoenix; Utah, F. J. Cannon, R., Salt Lake; New Mexico, Thos. B. Catron, R., Santa Fé.

The above list is liable to change by contests for seats, etc. No less than twenty-eight defeated candidates have signified their intention to institute contests:

Alabama—Fourth, W. F. Aldrich vs. Robbins; Eight, Crandall, populist, vs. Wheeler; Ninth, T. N. Aldrich vs. Underwood.

Arkansas—Sixth, Myers vs. Niell.

Kentucky—Seventh, Denny vs. Owens; Tenth, Hopkins vs. Kendall.

Louisiana—First, Kernochan vs. Meyer; Second, Coleman vs. Buck; Third, Beattie vs. Price; Fourth, Bailey vs. Odgen; Fifth, Benoit, populist, vs. Boatner.

Missouri—Third, H. G. Orton, republican, vs. Dockery; Fifth, Van Horne vs. Tarsney.

Nebraska—Sixth, Dougherty vs. Kem, populist.

North Carolina—Second, Cheatham vs. Woodard; Third, Spears vs. Shaw.

South Carolina—First, Murray vs. Elliot; Seventh, Johnston vs. Stokes.

Texas—Tenth, Rosenthal vs. Crowley.

Virginia—First, McDonald vs. Jones; Second, Borland vs. Tyler; Third, Southward vs. Ellett; Fourth, Thorpe vs. McKenney; Fifth, Cornett vs. Swanson; Sixth, Hoge vs. Otey; Seventh, R. J. Walker vs. Turner; Eighth, McCaul vs. Meredith; Tenth, Yost vs. Tucker.

## Percentage of Popular Presidential Votes, 1876-92.

By Geographical Divisions.

STATES.	Republican.					Democratic.				
	1876	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1876	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.
New England.....	56.30	56.12	51.71	54.19	52.18	43.28	42.11	41.53	43.20	44.88
Middle.....	48.30	49.61	49.40	50.14	47.83	51.06	48.46	47.28	47.60	48.56
South and Southwestern.....	39.99	37.78	40.51	37.89	26.78	59.81	59.19	58.69	59.60	57.21
West and Northwestern.....	51.04	51.80	50.80	50.16	46.48	46.79	42.97	45.31	44.98	41.13
Pacific.....	51.07	49.54	52.56	52.37	42.97	48.66	48.63	44.75	45.15	29.06
Percentage of whole vote....	47.87	48.31	48.22	47.80	42.84	50.86	48.20	48.48	48.64	45.98

STATES.	Labor.				People.	Prohibition.				
	1876	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1876	1880.	1884.	1888	1892
New England.....	0.35	1.39	4.26	1.98	0.76	0.07	0.18	2.50	2.42	2.18
Middle.....	0.49	1.79	1.45	0.14	1.01	0.16	0.14	1.87	2.12	2.60
South and Southwestern.....	0.17	3.02	0.39	1.64	15.13	0.03	0.01	0.41	0.87	0.88
West and Northwestern.....	2.04	5.10	2.23	2.07	9.45	0.14	0.13	1.66	2.79	2.52
Pacific.....	0.27	1.83	1.43	0.11	25.39	....	...	1.26	2.37	2.58
Percentage of whole vote....	0.97	3.34	1.74	1.26	8.79	0.11	0.11	1.49	2.15	2.17

## Governments of States and Territories.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NAMES.	GOVERNORS.			LEGISLATURES.					
		Salaries.	Term, Years.	Terms Expire.	Next Session Begins.	Limit of Session.	Pay of Members.	Term Years Senators.	Term Years Represen.	
Alabama.....	Wm. C. Oates.....	D \$3,000	2	Dec. 1896	Nov. 1896	50 days	\$84 per day	4	2	
Alaska.....	James Sheakley.....	D 3,000	4	Sept. 1897						
Arizona.....	Louis C. Hughes.....	D 3,500	4	Apr. 1897	Jan. 1895	60 days	\$64 per day	2	2	
Arkansas.....	James P. Clarke.....	D 3,500	2	Jan. 1897	" 1895	60 days	\$66 per day	4	4	
California.....	James H. Budd.....	D 6,000	4	" 1899	" 1895	60 days	\$68 per day	4	4	
Colorado.....	A. W. McIntyre.....	R 5,000	2	" 1897	" 1895	90 days	\$66 per day	4	4	
Connecticut.....	O. Vincent Coffin.....	R 4,000	2	" 1897	" 1895	None.	\$1,300 ann.	2	2	
Delaware.....	Joshua H. Marvil.....	R 2,000	4	" 1899	" 1895	None.	\$133 per day	4	4	
Florida.....	Henry L. Mitchell.....	D 3,500	4	" 1897	Apr. 1895	60 days	\$66 per day	4	4	
Georgia.....	William Y. Atkinson.....	D 3,000	2	Nov. 1896	Oct. 1895	50 days	\$64 per day	4	4	
Idaho.....	W. I. McConnell.....	R 3,000	2	Jan. 1897	Jan. 1895	60 days	\$65 per day	2	2	
Illinois.....	John P. Altgeld.....	D 6,000	4	" 1897	" 1895	None.	\$65 per day	2	2	
Indiana.....	Claude Matthews.....	D 5,000	4	" 1897	" 1895	60 days	\$66 per day	4	4	
Iowa.....	Frank D. Jackson.....	R 3,000	2	" 1896	" 1896	None.	\$500 ann.	4	4	
Kansas.....	E. N. Morrill.....	R 3,000	2	" 1897	" 1895	40 days	\$63 per day	4	4	
Kentucky.....	John Young Brown.....	D 5,000	4	Dec. 1896	Dec. 1896	60 days	\$85 per day	4	2	
Louisiana.....	Murphy J. Foster.....	D 4,000	4	May 1896	May 1896	60 days	\$44 per day	4	4	
Maine.....	Henry B. Cleaves.....	R 2,000	2	Jan. 1897	Jan. 1895	None.	\$150 ann.	2	2	
Maryland.....	Frank Brown.....	D 4,500	4	" 1896	" 1896	90 days	\$65 per day	4	2	
Massachusetts.....	Frederic T. Greenhalge.....	R 8,000	1	" 1896	" 1895	None.	\$1,750 ann.	1	1	
Michigan.....	J. T. Rich.....	R 4,000	2	Dec. 1896	" 1895	None.	\$63 per day	2	2	
Minnesota.....	Knute Nelson.....	R 5,000	2	Jan. 1897	" 1895	90 days	\$65 per day	4	2	
Mississippi.....	John M. Stone.....	D 4,000	4	" 1896	" 1896	None.	\$300 ann.	4	4	
Missouri.....	William J. Stone.....	D 5,000	4	" 1897	" 1895	70 days	\$65 per day	4	2	
Montana.....	J. E. Rieckards.....	R 5,000	4	" 1897	" 1895	60 days	\$66 per day	4	2	
Nebraska.....	Silas A. Holoomb.....	P 2,500	2	" 1897	" 1895	1000'dys	\$65 per day	2	2	
Nevada.....	J. C. Jones.....	S 5,000	4	" 1899	" 1895	40 days	\$68 per day	4	2	
N. Hampshire.....	Charles A. Pusei.....	R 2,000	2	" 1897	" 1895	None.	\$1,200 ann.	2	2	
New Jersey.....	George T. Werts.....	D 10,000	3	" 1896	" 1895	None.	\$500 ann.	3	1	
New Mexico.....	William T. Thornton.....	D 2,600	4	Apr. 1897	Dec. 1896	60 days	\$64 per day	2	2	
New York.....	Levi P. Morton.....	R *10,000	2	Jan. 1897	Jan. 1895	None.	\$1,500 ann.	2	1	
N. Carolina.....	Elias Carr.....	D 3,000	4	" 1897	" 1895	60 days	\$64 per day	2	2	
North Dakota.....	Roger Allin.....	R 3,000	2	" 1897	" 1895	60 days	\$65 per day	4	2	
Ohio.....	William McKinley, Jr.....	R 8,000	2	" 1896	" 1895	None.	\$600 ann.	2	2	
Oklahoma.....	William C. Renfrew.....	D 2,600	4	" 1897	" 1895	60 days	\$64 per day	2	2	
Oregon.....	W. P. Lord.....	R 1,500	4	" 1899	" 1895	40 days	\$63 per day	2	2	
Pennsylvania.....	Daniel H. Hastings.....	R 10,000	4	" 1899	" 1895	None.	\$1,500 ann.	4	2	
Rhode Island.....	D. Russell Brown.....	R 3,000	1	May 1895	May 1895	None.	\$1 per day	1	1	
S. Carolina.....	John Gary Evans.....	D 3,500	2	Dec. 1896	Nov. 1895	None.	\$65 per day	4	2	
South Dakota.....	C. H. Sheldon.....	R 2,500	2	Jan. 1897	Jan. 1895	60 days	\$65 per day	2	2	
Tennessee.....	H. Clay Evans.....	R 4,000	2	" 1897	" 1895	75 days	\$64 per day	2	2	
Texas.....	Chas. A. Culberson.....	D 4,000	2	" 1897	" 1895	60 days	\$65 per day	4	2	
Utah.....	Caleb W. West.....	D 2,600	4	Apr. 1897	" 1896	60 days	\$64 per day	2	2	
Vermont.....	S. A. Woodbury.....	R 1,500	2	Oct. 1896	Oct. 1896	None.	\$360 ann.	2	2	
Virginia.....	Chas. T. O'Ferrall.....	D 5,000	4	Dec. 1897	Dec. 1895	90 days	\$60 ann.	4	2	
Washington.....	John H. McGraw.....	R 4,000	4	Jan. 1897	Jan. 1895	60 days	\$65 per day	4	2	
West Virginia.....	Wm. A. MacCorkle.....	D 2,700	4	Mar. 1897	" 1895	45 days	\$64 per day	4	2	
Wisconsin.....	Wm. H. Upham.....	R 5,000	2	Jan. 1897	" 1895	None.	\$500 ann.	4	2	
Wyoming.....	Wm. A. Richards.....	R 2,500	4	" 1899	" 1895	40 days	\$65 per day	4	2	

D Democrat. R Republican. P Populist. S Silver.

Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina have annual sessions of legislature; the others biennial. In several States which have biennial sessions the legislatures hold adjourned sessions, by which means the law is evaded and sessions are held every year. The Rhode Island legislature meets annually at Newport on the last Tuesday in May, and an adjourned session is required to be held at Providence each year.

\* and mansion.

† and mileage.

## State and Territorial Capitals.

Alabama, Montgomery; Arizona, Prescott; Arkansas, Little Rock; California, Sacramento; Colorado, Denver; Connecticut, Hartford; North Dakota, Bismarck; South Dakota, Pierre; Delaware, Dover; Florida, Tallahassee; Georgia, Atlanta; Idaho, Boise City; Illinois, Springfield; Indiana, Indianapolis; Indian Territory, Tahlequah; Iowa, Des Moines; Kansas, Topeka; Kentucky, Frankfort; Louisiana, Baton Rouge; Maine, Augusta; Maryland, Annapolis; Massachusetts, Boston; Michigan, Lansing; Minnesota, St. Paul; Mississippi, Jackson; Missouri, Jefferson City; Montana, Helena; Nebraska, Lincoln; Nevada, Carson City; New Hampshire, Concord; New Jersey, Trenton; New Mexico Territory, Santa Fe; New York, Albany; North Carolina, Raleigh; Ohio, Columbus; Oregon, Salem; Pennsylvania, Harrisburg; Rhode Island, Newport and Providence; South Carolina, Columbia; Tennessee, Nashville; Texas, Austin; Utah, Salt Lake City; Vermont, Montpelier; Virginia, Richmond; Washington, Olympia; West Virginia, Wheeling; Wisconsin, Madison; Wyoming Territory, Cheyenne.



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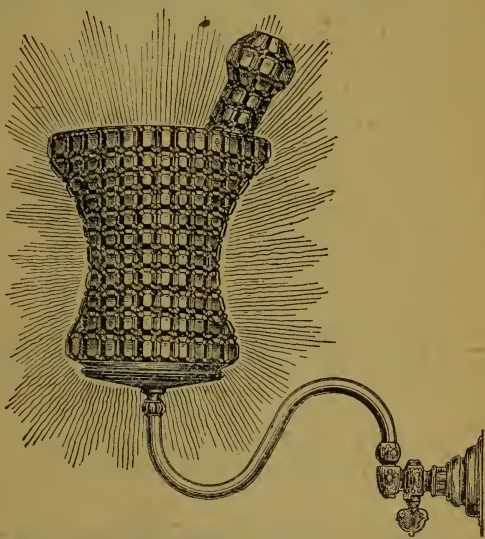
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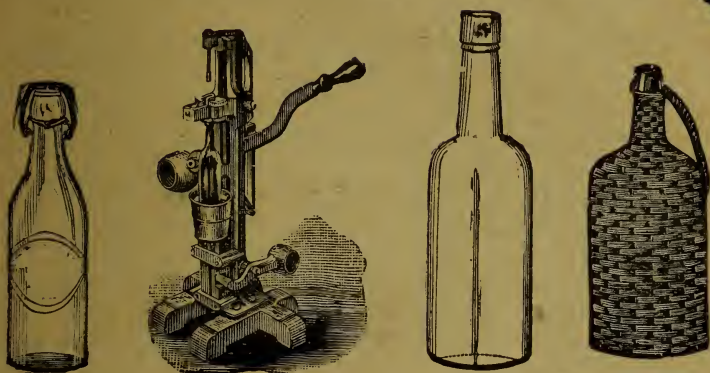
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